

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COMMISSION

SURVEY OF NUMISMATIC RESEARCH 2008-2013

General Editors

Carmen Arnold-Biucchi – Maria Caccamo Caltabiano

Sub-editors

Roger Bland, Hubert Emmerig, Stefan Heidemann, Miguel Ibáñez Artica,
Hortensia von Roten, Marguerite Spoerri, Tuukka Talvio, François Thierry, Julio Torres,
Lucia Travaini, David Wigg-Wolf, Bernward Ziehaus



International Association of Professional Numismatists
Special Publication 16

Taormina, 2015

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PREFACE

The International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN) is once again pleased to sponsor the publication of the *Survey of Numismatic Research*, and to support the INC's longstanding efforts to encourage scholarship and foster cooperation among numismatists.

Since the Renaissance, numismatists have taken great care in the preservation, study, and display of coins. The fascination of coins as historical and artistic objects has captivated generations from all walks of life: academia and commerce; royal and common; men, women, and children.

In recent years, as coins have come to be more widely perceived as national cultural patrimony, and as more nations have claimed them as part of their heritage, this age-old pursuit has been changing. We would like to take this opportunity to say a few words about these developments and about the role of the trade.

Nations have an indisputable right and duty to protect their heritage, and the IAPN fully supports that. But the increasingly widespread practice of declaring coins as national patrimony, precluding their export and seeking their repatriation, threatens to undermine the traditional international trade and the ability of individuals and institutions to assemble systematic collections of the sort that have long provided the basis for numismatic study. Even common and well-known coins are now classified as "national treasures". Many such coins have been traded unencumbered for centuries, although they were almost never published in auction catalogues or price lists so pedigrees can rarely be established. The new restrictions are disrupting the legitimate trade, sometimes resulting in the confiscation of items without evidence that they were illegally excavated or illegally exported. Disagreement over the propriety of these restrictions has polarized the positions and exacerbated the relationships amongst scholars, dealers and collectors. The IAPN supports the legitimate international trade as a fundamental tradition of numismatics, while striving to create an atmosphere of collaboration that will benefit all involved.

The IAPN is a non-profit organization of the leading international numismatic firms founded in 1951. It was formed in the aftermath of World War II to help reestablish relationships amongst professional numismatists that had been badly frayed during years of conflict. The objectives of the IAPN are the development of a healthy and prosperous numismatic trade conducted according to the highest standards of business ethics and commercial practice, the encouragement of scientific research and the propagation of numismatics, and the creation of lasting and friendly relations amongst professional numismatists around the world.

The IAPN has 105 member firms in twenty-three (23) countries. Each of these members has subscribed to the association's code of ethics, which stipulates that members agree "*To guarantee that good title accompanies all items sold, and never knowingly deal in any numismatic items stolen from private or public collections or reasonably suspected to be the direct products of illicit excavations in contravention of national cultural heritage legislation*". Members who have been found in contravention of this requirement have been given the choice of either resigning voluntarily or being suspended and the IAPN takes this obligation seriously.

Recently introduced trade restraints and acquisition guidelines not only result in questionable impediments to private commerce, but also have a direct impact on museums, limiting their acquisition of coins. The IAPN recognizes the crucial role that museums play as repositories of our numismatic heritage, and as centers of research and education, and it is our view that museums should be able to continue to build their numismatic collections with appropriate acquisitions. The great museum collections of today were the great private collections of past eras.

IAPN members fully recognize the value of recording the context of finds. IAPN members have traditionally worked with scholars and museum curators to record the content of hoards. The success of the system in the United Kingdom, along with the Portable Antiquities Scheme in England and Wales,

could serve as models for other countries where much valuable information is being lost unnecessarily through the lack of appropriate incentives to finders.

No fewer than ten IAPN member firms act as publishers of numismatic books as an adjunct to their primary business as numismatic auction houses. Without their continued support, much numismatic scholarship would never be published. The IAPN directly supports numismatic research through its publications program, annual book prize, and funding of the *Survey of Numismatic Research* since 1979. The IAPN also seeks to suppress the trade in forgeries and reports stolen coins to its members so they can be recovered. Its forgery research has worked best when done in close collaboration with institutional numismatics. It is our hope that the cooperation shown in this area can be extended to the area of cultural patrimony and that all parties will work together to create acceptable standards advancing the study and appreciation of historical coins and the preservation of archaeological context.

More about the IAPN may be found on the internet at <http://www.iapn-coins.org>.

Arne Kirsch
President

Eric McFadden
Immediate Past President

INTRODUZIONE GENERALE /GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Carmen Arnold-Biucchi and Maria Caccamo Caltabiano

Confermando il *trend* evidenziato negli anni precedenti, anche il nuovo volume del *Survey* registra un considerevole incremento della produzione scientifica nell'ambito degli studi numismatici. Cresce, in particolare, il contributo alla Numismatica dei colleghi dei paesi dell'Europa dell'est e della Turchia, ma anche del cosiddetto Nuovo Mondo. Maggiore impegno, rispetto al passato, è stato dedicato alla pubblicazione dei materiali, di Cataloghi di collezioni pubbliche e private, di Mostre. Ma maggiore considerazione hanno anche avuto le monete citate nelle fonti letterarie ed epigrafiche, e - per l'età medievale - quelle registrate nei documenti di archivio. L'interesse si è rivolto alla storia del collezionismo, ma contemporaneamente anche alla storia della numismatica e dei numismatici. Numerosi sono stati i lavori di sintesi, i contributi su aspetti peculiari di una singola monetazione, le segnalazioni di nuovi tipi e di varianti provenienti da scavi o comparsi in cataloghi di vendita. Si sono intensificati gli esami della composizione metallica delle monete, anche ai fini di una loro possibile determinazione cronologica.

Mentre si registra la carenza di studi fondati sulla raccolta e la ricostruzione della sequenza dei conii, prevale in assoluto - nella ricerca e nei convegni - l'attenzione alla circolazione monetale, con esame di tesoretti e di rinvenimenti nel contesto archeologico, e il contemporaneo interesse per la storia economica e politica delle aree esaminate. In diversi casi, tuttavia, la rapida pubblicazione dei rinvenimenti si esprime in articoli di breve respiro (anche una o due pagine) che frammentano le conoscenze e non sempre concorrono alla storicizzazione dei documenti pubblicati.

In generale, si nota come sia stata avvertita la necessità di inserire i tradizionali studi tecnici all'interno di cornici storiche sviluppate nel campo delle scienze politiche, sociologiche ed economiche. In alcuni casi si è anche tentato di inserire i rinvenimenti del singolo sito all'interno di aree economiche, in cui è possibile osservare

Following the trend of previous years, this new volume of the *Survey* attests to a considerable increase in the output of scholarly publications in the field of numismatics. In particular we can see a welcome growth of contributions from our colleagues in Eastern Europe, in Turkey and also in the New World. We can observe a more focused effort compared to the past, in publishing and cataloguing coins from private and public collections, as well as exhibition catalogues. There is a renewed interest in coins mentioned in the literary and epigraphical sources, and - for the medieval period - for those registered in archives and official documents. As in other fields, the history of collecting has attracted attention, jointly with the history of numismatics and numismatists. There are many works of synthesis, contributions on specific aspects of a single coinage or mint, notices of new types or specimens that came to light in excavations or appeared on the market and in auction catalogues. Metal analyses using different methods are becoming the norm not only to determine the composition of coins but also to help establishing their chronology.

While on one hand there seems to be a dearth of comprehensive mint studies based on die comparison, on the other, coin circulation has become one of the most frequent topics of numismatic conferences and research, documenting new hoards and excavation finds, and generating an interest in the economic and political history of the regions under examination. These quick publications of new discoveries, however, often result in very short analyses of one or two pages that can fragment our knowledge and hinder the historical interpretation of the various contexts of the documents under consideration.

In general we can note a new shift to put traditional technical studies into the broader historical framework of political, sociological and economic disciplines. Some studies tried to place coin finds from a single site within economic regions in order to determine specific

specifici modelli di circolazione della moneta. Particolare considerazione è stata riservata alla distribuzione geografica e temporale dei rinvenimenti monetali, con interessanti ricadute sul piano storico, che hanno evidenziato, ad esempio, l'importanza delle monetazioni "non-romane" per l'economia monetaria di Roma nell'Asia Minore tardo-ellenistica.

Matura la curiosità e lo spirito d'osservazione per tutti gli elementi che connotano la moneta, dal metallo alla tecnica per coniarla, ai tipi, agli epiteti regali o imperiali, ai segni di controllo e all'indicazione delle date. Migliora in generale, sul piano metodologico, l'apertura ad altre discipline. Si fa strada la *Cognitive Numismatics* che, con metodo multidisciplinare, integra le diverse fonti abbandonando la *Narrative Numismatics* fatta di ricostruzioni tradizionali.

Si nota l'emergere di gruppi di giovani storici dell'economia interessati ad esaminare la funzione economica e sociale della moneta. Ampio spazio si comincia a dare al dato monetario nella ricostruzione dei processi storico-economici, soprattutto per l'età medievale, dimostrando la sostanziale unitarietà della triade formata dal contesto economico, dalla politica monetaria e dalla produzione della moneta. L'approfondimento delle analisi concorre a recuperare realtà finora poco attenzionate come - ad esempio - il ruolo dei santuari nell'economia monetaria inglese di età medievale. Oppure, per le età antiche, il ruolo del bronzo dalle fasi premonetali ad età più tarde. In particolare, la nostra attenzione è stata attirata dalla problematica testimonianza epigrafica di *stateres chalkou* (stateri di bronzo), che se da un lato possono testimoniare l'evoluzione economica ed istituzionale che si accompagna alla diffusione della moneta, dall'altro ci appaiono frutto di processi svalutativi ed inflazionistici che ben conosciamo nell'età moderna. Processi che rivelano situazioni debitorie e di impoverimento conseguenti all'affermarsi di domini imperialistici e a stati di guerra.

Da segnalare, in generale, ci sembra anche l'importanza dei lavori di équipes, comunicati in contesti o Atti congressuali, o realizzati quali parte di opere più ampie. Ne sono pregevole esempio i due volumi su *Le zecche italiane fino all'Unità* (Roma, 2011) coordinati ed editi da Lucia Travaini.

Oltre a quello economico il secondo dominio particolarmente riconsiderato è stato quello dell'iconografia monetale. Nell'ambito della monetazione greca i tipi monetali sono stati let-

pattern of coin circulation. Particular attention was given to the geographical and temporal distribution of coin finds that resulted in interesting repercussion at the historical level, for instance the importance of "non-Roman" coins for the monetary economy of Rome in Hellenistic Asia Minor.

There is a growing interest and keener spirit of observation of all the elements that define coins, from the metal to the technique of striking, the types, the royal and imperial epithets, the control marks and the indication of dates. A broader awareness of other disciplines is leading towards better methodologies. The introduction of *Cognitive Numismatics* based on interdisciplinary approaches combines the different sources, replacing the traditional reconstructions of *Narrative Numismatics*.

Groups of young economic historians interested in the economic and social function of money are emerging. Especially in the field of medieval numismatics, more room is given to the monetary factor in the reconstruction of economic developments, which shows the fundamental equivalence of the triad established by the economic context, the monetary policy and the production of money. The in-depth examination of this kind of analyses brings out realities previously unnoticed such as, for instance, the role of sanctuaries in the English monetary economy of the middle ages, or for antiquity, the importance of bronze from the pre-monetary phases of coinage until the later periods. Specifically, attention is drawn to the problematic epigraphic evidence for *stateres chalkou* (bronze staters) that on one hand can attest to economic development following the spread of coinage, but on the other seems to be the result of devaluations and inflationist methods well-known in modern times. These practices reveal states of debt and impoverishment caused by the establishment of imperialistic dominions and wars.

Worth noting in general is the importance of team publications resulting from meetings and symposia or achieved within broader work projects. Exemplary of what can be accomplished in this way for instance are the two volumes *Le zecche Italiane fino all'Unità* (Rome, 2011) coordinated and edited by Lucia Travaini.

Besides the focus on coin circulation and the economy, there has been a significant resurgence of interest for monetary iconography. In Greek

ti soprattutto quali simboli dell'identità statale, alla luce delle pratiche culturali e dei miti che compongono il mondo del sacro.

L'iconografia, relativamente poco indagata fino a qualche decennio fa, è divenuta oggetto di numerosi articoli che esaminano il rapporto fra potere centrale e utenti della moneta. All'iconografia molti autori del presente *Survey* hanno dedicato paragrafi specifici, coerenti con l'assunto che l'unico elemento che distingue un quantitativo di metallo a peso dalla moneta è esclusivamente l'immagine che la connota, segno visibile dell'autorità emittente e garante del suo potere d'acquisto, ma anche efficace veicolo di comunicazione. L'interesse per l'esame e la storicizzazione delle iconografie monetali è cresciuto soprattutto in relazione all'ambito orientale (monetazione seleucide, persiana, tolemaica correlate a regni e personaggi storici che consentono di esaltare il legame intercorrente fra scelte iconografiche e processi di autolegittimazione e autorappresentazione). Ma anche in relazione alla monetazione romano-imperiale l'iconografia è stata esaminata notando come l'uso delle tradizioni iconografiche sia stato applicato ad intenzioni politiche e personali, con messaggi specifici rivolti spesso sia alle regioni che alle legioni. Continua l'interesse per i tipi architettonici, sicuramente fra i soggetti più antichi ad essere esaminati nell'ambito degli studi iconografici. Si insiste non soltanto sul simbolismo di legittimazione ma anche sul rapporto fra moneta e identità civica o statuale, con la distinzione di quanto si registra nelle zone centrali del potere - sia regale che imperiale - rispetto alle periferie. Si evidenzia, in particolare, l'attenzione non soltanto al tipo monetario singolo ma al programma iconografico adottato dalla singola città o dall'autorità al potere; si delinea anche la valorizzazione del significato politico (e non solo economico) che riveste l'uso di iconografie di altre città, di stati o di regni stranieri. Ad esempio, diversi lavori si sono interessati alla fusione "ellenistica" tra gli elementi tipologici greci e quelli orientali, testimoniata dalle monetazioni puniche. Un fenomeno particolarmente evidente al tempo della seconda guerra punica nella monetazione dei Barcidi e in quella dell'Italia e della Sicilia sotto il controllo cartaginese, in evidente contrapposizione con l'esperienza italo-romana. Anche l'ampia ripresa e l'imitazione dei tipi monetali tolemaici in diverse città del Mediterraneo, ha orientato un cono di luce sulla politica espansionistica dei Tolemei e

numismatics, coin types have generally been interpreted as symbols of civic identity in the light of cult practices and of the myths that form the realm of the sacred.

Iconography, which had not received particular attention in numismatics until some decades ago, has now become the topic of numerous articles that examine the relation between the central authority and those who used coins. Many authors cited in the present *Survey* offer detailed studies, derived from the premise that what distinguishes a piece of metal from a coin is solely the image that characterizes it as visible mark of the issuing authority guaranteeing its legal tender, and is also a powerful means of communication. The interest for the examination and historization of coin iconography grew in particular for the Eastern coinages, those of the Seleucids, the Persians and the Ptolemies that relate to the reigns of historical rulers, and best reveal the link between the choice of coin types and self-legitimation and self-representation. Studies of Roman imperial coin types as well have shown how the use of certain iconographic traditions served personal political purposes, with specific messages to the regions and the legions. Architectural types have fascinated scholars since the beginnings of numismatics and continue to attract interest. Other research focuses not only on the symbolism of legitimation but also on the relation between coinage and civic and state identity, differentiating the centers of power – regal or imperial – from peripheral areas. We note in particular not only interest in the individual single coin type but in the whole iconographic program adopted by a specific city or ruler, and there is a deeper understanding of the political reasons (besides the economic ones) for using coin types from other cities or states and from foreign rulers. Several works, for instance, explored the "Hellenistic" fusion of Greek and Oriental iconographies in Punic coinages. This phenomenon manifests itself particularly during the second Punic War in the coinage of the Barcids and in those of Italy and of Sicily under Carthaginian authority, in strong contrast with the Italo-Roman developments. The wide-ranging use and imitation of Ptolemaic coin types in several cities around the Mediterranean shed light on

sull'ampiezza della diffusione della loro moneta anche in assenza di specifici rinvenimenti *in loco*.

Inoltre registriamo con piacere come anche altri colleghi comincino a parlare di "linguaggio monetale" e che considerino la moneta una fonte storica di primo ordine, solo che la si restituisca al suo contesto economico e politico, e se ne interpreti il codice di comunicazione iconica. Tutto ciò senza sottovalutare l'importante contributo che, sia in campo politico che in quello della storia dell'arte e della comunicazione per immagini, viene assicurato dai numerosi studi di medagliistica, che documentano risvolti storici in ambiti non immaginabili, quale quello della ricostruzione della storia della medicina peruviana attraverso le medaglie.

Non è mancata infine, principalmente nel Nuovo Mondo, l'attenzione ad elementi che possono definirsi *exonomia*: *trade tokens*, *merchant tokens*, cioè *tokens* di cooperative, aziende, municipi, differenti servizi pubblici e privati. Anche se certamente questi oggetti interessano di più l'ambito collezionistico che quello delle istituzioni accademiche tradizionali, essi pongono nel mondo contemporaneo importanti problemi di tipo economico che investono sia la cosiddetta "moneta convenzionale", sia l'interrogativo su quale sia o debba essere oggi l'unità di misura della ricchezza. Se l'odierna economia monetaria ha consentito che il denaro potesse "generare" denaro, a prescindere sia dal lavoro che dall'esistenza di beni materiali, si riaffaccia alla nostra attenzione il grosso problema dell'unità di misura del valore, intesa non in senso astratto ma con riferimento a quanto viene prodotto localmente. Da qui l'esistenza dei *bread and milk tokens* australiani e forse, non a caso, anche l'interesse che in Messico, Centro America e Sud America si registra per lo studio degli oggetti premonetali.

La produzione scientifica censita nel presente *Survey* dimostra le innumerevoli potenzialità conoscitive - della storia e della cultura dei popoli - insite nella moneta e negli oggetti paramonetali. Tutti i numismatici ne sono convinti e lo stanno sperimentando in molteplici campi. Tuttavia, l'impegnativo compito che ancora ci attende è quello di comunicare questo ruolo ai colleghi di altri settori scientifici che ancora considerano la numismatica disciplina sussidiaria e di nicchia. Il nostro obiettivo deve essere quello di allargarne la conoscenza alle nuove generazioni e al grande

the expansionistic policy of the Ptolemies and on the extensive circulation of their currency despite the absence of Ptolemaic coin finds in these regions.

In addition we note with a certain satisfaction how other colleagues are beginning to use the term "monetary language" and to consider coins as an indispensable primary historical source when put into their economic and political context and interpreted with the appropriate iconological code. This of course without underestimating the importance of the numerous contributions in the field of medals that pertain to art history and the transmission of images: such studies revealed unexpected historical implications like the reconstruction of the history of medicine in Peru through medals.

Finally, there has been no lack of interest, especially in New World numismatics, in what can be defined as *exonomia*: trade tokens, merchant tokens, i.e. tokens of cooperatives, public service companies, city halls, and public and private companies. Though on one hand such objects might be more relevant for the history of collecting, in the modern world they raise important economic issues pertaining both to the conventional aspects of money and coins, as to the question of what the measure of *wealth* in the modern world is or ought to be. If today's monetized economy allows money to "generate" money, using both labor and material goods, the old problem of what the measure of *value* is or ought to be, recaptures our attention, not in an abstract sense but in concrete relation to local products. Hence the existence of bread and milk tokens on Australia, and perhaps not coincidentally an interest in the study of premonetary objects in Mexico, Central and South America.

The scholarly numismatic output reviewed in the present volume of the *Survey* attests to the breath of innumerable possibilities in which the study of coins and coin-like objects can contribute to our knowledge of the history and cultures of the world. Numismatists have always been aware of the value of their investigations and methodology. The challenging task in front of us, however, remains our ability to convey the results and discoveries of numismatic research to our colleagues in related fields. Some still consider numismatics a subsidiary, fringe discipline. Our aim must be to disseminate

pubblico. Alla sua comunicazione contribuiscono oggi in misura notevole le crescenti presenze in rete delle Collezioni di importanti istituzioni Museali, sia pubbliche che private, che offrono ricchezza di documentazione ed immagini di alta qualità. Il fine ultimo sarà quello di porre in connessione i dati numismatici con documenti di natura diversa, per facilitarne il confronto e consentirne lo studio globale. Il futuro della Numismatica passa oggi dall'applicazione di metodi conoscitivi a carattere multidisciplinare, ma anche dall'utilizzo dei più aggiornati strumenti tecnologici, esso ci appare quindi soprattutto in mano ai più giovani. L'accresciuta pubblicazione di dissertazioni dottorali nel nostro campo di ricerca ci consente di bene sperare anche sulla loro adeguata preparazione scientifica.

the knowledge of coins both to the next generation of scholars and to the general public. Nowadays information communication is made increasingly easier by the number of public and private collections available online with full documentation and high quality images. The ultimate purpose is to be able to link all the data together, facilitate comparisons of different types of documents and allow global studies. The future of numismatics relies on the application of multidisciplinary approaches and on the advances of technological communication in which the next generation will be well versed. The increasing number of doctoral dissertation in our field is the best omen for the soundness of the scientific training.

* * *

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ANTIQUITY

INTRODUCTION

Marguerite Spoerri Butcher and Bernward Ziehaus

Monnayages grecs

À l'heure où la numismatique grecque a perdu l'un de ses plus éminents spécialistes des monnayages royaux hellénistiques en la personne de Georges Le Rider (1928-2014), nous constatons que la production scientifique de ces six dernières années s'est encore accrue comme en témoigne l'ampleur des bibliographies réunies ici. De manière réjouissante, nos collègues des pays de l'Europe de l'Est, mais aussi de Turquie, ont été particulièrement productifs. Devant l'ampleur de leur tâche, nous tenons donc à saluer l'effort des différents auteurs pour avoir dégagé, de manière synthétique et sélective, un aperçu de la recherche dans leur spécialisation respective tout au long des chapitres qui suivent.

En présenter une synthèse ici n'est guère envisageable, aussi bornerons-nous à en esquisser les axes principaux. Au chapitre des ouvrages de synthèse, tant de numismatique grecque que romaine, il convient bien entendu de citer l'admirable *Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*, édité par W.E. METCALF (11).

Les efforts de publication de collections publiques ou privées se sont poursuivis, dans le cadre ou non des *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*. Notons ici en particulier la SNG du Musée Pushkin de Moscou dédiée aux émissions de la Mer Noire, deux SNG grecques (banque Alpha et Fondation Kikpe) et pas moins de six SNG turques (*SNG Turkey* 3-8). Parmi les collections privées, celle de Abraham et Mariam Sofaer (10) constitue un ensemble remarquable dédié entièrement à la Terre Sainte, toutes époques confondues.

Parmi les corpus d'ateliers, signalons les travaux dédiés aux didrachmes de Ségeste (cf. « Sicilia » [98]) ou à Pergame (cf. « Asia Minor in the archaic and classical periods » [69] et « Asie Mineure hellénistique » [122]). A. HOUGHTON, C. LORBER et O. HOOVER ont signé le deuxième tome de leurs *Seleucid Coins. A Comprehensive Catalogue* (7), et le premier volume de la très attendue *Sylloge Nummorum Parthicorum* (13) illustre un exemple parfaitement réussi de coopération internationale. Les monnayages de la péninsule arabique ont été à l'honneur dans deux gros volumes publiés par l'American Numismatic Society (8), et les relations de la Judée avec Rome étudiées lors d'un colloque à Londres (9).

Plus que tout autre, les études de circulation monétaire ont été à l'honneur à travers l'examen de trésors et de trouvailles de site. Un colloque organisé à Athènes par l'École française (3) a réuni de nombreuses contributions examinant la circulation monétaire dans le monde grec et s'interrogeant notamment sur les mécanismes de diffusion et d'acceptation d'un numéraire au-delà des frontières de sa cité émettrice. Le volume X des *Coin Hoards* (6) répertorie 471 trésors, dont 342 sont publiés pour la première fois. A divers titres, les publications des trouvailles monétaires de Monte Iato (Sicile) et de Maronée et de la péninsule de Molyvoti (Grèce du Nord) sont exemplaires de recherches numismatiques interdisciplinaires : la première (4) replace les monnaies dans leur contexte archéologique et tire plein parti des informations de type stratigraphique afin de situer les monnaies dans une dimension diachronique ; la seconde (12) dresse, grâce aux trouvailles, un tableau complet de l'histoire économique et politique de cette partie de la côte thrace, allant jusqu'à des implications d'ordre topographique. Quant à la publication des monnaies des fouilles du Centre d'Études Alexandrines (cf. « Ptolemaic Egypt » [50], « Asie Mineure hellénistique » [123]), elle donne aussi l'occasion de présenter un nouveau système de classement pour les bronzes ptolémaïques.

Keltische Münzen

Enfin, remontant aux origines de l'introduction de la monnaie, un colloque dédié à la monnaie et aux échanges (pré-)monétaires (5) ouvre de nouvelles perspectives grâce à la collaboration fructueuse de numismates, archéologues et historiens à travers le bassin méditerranéen.

Die Bibliographie zur keltischen Numismatik für den Berichtszeitraum 2008-2013 verdeutlicht, dass nicht nur im französischsprachigen Raum, sondern auch in Mittel- und Osteuropa unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Fundmünzendokumentation und Auswertung von unzureichend publizierten Altfunden und neuen Fundplätzen viele neue Erkenntnisse gewonnen werden konnten. Hervorzuheben sind hier vor allem den österreichischen Raum betreffende Publikationen (cf. « Kelten » [326, 362-363, 369]) und besonders der von E. Kolníková (cf. « Kelten » [458]) vorgelegte Katalog zu den Fundmünzen aus der mittel- und spätlatènezeitlichen Siedlung von Nĕmčice (Mähren). Von dort sind sowohl frühe keltische Imitationen von Goldstateren Alexanders d. Großen als auch zahlreiche fremde Prägungen aus Mittelitalien, Sizilien, Karthago und Ägypten bezeugt, die die weitreichenden Kontakte der Kelten mit der Mittelmeerwelt aufzeigen.

Als Lektüre besonders empfehlenswert sind auch die Festschriften für Günther Dembski, Louis-Pol Delestrée, Simone Scheers und Virgil Mihailescu-Bîrliba (cf. « Kelten » [14, 18, 20, 24]), denn sie enthalten gewichtige Beiträge aus den unterschiedlichsten Regionen der keltischen Welt und sind gleichzeitig ein Spiegelbild der aktuellen Forschung. Ikonographische und typologische Fragen werden ebenso erörtert wie solche der Systematik und der Chronologie.

Zu den wichtigen Neuerscheinungen zählt das *Lexikon zur Keltischen Archäologie* (cf. « Kelten » [10]). Es ist wegen der Nennung zahlreicher Fundorte, an denen Schatzfunde entdeckt oder nach denen Münztypen benannt wurden, äußerst hilfreich, bietet aber auch Einführungen zu den verschiedenen keltischen Münzlandschaften (z. B. zur Gallischen, Cisalpinen oder Ostkeltischen Münzprägung) und begriffliche Erläuterungen.

Ein zunehmend wichtig werdender Aspekt ist die Herstellungstechnik von Münzen. Der bereits 2007 in einem Sammelband publizierte Münzstempelkatalog von W. MALKMUS (cf. « Kelten » [33]) ist äußerst nützlich, zeigt aber auch, dass dies nur ein erster Schritt in Richtung der Erforschung von Münzwerkzeugen und Arbeitstechniken sein kann. Der 2013 verstorbene R.G. Doty (2) traf im gleichen Sammelband folgende Feststellung: Scholars have approached the story of money from an artistic point of view, or from economic, political, or social point of view. But they have rarely approached numismatics from a *technological* direction: they have rarely asked about the basic question that anyone can ask about any human product: *how was this object made?*“. In diesem Sinne hat S. NIETO-PELLETIER (cf. « Kelten » [9]) mit einem Autorenteam in einem Heft der Reihe *Dossier Archéologique* die verschiedenen Schritte der Münzherstellung thematisiert. Andere Autoren wie etwa PH. DE JERSEY (cf. « Kelten » [in 20]) oder J. BUCHER *et al.* (cf. « Kelten » [27]) sind dieses Thema experimentell angegangen, indem sie Münzrohlinge in Tüpfelplatten herstellten oder mit einem nachgefertigten Stempel Münzen prägten. Der Informationsgewinn hierbei war enorm.

Die Voraussetzungen für weitere Arbeiten in diese Richtung sind günstig, denn vor allem aus Frankreich und Deutschland, aber auch aus Österreich und der Slowakei liegen inzwischen Prägewerkzeuge von zum Teil völlig unterschiedlichem Aussehen vor. Bei den meisten Werkzeugen handelt es sich um Münzstempel, aber auch Münzbildpatrizien, Punzen und Bleiabschläge sind nachgewiesen. In diesem Zusammenhang sind auch der von M. FEUGÈRE (cf. « Kelten » [200]) vorgestellte Stempeldepotfund von Comiac, Dép. Lot (Frankreich) und die von B. Ziegau (cf. « Kelten » [386]) diskutierten Münzwerkzeuge aus dem Nördlinger Ries (Deutschland) zu nennen. Von einer präzisen Vorstellung wie eine keltische Münzwerkstatt aussah und wie dort gearbeitet wurde, sind wir jedoch noch ein gutes Stück entfernt.

Ein anderer wichtiger Forschungsansatz ist die Verknüpfung von Fundmünzen mit archäologischen Befunden. Sowohl in der Schweiz und in Deutschland als auch in der Tschechischen Republik, der Slowakei und Polen (cf. « Kelten » [356, 357, 370, 442, 489, 504]) bemüht man sich in letzter Zeit vermehrt, die Münzen über den archäologischen Kontext unter Berücksichtigung der Befunde zu datieren. Dieses Vorgehen ergänzt die etablierten und bewährten Ordnungskriterien wie die stilistische Entwicklung, das Sortieren nach Edelmetallgehalten oder Gewichten und hilft Serien und Typen relativchronologisch genauer einzuordnen.

Seit der vor weit über 30 Jahren erschienenen Einführung *The Coins of the Ancient Celts* von D.F. ALLEN (1) gab es in vielen Bereichen große Erkenntnisgewinne. Die in den letzten Jahrzehnten erschienenen Bestandskataloge und Fundvorlagen sollten aber nicht darüber hinwegtäuschen, dass

ein modernes Handbuch zur keltischen Numismatik fehlt. Diese Aufgabe kann aufgrund des enormen Materialzuwachses wohl nur von einem internationalen Autorenteam gelöst werden.

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MONETARY INSTRUMENTS IN ANTIQUITY BEFORE COINAGE

John H. Kroll

Since the last Survey, the evidence for early monetary practices and instruments in the Greek world has been concisely reviewed in several papers (17, 18, 19) and has been incorporated in an intricate and radically revisionist reconstruction of Greek monetary development by VAN DRIESSCHE (34). Drawing on Linear B texts and bronze balance weights of Classical Athens, Van Driessche proposes that in Greece (very much as in Italy) bronze served as the primary metal of valuation from the Bronze Age onwards and continued to be an underlying metal for accounting purposes even after gold and silver money was introduced in the Archaic era. DOYEN (8) reprises her conclusions before extending the principle of bronze valuation into later periods. Critical reviewers, however, have found the arguments that support the reconstruction flawed and unconvincing.

Contributions on other early monetary topics include one essay on bronze cauldrons (27) and two (25, 28) on the weight unit that is called a *pelekus* (double ax) in inscriptions from archaic Crete, early 5th-century Cyprus, and on a large (three-mina) lead market weight from 4th-century Olynthus. Another pair of papers take up the perennial question of whether bronze ox-hide ingots of the Late Bronze Age might have had some metrological or monetary significance. In both cases, the authors—one (23) discussing ingots found on Crete, the other (1) miniature ingots found in sanctuaries—are cautiously noncommittal.

In two provocative papers DAVIS (5, 6) argues against the historicity of the laws of Solon mentioning drachmas. In the first paper he lists and analyzes the sources for all of Solon's laws and concludes that the laws themselves, while mostly archaic, were not gathered together and collectively attributed to Solon until near the end of the fifth century when a committee of *anagrapheis* was commissioned to collate and republish the laws of Athens. DAVIS' second paper focuses on the laws mentioning drachms and argues that most of these laws probably date after coinage had been introduced at Athens by Peisistratus. Some of the laws could be earlier, even going back to the time of Solon, but, if so, any reference in them to silver was a later, post-Peisistratian substitution for values that were originally expressed in quantities of barley. The argument depends heavily on DAVIS' conviction that at the time of Solon silver was not plentiful enough in Athens to have been used as a means of valuation. A very different picture of Athens in the early 6th century is presented in the reconstruction of early Athenian public finances by VAN WEES (35), who is more trusting of the sources.

Much less controversial is the monetary use of weighed bullion before coinage in other places (22). In a paper that discusses mixed hoards of archaic coins and unminted silver from Sicily, Italy, and Western Asia Minor, KROLL (17) also draws attention to inscribed silver ingots dedicated in sanctuaries of Magna Grecia and to the late 7th- or early 6th-century inscribed account on lead from the Artemisium at Ephesus of income in gold and silver. Publishing the mixed, 6th-century hoard from Colophon of 905 silver half- and quarter-obol coins along with 77 larger pieces of unminted silver, KIM and KROLL (15) suggest that the tiny coins were minted to simplify exactitude in transactions that were primarily conducted by weighing pieces of bullion on the balance.

The region that has received the most attention in recent years for the abundance of its mixed hoards is the Iberian Peninsula. In addition to analyses of two of these hoards (10, 33), further hoards are discussed and partially illustrated in five of the papers from the timely Madrid conference organized by Maria Paz GARCÍA-BELLIDO and colleagues in 2010 (11). Dating mostly to the 3rd and early 2nd centuries BC these hoards are much later than the hacksilber hoards of the Eastern Mediterranean; yet like the mixed hoards of archaic Greece, they belong to a transitional era when the local adoption of coinage, in this case chiefly Roman and Celtiberian coins connected with Second Punic War, was just beginning. García-Bellido (12) and Ripollès (31) provide overviews.

Other papers from the Madrid conference survey pre-coinage instruments of valuation and exchange in the form of bronze utensils or *aes rude* from Central Italy (7), Sicily (4) and Southern-most France (3); transactional terminology in Linear B texts (24) and archaic Greek literature (9); and Late Bronze

and Early Iron Age balance weights from sites in Spain (26) and Portugal (36). Among these weights, the most common metrological standard is the common Phoenician one of a 9.4g shekel, attesting to a legacy of early Phoenician trading along both the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Iberia.

The assemblage of sixteen stone balance weights from the early 9th-century BC tomb of the “Warrior Trader” at Lefkandi, Euboea (16), documents a parallel pervasiveness of Phoenician standards in the Early Iron Age Aegean. In this case, however, the weights themselves may have originated in the Levant or Cyprus. Other metrological studies based on balance weights review weights from 3rd-millennium Mesopotamia (14, 29), the Late Bronze Age shipwreck from Uluburn, Turkey (2), and archaic and classical Corinth (21). Finally, the study of ancient balance weights is being placed on a new footing by Oğuz Teklın, who has undertaken to publish all weights in the museums and collections of Turkey in a new series, *Corpus Ponderum antiquorum et islamicorum, Turkey* (32). The first three volumes appeared in 2012 and 2013. Although the Greek material is mostly from the Hellenistic and Roman eras, much of it has useful implications for the reconstruction of earlier Greek metrology.

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LA PENÍNSULA IBÉRICA

Manuel Gozalbes

Estas líneas recogen las publicaciones relativas a todas las acuñaciones realizadas en la Península Ibérica con anterioridad a la muerte de César. Durante este sexenio se han publicado las actas de dos Congresos Nacionales de Numismática, el XIII celebrado en 2009 sobre *Monedas y Arqueología* y el XIV en 2010 bajo el lema *Ars metalica: monedas y medallas* (12 y 138). También ha tenido lugar el IV Encuentro Peninsular de Numismática Antigua, *Barter, Money and Coinage in the Ancient Mediterranean* (73).

Estudios generales

Los catálogos de clasificación de moneda antigua de la península Ibérica de VILLARONGA y de ÁLVAREZ BURGOS se han actualizado con nuevas ediciones (144, 5). Desde una perspectiva global han realizado estudios de síntesis CHAVES (38, 39, 42) y RIPOLLÈS (114, 115), mientras que BLÁZQUEZ se ha centrado en las series fechadas entre el final de las guerras sertorianas y época de César (24). El catálogo de la exposición del MNAC *Déus i mites de l'antiguitat. L'evidència de la moneda d'Hispania* ha proporcionado una completa visión de conjunto sobre el escenario religioso de las diferentes producciones preimperiales con trabajos de CAMPO, PENA, MORA, MARÍN, CHAVES y GOZALBES (35).

Emisiones griegas

Las nuevas emisiones dadas a conocer por RIPOLLÈS y CHEVILLON sugieren que Emporion habría comenzado sus acuñaciones a finales del siglo VI a.C. (117). En otros trabajos se presentan un tipo inédito con Apolo (49) y se analizan las series post-arcaicas con cabeza de toro y con ánfora (47, 48). Para el taller de Rhode trabajos de L. y G. VILLARONGA han ratificado la atribución de diferentes series de divisores (140, 143). También se ha dado a conocer una nueva serie de dracmas procedentes de Tolosa que imitaron la producción de este taller (141). Para las dracmas de Emporion, LÓPEZ ha diferenciado dos fases de producción relacionadas sucesivamente con influencias cartaginesas y romanas a partir del 218 y 211/209 respectivamente (83). En trabajos de carácter general, CAMPO y GARCÍA-BELLIDO han realizado síntesis sobre las producciones griegas peninsulares, en el segundo caso prestando especial atención a las cuestiones metrológicas (27, 70).

Emisiones púnicas

GARCÍA-BELLIDO ha recuperado la teoría que reconoce los retratos de los dinastas bárcidas sobre las emisiones hispano-cartaginesas (69, 72) y CAMPO ha revisado la reforma de las emisiones de plata y de bronce de Ebusus a raíz de este conflicto e incidido en sus diferentes modelos de difusión (36). Las actas *Las monedas y su papel en las sociedades fenicio-púnicas* han servido para que CAMPO, GARCÍA-BELLIDO, MORA y ARÉVALO realicen una puesta al día sobre los aspectos más relevantes de los principales talleres púnicos (50) y una monografía de RUIZ ha tratado en profundidad la circulación de la totalidad de cecas integradas en este ámbito cultural (126).

La ceca de Gadir ha recibido una atención especial; ARÉVALO ha contextualizado sus primeras emisiones en la economía de la época (18), repasado sus falsificaciones (14) y junto a MORENO abordado su producción en el contexto del Círculo del Estrecho (20). CHAVES ha presentado una visión global sobre las emisiones de este taller insistiendo en su faceta como referente identitario (40), mientras que MORA y CRUZ las han revisado dentro de un trabajo dedicado al heterogéneo panorama cultural de la Ulterior (96). MORA ha valorado la iconografía de las series púnicas y las ha contextualizado en su entorno geográfico considerando la vecindad del norte de África (93). En una línea similar MORENO se ha centrado en las cecas costeras incluyendo algunas producciones de otros ambientes culturales (97, 98). GARCÍA-BELLIDO ha propuesto una etimología púnica para el topónimo Carmo, quizá vinculado con Akra Leuke (68) y

propone identificar un posible asentamiento de mercenarios púnicos en Lascuta (71). BLANCO y SÁEZ (23) han revisado la producción de Albata, manteniendo su ubicación en Abta (Almería).

Hispania Citerior

Coordinado por CAMPO, el MNAC ha publicado el catálogo de la exposición *Els ibers: cultura i moneda* donde CAMPO, RIPOLLÈS, DOMÍNGUEZ y AGUILERA, OTERO, ARÉVALO, GARCÍA-RIAZA, GOZALBES, CHAVES y DE LA BANDERA, QUESADA y VELAZA presentan sus reflexiones sobre los aspectos esenciales de estas producciones (28). Otro catálogo editado por SINER, *La moneda de los iberos: Ilturo y los talleres layetanos*, repasa la producción de la Citerior y la Ulterior, de Baitolo e Ilturo, las leyendas monetales ibéricas y la circulación de aquel territorio (130). Las cecas vasconas en su conjunto han sido también objeto de revisiones críticas por parte de BLÁZQUEZ (25) y de BELTRÁN y VELAZA (21). Se ha valorado el papel de las emisiones de plata de la Citerior en la conquista romana de Hispania (79), así como la cronología y función de las emisiones ibéricas del noreste (32).

Respecto a las producciones más antiguas se han apuntado criterios para sistematizar la lectura de ciertos epígrafes de dracmas ibéricas (51), se ha presentado un nuevo divisor con leyenda BAN (66) y se ha reflexionado sobre la piezas de Sikara (60).

Ha aparecido una monografía sobre la ceca de Turiazu donde se estudian todos los aspectos de su producción, incluyendo el estudio de cuños (76). Diferentes artículos han tratado las producciones de Iltirka (106), Ilturo (131), Olkairun (142), los reversos de Iltiraka (101) y se ha puesto en duda la autenticidad de la emisión bilingüe de Tamusia (54). La dispersión de hallazgos se ha estudiado para las producciones de Arekorata (103), Sekia (134) y las series layetanas (132), mientras que la historiografía se ha sido examinada para los talleres de Bentian (137) y Bursau (3). AMELA ha publicado trabajos específicos sobre Kelse o Usekerte (6, 7) y una monografía donde, entre otros artículos, se incluyen trabajos sobre Kelin, Labini o Urkesken (9). Una reflexión sobre el topónimo Iltirkesken propone relacionarlo con una comunidad de una colonia quizá llamada Ilerca (89).

Los trabajos sobre la composición metálica de las emisiones son escasos. Se ha revelado una composición uniforme para las dracmas de Emporion y las imitaciones de estas últimas (108). Otro trabajo ha descrito un alto nivel de reciclaje para la plata de Iltirka, Bolskan y Kelse así como un panorama heterogéneo para los bronceos Bolskan, Kelse, Iltirka, Iltirkesken, Ilerda y Kelse (90).

Hispania Ulterior

La producción de la Ulterior ha sido objeto de una síntesis por parte de ARÉVALO donde también se tratan algunos talleres con mayor detenimiento (11). Sendas monografías de RUIZ recopilan exhaustivamente la dispersión de los talleres ibéricos y latinos de esta provincia incluyendo introducciones a cada una de ellos (127, 128). En el ámbito tipológico, CHAVES ha señalado las influencias de los ambientes helenísticos (43), RODRÍGUEZ ha revisado los motivos que suscitaron las elecciones de los talleres (121) y MORA ha valorado los modelos de las ciudades turdetanas frente a otros de tradición fenicio-púnica (95). RUIZ ha publicado una visión de conjunto sobre la faceta mitológica de las emisiones meridionales (129) y MORENO ha distinguido las advocaciones bajo las que Melkart-Heracles se representó en la Bética costera (99). Aportaciones relativas a producciones concretas se han producido para Dipo (4), para la que se propone su localización en Guadajira (Badajoz), Carisa (17), o las imitaciones de Cástulo (116). La serie del rapto de Europa, tradicionalmente relacionada con Cástulo, se ha atribuido al forum de Ilturgi y se ha fechado en un contexto preimperial (100).

En el ámbito sudlusitano, MORA ha elaborado un completo trabajo sobre el repertorio iconográfico de Beuipo-Salacia donde se recalcan sus conexiones con el Estrecho (92).

Tesoros

En este ámbito se han producido novedades notables, fundamentalmente de nuevos tesoros que revelan el primordial papel que jugó la plata en bruto como forma de dinero. Las fases iniciales de este proceso han sido objeto de un trabajo de GARCÍA-BELLIDO (67) y el contexto general de estos hallazgos para los siglos

III-II a.C. ha sido analizado por CHAVES (44). El tesoro de Siurana de Empordá, formado por piezas de Emporion y dado a conocer por GARCÍA GARRIDO, revela que fraccionarias del siglo IV a.C. se mantenían en circulación a finales del siglo III a.C. (65). Para la Segunda Guerra Púnica y los años inmediatamente posteriores los nuevos testimonios son abundantes. El conjunto de plata de Cerro Colorado recuperado durante una excavación y fechado en el 206 a.C. contiene emisiones hispano-cartaginesas, romano-campanas, dracmas de imitación y piezas de Gadir, Ebusus y Cerdeña, así como presencia de Hacksilber (26). TORREGROSA a partir de documentación fotográfica ha publicado otro conjunto mixto de la época procedente de Yecla fechado hacia el 215-212 a.C. (136). HURTADO ha presentado un tesoro sin procedencia formado básicamente por divisores de bronce del tipo casco cuya ocultación situa en fechas posteriores a la salida de Aníbal de la Península (81). A los años finales del siglo III a.C. debe corresponder el hallazgo de Armuña de Tajuña, estudiado por RIPOLLÈS, CORES y GOZALBES en trabajos dedicados a una parte de las monedas (119) y a la plata en bruto (77). El conjunto de Boos con tres monedas y varios fragmentos de plata revela un modelo de circulación similar en tierras sorianas (45). De características similares pero cuantitativamente más modesto es otro conjunto conservado en la ANS y publicado por VAN ALFEN, ALMAGRO-GORBEA y RIPOLLÈS (139). CHAVES y PLIEGO han aportado 205 nuevas monedas además de fragmentos de plata y joyas al tesoro de Villarrubia de los Ojos (46) y RIPOLLÈS ha revisado las piezas griegas de tesoro X-4 fechado también durante estos años (110). Procedente de una necrópolis de Cádiz se ha recuperado un interesante conjunto de bronce de Gadir (85).

Dos tesoros formados por denarios ibéricos han sido revisados a fondo por RODRÍGUEZ (120, 122), que también ha cuestionado la ligereza que ha llevado a fechar sin argumentos sólidos algunos hallazgos con este tipo de piezas en las guerras sertorianas (123, 124). Un conjunto formado por un denario de Bolskan y dos ases de Iltirta dentro un vaso de paredes finas ha sido interpretado por GIRAL como un depósito fundacional (74). AMELA ha repasado los conjuntos del siglo I a.C. procedentes de la provincia de Cuenca (8) y BLANCO ha dado a conocer una singular amortización funeraria formada por 37 bronce de Gadir y un denario republicano (22).

Hallazgos y circulación monetaria

Han aparecido trabajos de RIPOLLÈS sobre la monetización inicial de Iberia oriental (113) y de la Contestania (111), de CAMPO en relación con el nordeste de Iberia (34), de ARÉVALO sobre la Meseta sur (10), de PADRINO sobre hallazgos de la isla de Ibiza depositados en el MAEF (104 y 105). Nuevos hallazgos de monedas griegas procedentes de Andalucía se recogen en un trabajo de PERIS (107). FERRER y PLIEGO han recopilado los datos que apuntan hacia una presencia de destacamentos púnicos en Turdetania desde finales del siglo IV a.C. (62, 63). Hallazgos significativos han servido para que TARRADELL-FONT y NOGUERA identifiquen sobre el río Ebro un campamento romano fechable entre el 217-209 a.C. (102) y otro similar en el entorno inmediato del Castellet de Banyoles (135).

Un volumen coordinado por CAMPO proporciona una visión sobre la circulación en diferentes ámbitos de la Hispania Citerior con trabajos de CAMPO, GOZALBES, GUIRAL, MARTÍ y RIPOLLÈS-COLLADO-DELEGIDO (29), mientras que LÓPEZ y RUIZ han hecho lo propio con el suroeste peninsular (84). Un conjunto destacado son las 502 piezas de plata en bruto y emisiones autóctonas preimperiales procedentes del yacimiento valenciano de La Carencia publicadas por RIPOLLÈS, COLLADO y DELEGIDO (118). Del norte de la provincia de Málaga procede un interesante conjunto de monedas partidas desprovistas de contexto (58).

Se han publicado nuevas piezas ibéricas procedentes de los campamentos numantinos (52), Cáceres el Viejo (2), Segobriga (1), yacimientos de Cabrera de Mar (87, 133), la Cerdanya (37), el territorio de Carthago Nova (82) y de El Llano de la Horca, un importante yacimiento carpetano (80). La recopilación de FEUGÈRE y PY proporciona una cantidad notable de hallazgos de piezas peninsulares en territorio galo (64). Cantidades más modestas proceden de la Mauritania Tingitana (75) y de la Galia septentrional y Bretaña donde se han encontrado piezas de Ebusus en contextos tardíos (53). Las piezas recuperadas en ambientes funerarios han sido analizadas por ARÉVALO exhaustivamente en el caso de las necrópolis de Cádiz (13, 15, 16, 19), por MANFREDI para las tumbas de Ibiza (86) y por CAMPO para el ámbito ibérico (33).

Varia

La flora como repertorio iconográfico de las monedas antiguas peninsulares ha formado parte de una monografía y ha sido analizada en un trabajo específico (88, 112). En el ámbito metrológico, MORA ha estudiado los ambientes púnicos tardíos (94), GOZALBES ha reflexionado sobre la diversidad de las piezas bronce en circulación durante los siglos II-I a.C. (78) y RODRÍGUEZ ha presentado un profundo estudio sobre las monedas cizalladas (125).

Sobre epigrafía monetaria, CHAVES ha valorado su valor identitario en la romanización (41), FERRER I JANÉ ha publicado un trabajo sobre los numerales (59) y realizado una propuesta acerca de la existencia de sistemas duales en la escritura ibérica (61). ESTARÁN ha repasado las leyendas bilingües púnicas integradas en su contexto geográfico y cultural (55) y examinado los posibles significados de las leyendas secundarias ibéricas, celtibéricas y vasconas (56). La serie de FARIA sobre onomástica y toponimia paleo-hispánicas se ha visto incrementada con siete nuevas entregas (57).

Dos trabajos de CAMPO y otro de MORA han evaluado el papel de la moneda falsa (30, 31, 91), y una contribución novedosa de RIO y RIPOLLÈS ofrece una síntesis sobre la evolución de las publicaciones de numismática antigua peninsular entre 1941 y 2010 (109).

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MASSALIA, PENISOLA ITALICA, MAGNA GRECIA

Renata Cantilena

Note introduttive

Nel periodo in esame si avverte la carenza di ricerche organizzate sullo studio dei conî; sono ancora inediti, ad es., i lavori impostati in tal senso come quelli sulla fase iniziale di Crotone (86) e il più volte annunciato *corpus* su Poseidonia di L. Brousseau. Tra le eccezioni si segnalano un saggio sulle emissioni di ambito etrusco (131), un dettagliato lavoro sulle prime emissioni di Sibari (116), un piccolo *corpus* dei pegasi di Medma (62) e una ricerca sulle ultime serie in bronzo di Paestum (33). Numerosi sono i lavori di sintesi, i contributi su aspetti peculiari di una singola monetazione o su questioni di funzioni e di circolazione, le segnalazioni di nuovi tipi e varianti provenienti da scavi o comparsi in vendita.

Si consolida la crescita di interesse per le produzioni in bronzo, sia per definirne la data di avvio o di cessazione, sia per valutarne gli usi e gli ambiti di circolazione.

Una linea di indirizzo di notevole impatto è l'accentuata attenzione al contesto di rinvenimento. Questo positivo orientamento degli studi si riflette nella scelta della sede editoriale: di frequente le ricerche (soprattutto in Italia) vengono pubblicate in atti di convegno o in edizioni riguardanti l'ambito territoriale di pertinenza della moneta, indagato negli aspetti storici e archeologici. Ciò garantisce una maggiore interdisciplinarietà e consente una lettura da diverse angolazioni; purtroppo, però, molte pubblicazioni sono di scarsa accessibilità all'estero. In proposito, si constata una lieve flessione di studi condotti da stranieri, come si può registrare anche se si considerano la bibliografia raccolta nel precedente *Survey* e gli interventi presentati agli ultimi convegni dell'*INC*; mentre è noto quanto sia fruttuoso l'apporto all'avanzamento delle ricerche derivante dal confronto tra ricercatori di differenti scuole. La momentanea interruzione delle attività del Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici di Napoli non giova a restituire un respiro internazionale alle ricerche di numismatica magno-greca.

Il campo di indagine che vede sempre vivo l'interesse degli studiosi stranieri è Pompei, dove gli scavi stratigrafici condotti da istituti di diversa nazionalità hanno messo in luce una gran massa di numenario di II-I a.C., confermando la presenza di moneta in bronzo soprattutto di Ebusus e in secondo luogo di Massalia e delle rispettive serie imitative (69, 91, 100).

Comunità emittenti

Massalia

La raccolta tipologica più completa delle emissioni di Massalia, datate utilizzando i dati archeologici e non solo criteri stilistici o metrologici, si deve all'opera di FEUGÈRE e PY (53) che rivede ed aggiorna precedenti studi.

CHEVILLON, BERTAUD, GUERNIER (42) presentano pezzi e varietà inediti tardo-arcaici rinvenuti in Provenza e CHEVILLON (40, 41) tratta la produzione degli anni 475-465/460 quando continuano l'uso dei tipi precedenti e la coniazione del nominale di 0,9 g. e della sua metà, ma compaiono elementi che segnano il passaggio al doppio rilievo.

Tra la vasta bibliografia (perlopiù di sapore localistico) sulla moneta massaliota e sulle sue imitazioni, si segnala la breve nota di FEUGÈRE (52) riguardo al ritrovamento a Aix-en-Provence di un conio in bronzo di una frazione in argento di Massalia; il conio è ritenuto autentico, ma opera di un'officina locale che produceva imitazioni, pratica ben attestata in II e I a.C.

Il rinvenimento a Nîmes di una quarantina di bronzi con il toro al passo (PBM 67), in una fossa con materiale datato tra il 100 e il 50 a.C. (PELLE [96]), conferma la data entro la metà del I a.C. proposta per questa classe.

Riguardo alle serie in bronzo, va citato il lavoro di BARRANDON e PICARD (6) che ne propongono la classificazione e la cronologia sulla base dell'analisi della lega dei metalli adoperati. Considerazioni sulla data dei piccoli bronzi, stavolta finalizzate a stabilire quella delle serie imitative di cui essi costituiscono i prototipi, si devono a FREY-KUPPER e STANNARD (55).

Etruria e centri italici

Supporto fondamentale per le ricerche sulla monetazione etrusca è il *corpus* riveduto e completo della produzione monetale in oro, argento e bronzo dal V al III a.C. (VECCHI [131]). Lo studio per conio delle serie di Cosa, Luca (?), Pisae (?), Populonia, Vetulonia, Volsinii (?), Vulci (?) e di zecche incerte o non identificate è corredato da un utile indice dei ripostigli e dei singoli ritrovamenti. Le oculute recensioni alla *SNG Firenze* (46, 121), redatte prima dell'edizione di questo lavoro, offrono spunti di discussione riguardo alla datazione e alle attribuzioni delle emissioni etrusche.

VECCHI (132) propone una ristampa del suo studio sul bronzo fuso etrusco ed italico, aggiungendo nuovi tipi e una completa bibliografia.

DE BENEDETTI (48) segnala il ritrovamento di sestanti di Vetulonia della serie con il tridente e delfini in un contesto con ceramica datata fine III e II a.C. e ne propone la coniazione tra il 217 e il 206 a.C.

GORINI (63) fissa l'inizio delle emissioni fuse di Ariminum del tempo della I punica e pensa ad una riduzione del peso dal 241 a.C. con l'abbandono della tecnica della fusione, seguita da un ulteriore calo ponderale nel 217 a.C. La cronologia è basata su dati di scavo e sui pochi rinvenimenti del numerario di Ariminum con monete di Roma. Diversa opinione è espressa da VECCHI (131), il quale pone l'abbandono della tecnica della fusione nel 225 c., e da COCCHI ERCOLANI e ORTALLI (43) che, discutendo altra documentazione di scavo, non convalidano le datazioni di GORINI (63). La questione mette in evidenza la difficoltà di utilizzare i dati stratigrafici e le associazioni dei materiali, specie se di incerta interpretazione, per stabilire cronologie assolute.

MARVEGGIO (87) riesamina la datazione, il sistema ponderale e le immagini della monetazione di Hatria.

Campania e Magna Grecia

CANTILENA (30) riassume gli aspetti più significativi della moneta di Cuma, riflettendo sulla struttura e sul volume della produzione e sul rapporto tra le immagini monetali e i miti locali. La stessa A. (29), trattando degli usi monetari in penisola sorrentina tra IV e III a.C., discute l'attribuzione a Sorrento delle monete in argento degli Hyrietes e di quelle in bronzo a leggenda Irnithi.

VITALE in un approfondito lavoro sulla monetazione di Suessa (137) fa il punto sullo stato degli studi sulla produzione delle colonie latine in Campania.

Di diseguale spessore scientifico sono i contributi sulle monete della Daunia, della Peucezia e della Messapia discussi in recenti incontri a Bari (73, 74, 75), tra cui interventi su Arpi (44), Canosa (92), Rubi e altri centri della Peucezia (79, 18), sulla circolazione monetaria e sulle produzioni in Messapia (21, 22, 84, 89, 102, 110, 126, 125). Sulla monetazione di Samadi anche (80).

SICILIANO (109) richiama l'attenzione sui rari esemplari in argento di metà V a.C. attribuiti a Casarium, ritenuto un centro indigeno della Messapia.

TRAVAGLINI (130) raccoglie le fonti numismatiche su Valesio, riprendendo la questione della controversa attribuzione delle rare monete in argento con iscrizione Balethas ed elencando i numerosi ritrovamenti monetali nel sito.

Aspetti della monetazione di Taranto, la cui bibliografia è raccolta da VITALE (138), sono affrontati da FISCHER BOSSERT (54) che apporta aggiustamenti alla cronologia degli stateri e degli aurei, ribadendo l'importanza dello studio dei conî, delle riconiazioni e dei ripostigli. TALIERCIO MENSITIERI (124) definisce l'articolata struttura del sistema dei nominali divisionali tarantini in argento di V a.C. e ne sottolinea il carattere di agile strumento di ragguaglio con valute esterne e di mezzo idoneo ad assicurare lo svolgimento di attività legate al mercato locale. CANTILENA (32) discute le funzioni dei "cavalieri" di III a.C. e affronta il tema delle campano-tarentine che ritiene emissioni prodotte forse per provvedere all'esborso dei tributi dovuti a Roma e ai suoi alleati dopo la resa del 272 a.C. Un quadro di sintesi sulla produzione in oro è presentato da MONTANARO (90).

SARCINELLI (106) propone la classificazione delle emissioni in bronzo di Heraclea (IV-I a.C.) basata sulla tipologia, sulle variazioni ponderali e sui dati di rinvenimento. LAZZARINI (77) segnala inediti esemplari di Metaponto (1 variante di statere, 2 frazioni AR e 1 AE) e assegna a Turi una serie in bronzo ritenuta di Metaponto per la presenza della spiga al D. VECCHIO (133) compila un'accurata sintesi bibliografica sulla monetazione di Velia. In una breve nota, BARBATO (5) passa in rassegna i dati di acquisizione dei pochi esemplari incusi Pal-Mol e ne valuta l'autenticità.

Le rare monete ΣΕΡ sono studiate da BROUSSEAU (9) che aggiunge 7 pezzi ai 10 noti (tra cui una dracma), segnala l'erronea attribuzione ai Serdaioi di un emiobolo di Poseidonia, causata dalla lettura ΣΕΡΑ dell'iscrizione che è invece ΠΙΟΣΕ, e conferma la localizzazione della comunità dei Serdaioi nella regione di Lao, come già proposto da GRECO, il quale ne ha trattato anche di recente a proposito del cd. "impero" di Sibari (68).

HORSNÆS (70) legge le esigue coniazioni delle comunità indigene di fase tardo-arcaica in chiave di affermazione di identità etnica.

SPAGNOLI (115, 116) espone le sue ricerche sulla produzione incusa di Sibari, presentando un catalogo di oltre 1100 esemplari organizzato per sequenza dei conî; ne analizza le peculiarità tecniche, l'iconografia, le iscrizioni e la metrologia e commenta la distribuzione dei rinvenimenti.

BROUSSEAU (8), sulla scorta di un esemplare in bronzo assegnato per le sue peculiarità iconografiche a Sibari IV, conferma il precoce avvio della coniazione del bronzo in Magna Grecia (446-444 a.C.). L'argomento è ripreso in un contributo sulle origini e lo sviluppo della monetazione in bronzo in Magna Grecia e Sicilia (12), ma il piano teorico su cui impiantare il dibattito sull'introduzione e sulle funzioni del bronzo resta quello delineato con efficacia da PARISE (95) a proposito delle emissioni di Turi di V a.C.

POLOSA (98) propone la sistemazione cronologica delle serie in bronzo di Turi e ne discute il rapporto con quelle in argento, suggerendo tra l'altro una relazione tra le serie pesanti di Turi e quelle di Siracusa di età dionigiana.

Passando in rassegna le emissioni delle città italiote della costa tirrenica della Calabria, TALIERCIO MENSITIERI (120) discute sugli scambi documentati dalla presenza di moneta.

BUGNO (13) osserva che le emissioni di Temesa, per tipi, leggende e dati di rinvenimento, offrono testimonianza della crescente egemonia di Crotone sul Tirreno nella prima metà del V a.C. e collega la cessazione delle attività della zecca al momento in cui la città rientrò nella sfera di influenza di Locri, quando Terina incrementò la sua monetazione. CACCAMO CALTABIANO (17) discute l'autenticità e la cronologia relativa ed assoluta delle due rare serie di stateri a doppio rilievo di Temesa con Tripode/Elmo e, ribaltando precedenti ipotesi, giudica originale solo quella con l'elmo crestatato e gli schinieri ai lati del tripode, che data poco dopo il 476 a.C. ricollegandola alla propaganda dinomenide.

Fonti numismatiche su Vibo Valentia/Hipponium sono raccolte da GARGANO (60). GORINI (64) riassume le questioni in merito alla cronologia, al volume di emissione e alla circolazione delle serie in argento di Caulonia, segnalando tra l'altro un raro obolo di inizio V a.C.; in accordo con GARGANO (57), considera che la città abbia coniato pochi nominali in bronzo in età annibalica. PERRI (97) indaga gli elementi di contatto e di differenza tra la produzione incusa di Crotone e di Caulonia e si sofferma sull'analisi dei ripostigli con monete incuse delle due zecche.

GORINI (62) pubblica le sue ricerche sui pegasi di Medma, fornendone la seriazione dei conî e il quadro dei ritrovamenti.

Un completo riesame della moneta dei Brettii è affrontato da ARSLAN (2) che prospetta un'ampia panoramica sulle questioni aperte riguardo alla sistemazione cronologica delle varie serie nel breve periodo della loro coniazione (216-203 a.C.), al significato dei simboli, ai luoghi di emissione, alla diffusione. Un dato su cui invita a riflettere è il significato della riduzione del peso della moneta in bronzo: ritenendo improponibile pensare ad emissioni fiduciarie, egli pensa ad un adeguamento del peso della moneta al prezzo del metallo non monetato.

Interessanti considerazioni sulle fasi finali della moneta in bronzo di Reggio in CASTRIZIO (38) che riesamina i ripostigli con le serie con marchio di valore e, commentando le associazioni del materiale archeologico e numismatico attestate dallo scavo di una casa ellenistica a Reggio distrutta agli inizi del II a.C., ritiene che l'ultima produzione sia quella con Testa di Artemide/Lira.

Volume della produzione

Un saggio sulla quantità di moneta emessa dalle città italiote, distribuita per decenni dal 540-530 al 280-270 a.C., è presentato da BROUSSEAU (10); ma il differente grado di conoscenza della produzione delle varie città, l'assenza di studi di conî di importanti monetazioni (ad es., quella di Turi) e l'incertezza di precise datazioni sono elementi che compromettono la validità della comparazione

proposta e non consentono di trarne avvedute conclusioni, se non le generiche e note considerazioni sulla diffusa irregolarità delle emissioni e l'aumento della quantità della coniazione in rapporto alle esigenze di spesa dell'emittente, soprattutto in periodi di guerra.

CARBONE (33) tenta di valutare, attraverso l'analisi dei conî, la consistenza delle emissioni dei nominali in bronzo di Paestum tra I a.C. e I d.C. Il picco della produzione riguarda i semissi dei magistrati L. Fad(ius) e L. Sta(tius), serie di cui si riscontrano emissioni "imitative" che, secondo STANNARD e FREY-KUPPER (118), furono prodotte nella zona di Minturno perché esemplari di questo genere provengono in prevalenza dalle acque del Tevere e del Liri e solo di rado da Paestum. Presentando i legami di conio delle serie in bronzo con tipi ripresi soprattutto da Paestum, Roma, Panormus e Menaion, STANNARD (117) identifica perlomeno quattro differenti "pseudo-zecche".

Ripostigli, ritrovamenti di monete in scavi, problemi di circolazione

Il rinvenimento di 2 frazioni in argento con tipi massalioti a Bergeggi in Liguria offre occasione a ARSLAN (1) di ragionare sul motivo della presenza degli oboli "à la roue" e delle serie ènee di Marsiglia in Italia.

GORINI (66, 67) passa in rassegna i rinvenimenti di moneta greca in area medio-adriatica (III-I a.C.). Note sulla circolazione monetale in territorio etrusco e nella Sabina nursina e reatina si devono a RANUCCI (101). WILLIAMS (141) revisiona le monete di III a.C. ritrovate in Etruria meridionale, evidenziando le attestazioni di aes grave, esemplari punici, campano-sannitici e romano-campani.

Il ripostiglio di III a.C. trovato a Pratica (88), arricchisce il quadro dei numerosi ritrovamenti in Lazio di monete campane del tempo della I punica deposte con numerario di Roma. VITALE (140) analizza i ritrovamenti di moneta nel territorio di Allifae, alla ricerca dell'ubicazione di Phistelia.

Le numerose campagne di scavo condotte a Pompei evidenziano le dimensioni del fenomeno della presenza in area vesuviana delle emissioni di Ebusus e di Massalia e delle serie di imitazione. Notizie sugli esemplari di varie zecche dai contesti di II e I a.C. si trovano in CANTILENA (23), GIOVE (61), HOBBS (69), RANUCCI (100), PARDINI (91). Riflessioni sulla quantità e qualità di questo numerario di piccolo taglio in VITALE (135, 139). Alle emissioni imitative "pseudo-Ebusus" presenti in area vesuviana, la cui produzione è localizzata in Campania e forse proprio a Pompei (55, 118), si è aggiunto ora un raro esemplare segnalato da STANNARD e PARDINI (119).

Partendo dallo studio di un ripostiglio di monete in argento datate tra la fine del V e l'inizio del IV a.C. (19 stateri e frazioni di Poseidonia, Velia, Turi, Eraclea, Caulonia, Crotone, Terina), deposto in un'area sacra nel centro etrusco-sannitico di Pontecagnano, CANTILENA (24) ipotizza che l'arrivo di numerario straniero nel golfo di Salerno derivi da pratiche mercenarie esercitate da elementi delle comunità stanziati in zona. Si tratta forse dei Tyrrhenoi e dei Sileraioi (che qualche anno dopo, al soldo di Dionigi I di Siracusa, coniarono monete in bronzo in Sicilia), ritenuti provenienti dall'*ager picentinus* e dalla regione attraversata dal fiume Sele.

Un gruzzolo di 11 stateri di Poseidonia del II quarto del V a.C. è stato ritrovato in una tomba ad Himera; le possibili motivazioni dell'arrivo di moneta poseidoniate sono discusse da BOEHRINGER, BROUSSEAU, VASSALLO (7).

CANTILENA (26, 31) presenta le oltre 600 monete dagli scavi nell'*Heraion* di Foce Sele a Paestum, individuate in anni recenti nei depositi del locale museo.

Al fine di valutare gli usi monetari in Lucania tra V e III a.C., PARENTE (94) espone un'esauritiva rassegna dei rinvenimenti nei contesti indigeni (luoghi di culto, necropoli, abitati e centri di produzione). Anche SARCINELLI (105), attraverso l'analisi dei ritrovamenti di moneta nell'area della Siritide, valuta i modi di appropriazione delle pratiche monetarie nel mondo indigeno.

GORINI (65) delinea le direttrici dell'espansione in IV e III a.C. della moneta tarantina in Magna Grecia e lungo il versante adriatico fino all'Emilia, considerata il punto di passaggio per lo spostamento di moneta verso la Gallia del Nord e in Moravia, connettendo in questi ultimi casi il trasferimento di moneta a movimenti di uomini più che a pagamenti a lunga distanza. L'A. richiama l'attenzione sul ritrovamento di 3 nominali in bronzo a Némčice (Repubblica Ceca), giunti insieme con esemplari comunemente attestati lungo la penisola italica (Siracusa, Lipara, siculo-punice, Napoli, Arpi, Turi, Paestum, Crotone, Locri, Brettii, Roma, Peithesa, Massalia). L'insieme, di grande interesse, è pubblicato

da KOLNÍKOVÁ (72) che fornisce il dettagliato catalogo del migliaio di pezzi recuperati, ipotizzando che Massalia possa essere stata il punto di partenza del lotto di monete prodotte in Occidente.

LEMBO (78) riesamina il ripostiglio da Lizzano (IGCH 1926) catalogando gli esemplari conservati al Museo Archeologico di Taranto e datandone il seppellimento al 330 circa a.C.

LIBERO MANGIERI (81, 82, 83) pubblica integralmente quattro ripostigli occultati in III a.C.: il ricco tesoro da Taranto 1883, i gruzzoli da Fasano 1933, Muro Tenente 1969, Ischitella 2011. Quest'ultimo, rinvenuto di recente, contiene esemplari campano-tarentini, di Cales, di Napoli e di Roma (fino ai quadrigati).

Aspetti della circolazione monetaria in area basso-adriatica, in Puglia ed Albania, sono discussi da TRAVAGLINI e CAMILLERI (129). TRAVAGLINI (126), trattando delle monetazioni in area peucezia, presenta una compiuta rassegna sui ritrovamenti nella Puglia centrale. Notizie generiche sui rinvenimenti monetali a Vaste sono riassunte in BTGC XXI, mentre TRAVAGLINI (128) si sofferma sul ripostiglio, occultato in III a.C., qui ritrovato nel 1913 e solo di recente ricostituito in occasione della ricognizione del materiale custodito nel Museo Archeologico di Taranto.

POLOSA (98), pubblicando il catalogo delle monete del Museo Archeologico della Sibaritide, provenienti da ritrovamenti nella regione tra cui molti inediti, tratta la circolazione monetaria del territorio di Sibari e del Cosentino (recensione in [134]).

SABBIONE (104) e SPADEA (114) danno notizia del ritrovamento in un isolato di case a Crotone di un tesoretto di epoca agatoclea con monili, 14 ori macedoni ed elettri di Siracusa e punici, 67 monete in argento (Napoli, Velia, Taranto, Turi, Siracusa, macedoni, puniche, pegasi). Dallo stesso isolato proviene un ripostiglio di c. 480 monete di bronzo (manca Crotone, ma c'è molta moneta di Siracusa e esemplari di Nuceria, Locri e Terina). RUGA (103) fornisce dati e precisazioni sul rinvenimento di monete brettie nell'area tra Crotone e l'*Heraion* lacinio.

Revisionando le monete dagli scavi nel sito di Caulonia, GARGANO (59) evidenzia che il circolante di epoca greca non va oltre l'età annibalica, fase in cui si riscontra un gran numero di attestazioni, in maggioranza bronzi dei Brettii.

CRAWFORD (47), attraverso la consultazione di testi ottocenteschi, completa la ricostruzione del ripostiglio trovato a Tiriolo nel 1788, occultato al tempo della guerra annibalica e contenente monete in oro dei Brettii, di Siracusa, macedoni e puniche. La composizione del tesoretto induce a ragionare sull'ipotesi che Cartagine abbia coniato *in loco* con proprie maestranze i suoi quarti di *shekels* in oro.

MANFREDI (85) aggiorna il quadro dei ritrovamenti di moneta punica in Magna Grecia.

Sistemi monetali e provvedimenti di riduzione ponderale

CANTILENA (28) discute le origini dei sistemi monetali del golfo di Salerno, con particolare riguardo al nominale di 0,90 g, valore ponderale attestato fin dall'Età del Bronzo tra Egeo e Vicino Oriente, che ricorre nelle coniazioni dei Focei in Occidente, consentendo operazioni di conguaglio tra le valute di epoca tardo-arcaica in uso lungo il Tirreno.

CACCAMO CALTABIANO (19), nel trattare la litra siciliana e i suoi rapporti con la libbra romana, affronta la complessa problematica dei sistemi di peso delle monete in bronzo delle comunità italiche. La stessa A. (16) riassume i punti salienti dell'annosa questione delle riduzioni ponderali del bronzo nei centri apuli coinvolti dal conflitto annibalico e ipotizza una riforma del sistema di computo individuando nel *nummus* èneo la nuova unità di conto equiparata all'asse romano.

CARROCCIO riflette sugli usi monetari in Occidente al tempo del Molosso, di Pirro e di Annibale, indagando le conseguenze delle spese di guerra sui valori ponderali adottati (36, 37).

Iconografia

Elementi peculiari delle raffigurazioni monetali in Magna Grecia, in una prospettiva diacronica tra VI e IV a. C., sono evidenziati da TALIERCIO MENSITIERI (123).

CANTILENA (25) indaga sulle motivazioni dell'adozione dei tipi di Atene sulle monete di Elea, di Napoli e delle comunità campane. Nella Collana dedicata ai culti in Occidente, SICILIANO (108) esamina le raffigurazioni di divinità sui nominali di Eraclea e TALIERCIO MENSITIERI (122) quelle sulle monete di Poseidonia-Paestum. CACCAMO CALTABIANO analizza l'iconografia di Nike della

moneta dei Brettii (20) e, ipotizzando che Terina sia il luogo di emissione, ritiene di identificare l'immagine con questa città.

CARROCCIO (34,35) passa in rassegna le influenze della propaganda annibalica ravvisabili sulle monetazioni dei centri e delle comunità alleate di Annibale e pone l'accento sui confronti tipologici, oltre che metrologici, tra moneta apula e moneta siciliana al tempo della II punica.

Epigrafia monetale

Il ricco *corpus* di epigrafi italiche curato da CRAWFORD (45) comprende un'esaustiva raccolta delle iscrizioni su moneta, ampiamente commentata da BURNETT (15).

SNG e collezioni

L'edizione della *SNG Australia I* (111) riguarda una considerevole collezione di 1267 monete magno-greche, in oro, argento e bronzo, soprattutto di Napoli, Taranto, Metaponto, Turi, Velia, Crotone e dei Brettii; tra i pezzi più rari un esemplare degli ultimi didrammi di Cuma (recensioni in [14] e [11]). Nella *SNG Brasil I* (112) è compreso un cospicuo nucleo di monete (oltre 650) prodotte da zecche in Italia (soprattutto Napoli, Taranto, Metaponto, Turi, Poseidonia/Paestum, Velia e Brettii). Esemplari in bronzo della penisola italica sono anche nella *SNG Greece 7* (113).

Studi sulla formazione di antiche raccolte di monete, provenienti perlopiù dalla Magna Grecia, sono condotti da ARSLAN e GARGANO (3, 56) per quanto riguarda la collezione Capialdi, ora a Vibo Valentia, e da CANTILENA (27) per la collezione Fortunato a Napoli. TONDO (125) ricostruisce la storia della formazione del medagliere del Museo di Taranto e VITALE (136) racconta le vicende del nucleo numismatico del Museo Campano di Capua.

Peculiarità tecniche e oggetti monetiformi

Analisi mirate a definire la struttura e la composizione chimica sono state condotte su monete in argento di Taranto (107); tra queste c'è il problematico statere suberato da Parabita IGCH 1999, che associa un conio dell'ultimo quarto del IV a.C. ad uno con il tipo delle campano-tarentine; le indagini sembrano dimostrare che la moneta, finora considerata autentica, sia una contraffazione di III a.C.

PARENTE (93) ritorna sul fenomeno delle monete suberate e osserva che si trovano di frequente in insediamenti anellenici, per cui ventila l'ipotesi (a mio parere non dimostrabile) che questo tipo di emissioni siano state deliberatamente destinate a popolazioni con poca esperienza monetale.

DE CALLATAY (49), in uno studio sui piombi monetiformi greci, cita esemplari con i tipi di Taranto e di Velia. GARGANO (58) segnala un gettone in terracotta anepigrafe rinvenuto in una casa a Monasterace Marina (Caulonia) con i tipi della moneta locale.

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SICILIA

Lavinia Sole

Note preliminari, indirizzi di ricerca e studi in corso

Tra il 2008 e il 2013 si è registrato un significativo incremento di studi numismatici sulla Sicilia. La selezione presentata in questa sede comprende quelli più significativi per contenuti e metodo.

I lavori mostrano un crescente interesse per l'età dei "maestri firmanti", anche se non pare diminuire l'attenzione per gli anni fra Dionigi e Timoleonte e per il periodo della fine del III sec. a.C., quando l'Isola fa il suo ingresso nell'orbita di Roma. Sembra acquisita piena consapevolezza circa l'importanza dello studio della moneta insieme al contesto archeologico e numerose sono le pubblicazioni di rinvenimenti di monete e ripostigli. Si riscontra inoltre una particolare attenzione verso l'antiquaria, mentre uno dei principali poli di interesse continua ad essere l'iconografia.

Tra gli studi in corso, l'*Historia Nummorum*³, *Sicily and Adjacent Islands* sta per essere ultimata, mentre le opere su *Akragas*, *Leontinoi*, *Katane* e *Selinunte* sono in fase avanzata di lavoro. È in preparazione il volume della SNG relativo alla collezione Pennisi del Museo Archeologico "P. Orsi" di Siracusa.

Opere e contributi a carattere generale, testi di riferimento

Tra i testi di riferimento si segnala il *corpus* sui didrammi di Segesta di HURTER MANI (98) (recensito da BOEHRINGER [12]), completato dall'autrice poco prima della sua scomparsa. Utile strumento di studio delle emissioni di Cartagine e delle altre zecche puniche autonome è il *corpus* di VIOLA (157) (recensione di VISONÀ [160]), sebbene l'impostazione, che privilegia l'aspetto tipologico, anziché la successione cronologica, lascia un po' perplessi, unitamente all'organizzazione dell'apparato illustrativo. Uno dei contributi scientifici più rilevanti è l'opera sui rinvenimenti monetali da Monte Iato (1971-1990) di FREY-KUPPER (79), che, partendo da un metodo serio e rigoroso di studio delle monete insieme al materiale archeologico contestuale, ne propone un corretto inquadramento storico. L'opera, basandosi su dati oggettivi e inequivocabili, offre infine riferimenti cronologici sicuri per lo studio di molte serie monetali e zecche della Sicilia occidentale dal IV sec. a.C. all'età romana, diventando, soprattutto per le c.d. serie romano-siciliane, un vero e proprio punto di riferimento.

Sono stati pubblicati due manuali di numismatica, di cui uno comprende un capitolo sulla Sicilia in età greca (FISCHER-BOSSERT [75]), mentre l'altro, sebbene completamente dedicato alla Sicilia (HOOVER [95]), si presta soprattutto alla consultazione dei collezionisti. Una sintesi sulla produzione monetale della Sicilia è offerta anche dagli articoli di ARNOLD-BIUCCHI (7) e di GARRAFFO (83), entrambi contributi in cataloghi di mostre. Importanti siti siciliani con le relative "fonti numismatiche" fanno parte degli ultimi volumi della *BTCGI*: Segesta (DE VIDO [71]), Selinunte (LUCCHELLI [105]), Serra Orlando (BELL [9]), Taormina (GULLETTA [88]), Termini Imerese (DIMARTINO [72]), Tindari (GULLETTA [88]), Trapani (ZIRONE [164]), Tusa (PRESTIANNI GIALLOMBARDO [130]). CAMPANA (38, 39, 40) ha aggiornato alcune delle voci del CNAI (*Kampanoi* di Entella, *Stiela*, *Galaria*).

Di grande utilità sono recensioni e aggiornamenti bibliografici, come il lavoro di CUTRONI TUSA (64) negli atti dell'ultimo Congresso Internazionale sulla Sicilia antica, la recensione di FREY-KUPPER (78) nel precedente *Survey* e la raccolta di riferimenti bibliografici su economia e moneta di DE ANGELIS (70).

SNG, cataloghi, collezioni

Sono poche le pubblicazioni di collezioni comprendenti monete della Sicilia, ad eccezione della SNG del Museo Storico Nazionale di Rio de Janeiro (107), del piccolo catalogo del Museo Archeologico Regionale "P. Orsi" di Siracusa (53), pubblicato in occasione del nuovo allestimento del medagliere, e del breve volume di AMATA (2) sulle monete puniche della collezione Cammarata di Enna.

Nuclei di monete della Sicilia fanno parte inoltre del Museo Archeologico di Vibo Valentia (8), del Medagliere del Museo Archeologico Nazionale della Sibaritide (127), delle recenti acquisizioni dell'Alpha Bank di Atene (155), del Museo Archeologico di Zagabria (74), del Museo Pushkin di Mosca (99) e di una collezione privata brasiliana (76).

Il problema della presenza di monete false tra le emissioni della Sicilia del medagliere di Bruxelles è stato affrontato da DE CALLATAÿ (34). Sulla falsificazione delle monete antiche hanno posto l'accento CRISÀ (62) (il fenomeno in Sicilia nel XIX secolo) e MARSEGLIA (114) (recente scoperta di una zecca moderna di falsi antichi a Centuripe), mentre RAFFIOTTA (135) ha sintetizzato le vicende del noto tetradrammo di Morgantina, quale esempio del problema della dispersione del patrimonio numismatico siciliano.

Antiquaria e storia degli studi

Nell'ambito dell'antiquaria e degli studi di documenti di archivio rientrano i lavori di CRISÀ (58, 59, 60, 63) e la ricostruzione della formazione delle collezioni del Museo Archeologico di Siracusa di GUZZETTA (93). HURTER MANI (97) integra il suo *corpus* sulle emissioni di Segesta con quelle pubblicate e disegnate dal Conte di Torremuzza (fine '800). All'unica opera di numismatica di A. Holm è dedicato un contributo della CACCAMO CALTABIANO (20).

Zecche e cronologia

VI-V sec. a.C.

Il fenomeno della nascita della moneta in Sicilia viene esaminato in modo sintetico, ma esaustivo, da RUTTER (139), confrontandolo con l'analoga esperienza di Cipro e Creta. LUCHELLI (104) e GASPARRI (84) si occupano della precoce introduzione della moneta, rispettivamente, a *Selinous* e *Himera*.

Sulle tradizioni di scambio (bronzo a peso) e sul sistema ponderale della litra delle popolazioni indigene si soffermano i contributi della MACALUSO (106) e della CACCAMO CALTABIANO (27). Nel primo, sono considerati prove dell'uso del bronzo a peso come mezzo di scambio tutti i ripostigli di bronzi, attestati nell'Isola fin dall'età del Bronzo, e i frammenti di *aes rude* da vari siti coloniali e indigeni, senza però distinguerne la specifica funzione, che, come noto, non è esclusivamente quella di mezzo di transazione. Nel secondo, invece, si fa rilevare come il sistema della litra condizionò le scelte delle zecche coloniali.

La CONSOLI (55) illustra in modo chiaro il riflesso sulle monetazioni delle aree etnea, imerese e dello Stretto del processo di decalcidizzazione avviato dalle tirannidi a partire dal primo quarto del V sec. a.C. e collega l'emissione del noto tetradrammo di *Aitna* alla rifondazione ieroniana di *Katane* (476 a.C.). Su tale emissione ritorna DE CALLATAÿ (35), evidenziando che non vi sono elementi certi per poterne identificare la zecca (*Katane/Aitna* o *Inessa/Aitna*) e assegnarvi una datazione precisa (470-465 a.C.). Opinione diversa esprimono MANGANARO (112), che considera il tetradrammo emesso per celebrare la fondazione di *Aitna/Inessa* (461 a.C.), e CACCAMO CALTABIANO (24) la quale, sulla base dell'interpretazione dei tipi, lo data intorno al 467-466 a.C.

Quanto all'inizio della coniazione della litra di argento da parte delle *poleis* siceliote, CACCAMO CALTABIANO (27) e MACALUSO (106) propendono per gli anni *ante* 480 a.C., mentre ARNOLD-BIUCCHI (6) fa alcune puntuali precisazioni di ordine ponderale sulla differenza fra oboli e litrai e di ordine cronologico sull'inizio delle emissioni (460 a.C. circa), prendendo spunto dalla recente acquisizione di un obolo di *Himera* con gallina/testa di Ninfa (*post* 500 a.C.) da parte dell'Harvard Art Museum, che correttamente MANGANARO PERRONE (113) considera la prima emissione di *Himera* raffigurante la ninfa eponima.

Il lavoro di SULT (153) sul *Damarateion* manca di aggiornamento bibliografico e pertanto ripropone come attuale il dibattito sulla cronologia che, invece, di recente sembra fissata quasi all'unanimità intorno al 466 a.C.

Anche la nascita della moneta bronzea in Sicilia suscita discussioni. LAZZARINI (101) conferma la datazione tradizionale per l'inizio della coniazione a *Selinous* (460/450 a.C.), dopo aver analizzato un

numero significativo di emissioni bronzee fuse. BROUSSEAU (18), invece, toglie alla Sicilia la priorità nell'introduzione della moneta enea, assegnandola a Sibari sulla base però di un esemplare individuato dal mercato antiquario. L'ipotesi è condivisa da GRANDJEAN (86) che, d'accordo con BROUSSEAU (18), ritiene inoltre *Akragas* più precoce di *Selinous* nell'emissione del bronzo. MORCOM (118) anticipa di un decennio l'inizio della coniazione bronzea di Segesta (430 a.C. circa).

Alla produzione monetaria di *Eryx* sono dedicati i contributi di CUTRONI TUSA (66), che sottolinea l'importanza del culto di Afrodite sulle monete dalla metà del V sec. a.C., di MORCOM (120), che evidenzia gli stretti legami fra le zecche di *Eryx* e Segesta dalla seconda metà del V sec. a.C., e di PERIN e CAMPANA (126), che pubblicano alcune rare lire di *Eryx* con legenda POR (450-425 a.C.). Un'utile sintesi sulle emissioni della zecca di Morgantina, attiva fin dalla metà del V sec. a.C., si trova in GUZZETTA (89), mentre CASTRIZIO (51) approfondisce lo studio di una delle serie della città e MASTELLONI (115) si occupa delle emissioni di *Adranon* coniate fin dagli ultimi decenni del V sec. a.C.

Sono pochi i contributi innovativi inerenti le emissioni puniche di Sicilia. GUZZETTA (92), ripercorre lo sviluppo di questa monetazione, che prende l'avvio nel 425 a.C. con le emissioni delle zecche autonome e poi prosegue con quelle battute da Cartagine in Sicilia. La trasmissione di coni fra Segesta, *Motye* e *Şys-Panormos* viene interpretata da RUTTER (137) come indice di una produzione monetaria centralizzata a Segesta (non a *Panormos* come in HURTER MANI [98]). CUTRONI TUSA (67) propone di identificare Entella come la zecca della prima serie di tetradrammi battuti da Cartagine in Sicilia (410 a.C.), ma vi attribuisce anche i bronzi con avancorpo di cavallo e con cavallo in corsa, senza tener conto dei dati di distribuzione.

Continua il dibattito circa la datazione delle emissioni dell'epoca dei "maestri firmanti", artigiani di alto livello, spesso in competizione reciproca, come sottolinea RUTTER (138) in uno studio completo sugli antroponimi presenti sulle monete. A favore della datazione alta (tetradrammi: *post* 422 a.C.; decadrammi: 412 a.C. circa) sono i contributi della CACCAMO CALTABIANO (26) e della SCAVINO (144), che privilegiano argomentazioni tipologiche, stilistiche e storiche, mentre RUTTER (137), basandosi sui dati ricavati dai ripostigli e sull'evidenza storica, fornisce dei riferimenti cronologici (tetradrammi: *post* 413 a.C.; decadrammi: 406-397 a.C.) che rimandano all'età dionigiana. Tale cronologia trova il consenso di BOEHRINGER (14) e di ARNOLD-BIUCCHI (5), che affronta la questione in una esauriente rivisitazione dei decadrammi di *Syrakosai*, puntualizzandone la funzione di "premi" per i giochi commemorativi della vittoria siracusana del 413 a.C. (*contra* GORINI [85] che ne ribadisce la funzione esclusivamente economica per il pagamento dei mercenari). Sulle emissioni firmate di *Katane* si soffermano gli studi di BOEHRINGER (11, 16), mentre su quelle di *Kamarina* i contributi di CACCAMO CALTABIANO (28) e di KREUTZER (100), i cui dubbi circa l'attribuzione ad *Euainetos* dei coni del didramma con firma EYAI non sono condivisibili. CACCAMO CALTABIANO (23) ribadisce che *Syrakosai* in età dionigiana abbia coniato esclusivamente bronzo, recante spesso tipi scelti da Dionigi per legittimare il suo potere.

IV-I sec. a.C.

Attraverso l'analisi di alcuni rinvenimenti monetari singoli e tesaurizzati SOLE (150) dimostra che ancora nel IV sec. a.C. alcuni centri anellenici della Sicilia centro-meridionale utilizzavano un regime di scambi fondato su un'economia non esclusivamente monetaria.

Viene ripreso il problema dell'attribuzione delle serie con Zeus Eleuterio e fulmine di *Syrakosai* e della *Symmachia* all'età dionigiana (BERTELLI e CALCIATI [10]), timoleontea (CASTRIZIO [52]) o post-timoleontea (MORCOM [119]). I contributi sull'argomento, che analizzano esemplari individuati in collezioni private o nel mercato antiquario o aspetti tipologici, non apportano elementi discriminanti a favore dell'una o dell'altra tesi. Attraverso lo studio delle monete (SOLE [148]) viene confutata l'esistenza della "florida fase timoleontea" in alcuni siti della Sicilia centrale, d'accordo con i risultati della recente ricerca archeologica.

Pur se ancora in forma di comunicazione preliminare, il contributo di SOLE (149) su un ripostiglio di bronzi punici (testa femminile/cavallo e palma) rinvenuto a Gela permette di anticipare la data di emissione della serie agli anni precedenti l'occupazione agatoclea della città (317-309 a.C.). CUTRONI TUSA (68) fa delle riflessioni intorno alla dislocazione dei ripostigli contenenti monete puniche in oro e in elettro (fine IV-prima metà III sec. a.C.) nelle cuspidi sud-orientale e nord-occidentale dell'Isola.

CARROCCIO (48), ritornando sulle emissioni di Pirro battute in Sicilia tra il 278 e il 276 a.C., ne tenta un'ulteriore definizione cronologica. Basandosi sui dati stratigrafici emersi dallo scavo dell'agorà di Morgantina, WALTHALL (161) estende l'arco cronologico di alcune serie bronzee di Ierone II agli anni ante 250-225 a.C.

All'attività delle zecche nel corso della seconda guerra punica sono dedicati diversi contributi. Attraverso le informazioni raccolte in bibliografia, CRISÀ (57) analizza le emissioni di *Tyndaris*, coniate tra la guerra annibalica e il I sec. a.C. PERASSI (125) approfondisce alcuni aspetti delle emissioni di *Melite* e *Gaulos* che data dopo il 218 a.C., mentre VISONÀ (159) evidenzia l'afflusso massiccio di circolante punico nelle due isole prima dell'istituzione delle zecche. A queste o alle altre piccole isole adiacenti la Sicilia, CUTRONI TUSA (65) propone di attribuire alcune emissioni con il tipo del granchio contrassegnate spesso da lettere puniche. MANGANARO (110) ricollega il tipo del rovescio del vittoriato alla statua aurea della *Victoria* offerta a Roma da Gerone II e ne colloca l'emissione tra il 218 e il 215 a.C. Tenendo conto soprattutto di 81 ripostigli seppelliti in Sicilia tra il 215 a.C. e il 14 d.C., MANGANARO (111) (recensione in BURNETT [19]) ricostruisce, in un'opera ambiziosa, le dinamiche storiche dell'Isola in tale periodo, collegando, in modo spesso troppo semplicistico, date di interrimento e avvenimenti storici.

Per le cronologie delle emissioni della Sicilia occidentale, in particolare i bronzi puniche e quelli delle zecche attive sotto la dominazione romana, finora poco studiati (Panormos, Lilybaion e Ietas in particolare), vedi FREY-KUPPER (79)

La moneta nel contesto archeologico, rinvenimenti e circolazione monetaria

Il numero di pubblicazioni concernenti i rinvenimenti monetali da scavi regolari si è accresciuto, anche se non tutti i contributi contemplano lo studio comparato delle monete e del materiale archeologico associato stratigraficamente. Vi sono delle eccezioni in tal senso e tra le più rilevanti si annoverano l'opera sui rinvenimenti da Monte Iato di FREY-KUPPER (79) e quella di SOLE (152) sulle monete dall'entroterra della Sicilia, coincidente con l'antico territorio dei Sicani, la cui impostazione metodologica ha permesso di trarre delle considerazioni significative sia sugli usi monetari, sia sulle caratteristiche del circolante di questo territorio. Entrambe le opere offrono dei punti di riferimento per la datazione delle emissioni trattate e per la loro durata di circolazione, costituendo anche degli esempi per i futuri studi di numismatica applicati al territorio.

Sono stati altresì pubblicati i rinvenimenti monetali da Entella (FREY-KUPPER e WEISS [80, 81]), Segesta (MAMMINA [108]) e Pantelleria (CUTRONI TUSA [69]), i cui fondali hanno restituito 3471 bronzi della serie punica testa femminile/protome equina, nonché quelli dal centro anellenico di Monte Raffè (SOLE [146]) accompagnati da dati di scavo. Tra i rinvenimenti dalla Sicilia settentrionale, si citano le monete dalla necropoli di Cefalù (GANDOLFO [82]) e da Capo d'Orlando (PUGLISI [131]), mentre dalla Sicilia orientale e sud-orientale si annoverano i ritrovamenti da Naxos (LENTINI *et al.* [102]) e dal retrostante sito di Francavilla di Sicilia (MASTELLONI [116]; MASTELLONI e CARBÈ [117]), che ha restituito una dracma arcaica di *Zankle* riconiata su una di *Naxos* e una frazione argentea di *Stiela*, entrambe ritrovate per la prima volta in uno scavo regolare. Seguono i rinvenimenti da *Kamarina* (PELAGATTI e SALIBRA [123]), da Scicli (SANTANGELO [143]) e dalla necropoli tardo-antica di Treppiedi a Modica (GUZZETTA [91]), dove sono stati trovati molti esemplari del IV e del III sec. a.C. in contesti funerari di età medio e tardo-imperiale.

Il X volume dei *Coin Hoards* (HOOVER *et al.* [96]) include un solo ritrovamento inedito. BOEHRINGER (12) pubblica un lotto di un ripostiglio smembrato con monete di età agatoclea, che inevitabilmente offre informazioni limitate. Più rilevante è lo studio del ripostiglio rinvenuto casualmente a Comiso nel 1970 e interrato intorno al 470 a.C. (BOEHRINGER [15]). NICOLET-PIERRE (121) pubblica, in modo completo e dettagliato, il tesoretto IGCH 2180 da una casa ellenistica di Megara *Hyblaea* (526 monete di argento conservate in un contenitore di piombo, seppellito forse da un ricco commerciante intorno al 310 a.C.). È eccezionale la recente scoperta nella necropoli occidentale di *Himera* di due tombe contenenti, ciascuna, un ripostiglio come elemento di corredo (BOEHRINGER *et al.* [17]). Il primo (420 a.C.) comprende didrammi e tetradrammi di zecche siceliote,

il secondo (*post* 450 a.C.) stateri di Poseidonia, raramente ritrovati in Sicilia, che indicherebbero l'origine campana della defunta. Dai centri indigeni dell'entroterra provengono tre ripostigli "misti" (IV sec. a.C.) (SOLE [147]) attestanti la tesaurizzazione di monete insieme a pezzi informi, oggetti integri o frammentari di bronzo. Rilevante anche il tesoretto dal vicino sito di Balate di Marianopoli (SOLE [151]), contenente una rara *hemidracma* a firma *KIM* e databile, in base al contesto, agli inizi del IV sec. a.C. In un'abitazione dell'antica città di Finziade (Licata, Agrigento) è stato scoperto un eccezionale tesoretto di monete e gioielli d'oro, che offre lo spunto a CACCAMO CALTABIANO *et al.* (31) per riproporre la cronologia *ante* 213 a.C. per l'introduzione del *denarius*. Il divario fra le monete più recenti del gruzzolo (207 a.C.) e la datazione degli strati di distruzione in cui esso è stato rinvenuto (40-30 a.C.) ha fatto pensare che sia stato occultato dal primo proprietario della casa e che sia rimasto ivi nascosto fino alla distruzione nel I sec. a.C. Si segnala infine da Pantelleria (scavi 2010) un ripostiglio di 107 denari, seppellito dopo il 74 a.C. forse durante un'incursione di pirati (ZIEGERT [163]).

Sul fenomeno della circolazione monetaria, l'opera più significativa è il volume di PUGLISI (132), recensito da BURNETT (19), che coraggiosamente si propone di studiare la circolazione e la funzione della moneta dalla fine del V al I sec. a.C., pur con i limiti derivanti dalla mancanza dell'analisi contestuale delle monete.

Metrologia

ANZALONE (4) presenta un astragalo di bronzo da *Himera* della seconda metà del V sec. a.C. (datazione da contesto) che documenterebbe la ricezione nella colonia del sistema ponderale attico dopo l'avvento teroniano. Proviene dal mercato antiquario un peso di bronzo di 24.66g (WEISS [162]), presumibilmente coevo, con l'impressione di sei globetti entro corona (tipo di rovescio di *hemilitra* imeresi di fine V sec. a.C.), che pertanto non dà certezze circa l'uso ad *Himera* di una litra locale di 50 gr nello scorcio del secolo.

CARROCCIO (45) si occupa del processo di riduzione ponderale della litra dall'età di Dionisio I, riuscendo ad identificare, dal 304 al 213 a.C., addirittura otto riduzioni ponderali. Interessante l'esemplare di *Katane* (prima metà del IV sec. a.C.) con un graffito indicante il valore nominale (CAMPANA [37]). Da CARROCCIO (43) viene proposta una rilettura dei rendiconti lapidei di *Tauromenion* (fine II-inizi I sec. a.C.) che riportano delle cifre computate sul sistema della litra. Tali somme, secondo l'autore, presuppongono anche dei rapporti di equivalenza con il denario di 10 assi - non chiaramente esplicitati sulle iscrizioni- che permetterebbero di anticipare di circa un secolo la datazione delle epigrafi.

Tecnica e volume di produzione

ARNOLD-BIUCCHI (6) presenta un tetradrammo di *Himera* del 430-420 a.C., recentemente acquistato dall'Harvard Art Museum, che esemplifica l'interessante pratica del ritocco dei coni per prolungarne l'utilizzo.

Alla stima del volume di produzione delle emissioni monetarie è stato dedicato un convegno (DE CALLATAÏ [33]) con alcune relazioni che illustrano casi-studio relativi alla Sicilia. Tra queste, i contributi di CARROCCIO (46) e PUGLISI (133) non considerano indispensabile il metodo della ricostruzione dei coni per la conoscenza dei ritmi di produzione monetaria, ritenendo più significative l'analisi del contesto storico, la lettura delle immagini monetali e la distribuzione diacronica della moneta sul territorio, senza tener sufficientemente in conto i rischi di tale approccio metodologico.

Epigrafia e leggende

Il volume di sintesi sulle iscrizioni monetali greche annovera anche le leggende delle monete della Sicilia (LESCHHORN [103]). CAMPANA e MORELLO (41) danno risalto al sistema di contrassegno delle emissioni dei Samii di *Zankle* mediante lettere dell'alfabeto greco, indicanti l'anno di emissione.

Iconografia

Un significativo input agli studi sull'iconografia monetale è offerto dal progetto LIN, promosso dalle Università di Messina, Bologna, Genova, Milano per la realizzazione di un lessico iconografico monetale basato su un approccio multidisciplinare (su alcuni aspetti di metodo v. CARROCCIO [47]). I convegni relativi all'aggiornamento delle ricerche del gruppo LIN (124, 154) ed altri (32, 94) contano numerosi contributi sull'argomento. Tali studi, la cui utilità è indiscussa, spesso approdano a risultati diversi da quelli raggiunti attraverso l'analisi contestuale delle monete, soprattutto per quanto riguarda la puntualizzazione cronologica delle serie monetali, stimolando costruttivi dibattiti fra gli studiosi.

Oggetto di analisi, per le età arcaica e classica, sono le iconografie di Demetra (CACCAMO CALTABIANO [21]), della sfera dionisiaca (CARROCCIO [42]), delle divinità poliadi (CACCAMO CALTABIANO [30]; SALAMONE [140, 141]), delle divinità fluviali (CARROCCIO [50]; PUGLISI [134]; SALAMONE [142]), della Nike con la benda (*stemma/infula*) (CACCAMO CALTABIANO [29]), quelle che riflettono il concetto di *Aeternitas* (CACCAMO CALTABIANO [22]) e le raffigurazioni del trono e degli altri seggi (CARROCCIO [49]). Maggior fortuna, in età ellenistica, ebbero le immagini legate all'ideologia della Vittoria (CACCAMO CALTABIANO [25]), quelle ricollegabili alla figura di Zeus (CARROCCIO [44]) e il toro cozzante, ricorrente nelle emissioni mercenarie (POPE [128]), mentre dal III sec. a.C. sono frequenti i tipi isiaci (SFAMENI GASPARRO [145]) e, presso alcuni centri costieri della Sicilia settentrionale, le figure di eroi locali (CRISÀ [61]).

Si segnalano infine alcuni lavori sulle emissioni puniche di Sicilia (MANFREDI [109]), che frequentemente fecero uso della figura di Kore (ACQUARO [1]), strettamente collegata alla tradizione iconografica e culturale dell'Isola, preferendo, in un secondo momento, tipi più vicini al patrimonio iconografico di origine fenicio-punica (PRAG [129]; VISONÀ [158]).

Per l'iconografia delle emissioni di età romana della Sicilia occidentale, si rimanda a FREY-KUPPER (79).

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BALKANRAUM UND NÖRDLICHES SCHWARZMEERGEBIET¹

Ulrike Peter und Vladimir F. Stolba

Balkanraum

Eine Einführung zur thrakischen Münzgeschichte (216) sowie einen detaillierten Überblick über den Münzumschlag in Thrakien über die Jahrhunderte auf Basis der Funde und deren Interpretation in Zusammenhang mit den historischen Ereignissen lieferte PSŌMA (215). In einer sehr anschaulichen Übersicht hat LORBER die Münzfüße der thrako-makedonischen Prägungen mit jenen der Werke der Toreutik verbunden und bestimmt (141). LESCHHORN hat die Vielzahl der Ethnika und Beamtennamen auch auf den autonomen Prägungen des Balkan- und Schwarzmeerraumes erfasst (140). PICARD resümierte die Problematik der Interpretation der wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen Griechen und Thrakern (192). Deren Kontakte in klassischer Zeit stellte auf Basis der Funde auch DIMITROV dar (68).

PROKOPOV und PAUNOV setzten zusammen mit weiteren Kollegen das verdienstvolle Unterfangen der Publikation der Sammlungen der bulgarischen Museen fort (172). So konnten die Sammlungen von Kjustendil (211), Smoljan (209) und Blagoevgrad (210) veröffentlicht werden, die neben qualitätsvollen Beschreibungen und Abbildungen der Münzen jeweils auch ein einführendes Kapitel zum Münzumschlag der Region enthalten. Unabhängig davon hat auch das Nationale Archäologische Institut mit Museum der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, das in dem Land die größte Sammlung antiker Münzen besitzt, angefangen, diese in Anlehnung an das SNG-Format zu erschließen, da der alte Katalog von Mušmov weder dem heutigen Forschungsstand noch dem gewachsenen Sammlungsbestand entspricht. Ein erster Band, der die Elektron- und Goldmünzen enthält, ist 2012 auf Bulgarisch erschienen (71). Als griechischer SNG-Band 7 wurden die Bronzemünzen der KIKPE Sammlung vorgelegt, die reich an thrakischen Prägungen, insbesondere auch Stammes- und Dynastenprägungen ist (249), während die Privatsammlung C. Orghidan nur wenige griechische Münzen der Balkanregion zählt (183). Publiziert wurden zudem die 43 Münzen Apollonia Pontikas in der St. Petersburger Ermitage (287) sowie die thasischen Nachahmungen (208) und die Münzen der Ersten Makedonischen Meris im Historischen Museum Moskau (207). Ausschließlich den Nachahmungen, darunter jenen von Istros, Maroneia, Thasos, Lysimachos und Rhometalkes, ist die Sammlung von SERGEEV gewidmet (228). Jeweils mit wenigen einleitenden Worten hat PEJKOV die Münztypen der thrakischen Stämme und Dynasten sowie der paionischen und skythischen Könige charakterisiert und diese katalogartig erfasst (191).

Stammesprägungen

Hier ist zunächst die jüngste Monographie von DELEV zu nennen, der alle Quellen zu den thrako-makedonischen Stämmen, inklusive der Münzen auswertet und interpretiert (65). Die Fundverteilung ausschließlich östlich des Prägegebietes hat TZAMALIS zum Anlass genommen, genauer die Funde mit Münzen der Derronen zu betrachten, die er in zwei Gruppen teilt, wobei die der älteren ausschließlich in Ägypten gefunden wurden. Die Derronen-Prägungen wurden von jenen der Bisalten abgelöst, während die mit Abbildung von Kentaur und Nympe jenen mit Silen und Nympe folgten (297). Ferner waren

¹ Für Hilfe bei der Literaturbeschaffung sind wir J. Bodzek, D. Boteva, I.V. Brujako, L. Grozdanova, Th. Isvoranu, H. Ivanova, T.A. Izbaš-Gockan, L. Munteanu, E. Paunov, E. Petac, I. Prokopov und G. Talmačchi sehr zu Dank verpflichtet. Aufgrund der gebotenen Kürze konnten nur ausgewählte Publikationen berücksichtigt werden, ein umfangreicherer Literaturüberblick (einschließlich der Abhandlungen zu Gewichten; weitere Sammlungs- und Fundpublikationen) ist unter <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:kobv:b4-opus-26246> einsehbar. Dort sind die Publikationen auch in der transliterierten Originalsprache auflistet, hier erscheint zur leichteren Verständlichkeit nur – sofern vorhanden – der Titel des Resümees. In eckigen Klammern ist die Originalsprache der Publikation angegeben. Abkürzungen sind nach den Richtlinien des Numismatic Literature bzw. des DAI (<http://www.dainst.org/65>) aufzulösen. Die bulgarische Zeitschrift *Numizmatika, sfragistika i epigrafika* ist mit „NumSfraEpi“; die russische Zeitschrift *Problemy istorii, filologii, kul'tury* mit „PrIsFiKu“ abgekürzt. Alle Datierungsangaben im Text beziehen sich auf v. Chr.

einzelne Stämme Untersuchungsgegenstand: die Dentheleten (239; 146), die Prägung der Ichnai (218) sowie die Serien der Bottiaei auf der Chalkidike (87). FRANKE interpretierte eine im Handel bekannt gewordene Bronzemünze der Moriaseis, die die Existenz des Stammes noch im 2. Jh. belegt und dessen Siedlungsraum laut Franke dem Machtbereich des makedonischen Staates zuzuordnen ist (78).

Thrakische Ägäisküste und Propontis mit dem Hinterland sowie Inseln

An erster Stelle ist hier die beispielgebende, umfassende Publikation zu den Grabungsmünzen von Maroneia und der zuvor unidentifizierten Stadt am Kap Molyvoti, die sich als ursprüngliche Siedlung von Maroneia herausstellte, bevor die Stadt im 4. Jh. weiter ins Landesinnere verlegt wurde, zu nennen, die PSÔMA in chronologischer Ordnung vorgelegt hat (217). Für mehrere Münzserien konnte eine neue Chronologie ermittelt werden. Der Band schreibt zusammen mit den jüngsten Publikationen zu Abdera eine neue Münzgeschichte der thrakischen Ägäisküste. PSÔMA analysiert die Silber- und Bronzeprägung von Maroneia und deren Ikonographie sowie den Münzumlauf, legt die Geschichte von Orthagoreia, das bei Maroneia lokalisiert werden kann, und dessen Verbindungen mit Maroneia dar ebenso wie die Beziehungen von Agathokles und Maroneia, die zur Neugründung der Polis als Agathokleia unter Lysimachos führten. Die 24 in Maroneia mit dem Monogramm ΑΓΑΘΟ gefundenen Münzen nahm PSÔMA zum Anlass, alle Prägungen mit den Initialen von ΑΓ bis ΑΓΑΘΟ zusammenzustellen und zu klassifizieren. Überzeugend zeigte sie, dass die Serien mit den städtischen Symbolen und dem neuen Ethnikon von Maroneia, Ainos, Lampsakos und Miletopolis emittiert wurden, während die eher personalisierten Münzen (Monogramm, Kranz) von Agathokles geprägt wurden – jene mit Monogramm im Ägäischen Thrakien, die mit seinem Porträt in Kleinasien – und als *sitarchia* dienten (213). Die Historiographie zu diesen Emissionen haben auch TEKIN und ÖZDIZBAY zusammengestellt und zwei weitere Münzen des Dynasten publiziert, die sie aufgrund der Fundorte Mysien oder Ionien zuweisen (269).

Eine Münze des kolchischen Dioskurias, die mit einer maroneiischer Nachahmung überprägt wurde und diese entsprechend in das 1. Jh. datiert, publizierten TOPALOV und STOJANOV (288).

Ferner wurden aus russischen Sammlungen anepigraphische Münzen aus Ostmakedonien und Südwest-Thrakien vom Ende des 6.–5. Jh. veröffentlicht, die möglicherweise Eion zuzuordnen sind (177).

Den Münzumlauf an der thrakischen Ägäisküste in klassischer und hellenistischer Zeit auf der Basis der Grabungsmünzen von Abdera, Maroneia, der Molyvoti Halbinsel und Zone hat CHRYSSANTHAKI-NAGLE untersucht und vor den sich verändernden politischen Hintergründen interpretiert (52). Es ist zu hoffen, dass in naher Zukunft auch die Grabungsmünzen von Ainos publiziert werden, für die TEKIN eine erste Übersicht vorgelegt hat (266).

Einen verdienstvollen Stempelkatalog der Silberprägung der 1. und 2. Makedonischen Meris mit umfassender Auswertung legte PROKOPOV vor und konnte 744 Stempelkombinationen ausmachen. Damit hat er eine weitere Gruppe der Hauptumlaufmünzen im hellenistischen nord-nordwestlichen Thrakien des 2.–1. Jh. erschlossen, deren Funde von ihm zusammengestellt wurden (206). Zusätzlich hat er die Zirkulation der Athener Tetradrachmen des „Neuen Stils“ im 2.–1. Jh. in Thrakien auf Basis der Funde dargelegt. 80% der Münzen weisen nur zwei Magistratsnamen auf, für die PROKOPOV verschiedene Erklärungsmöglichkeiten bietet (205).

TZVETKOVA (299) untersuchte die Emissionstätigkeit von Kardia und legte einen Typenkatalog vor. 172 Münzen von Lysimachia aus einem Fund hat TEKIN beschrieben (267). Gegenstempel mit einer Lyra wurden von TOPALOV möglicherweise Kobrys oder anderen Städten auf der Thrakischen Chersonesos zugeordnet (286).

Die Neuinterpretation eines Fundes erlaubte es PSÔMA, die politische Geschichte von Byzantion als Ptolemais zu konkretisieren (212).

Die von den thrakischen Inseln geprägten Münztypen wurden im Handbuch von HOOVER erfasst (99). Die Typologie und Fundverteilung der thasischen Prägungen hat PICARD über den gesamten Prägezeitraum zusammengestellt (197) und ferner das Bild mit der historischen Überlieferung verglichen (196; 198; 194). Die Abbildung des Satyrs und jene von Silen und Nymphe auf thasischen Stateren wurde mit anderen archäologischen Denkmälern verglichen (122).

Die Zuordnung der Prägungen mit der Abbildung von Silen und Nymphe bleibt umstritten. TOPALOV betrachtet sie als frühe Stammesmünzen in Südwestthrakien, die zunächst vom Stamm der

Odrysen emittiert wurden und dann unter dynastischer Kontrolle das entscheidende Umlaufmittel im westlichen Odrysenreich bildeten (284). Gleichzeitig sieht er darin die Steuerzahlungen der Küstenstädte an die Odrysenherrscher, da wie er zusammen mit AVDEV festgestellt hat, mehr als die Hälfte mit Silber aus den Rhodopen geprägt wurde, während die anderen mit Silber von der Chalkidike bzw. anderen thrakischen Minen entlang der südöstlichen Küstenlinie sowie ein kleiner Anteil aus Silber aus Laurion gefertigt wurde. Die Isotopenanalyse schließt ihrer Ansicht nach eine Zuordnung dieser Prägungen zu Thasos aus (30).

Für die Verbreitung der thasischen Tetradrachmen nördlich der Donau haben SUCIU und PURECE einen neuen Beleg geliefert (246). Die Nachahmungen thasischer Tetradrachmen hat PROKOPOV noch einmal systematisiert (204) und sie waren auch Gegenstand einer Studie von PICARD (195). Die Münz-zirkulation in Thrakien im 2.–1. Jh. hat DE CALLATAY untersucht und für die einzelnen Gruppen der hellenistischen Tetradrachmen im Namen der Thasier eine von Prokopov abweichende spätere Datierung vorgeschlagen (61, 63). Die originalen thrakischen Prägungen wurden zu 90% im Gebiet von Nova Zagora gefunden, für das PROKOPOV den Begriff „Silbernes Dreieck Süd-Südwest“ prägte (202). Für die Tetradrachmen mit der Legende ΘΠΑΚΩΝ legte DE CALLATAY eine Stempelanalyse vor (63); für die ΗΠΑΚΛΕΟVS ΣΩΤΗΡΩΣ ΘΠΑΚΩΝ-Typen machte es MACDONALD (143).

Anhand des Verbreitungsgebietes von Funden mit Tetradrachmen des thasischen Typs unterscheidet PICARD die Nachahmungen von den auf Thasos selbst geprägten Stücken. Die große Emission der Imitationen, die ausschließlich auf thrakischem und geto-dakischem Gebiet zirkulierten, datiert er 93–87 und erklärt sie – wie auch die parallelen Prägungen von Maroneia, der ersten makedonischen Meris, des Aesillas und der LEG MAKEΔONΩN-Typen mit den von Rom geführten Kriegen in der Region. Zur Finanzierung wurden die Typen der engsten Verbündeten Roms im Dritten Makedonischen Krieg und im Krieg gegen Mithridates benutzt, die von Thasos und Maroneia emittiert wurden (193).

Die Bronzeprägung durch Militärkommandeure in hellenistischer Zeit, hervorgerufen durch dringenden Kleingeldbedarf für die Truppen, untersuchte PSÔMA, die dadurch zu einer Neubewertung dieser Personen gelangte (214).

GERIN konnte fünf unpublizierte Münzen von Samothrake nach Schwabacher bestimmen und sie dem Kiourpet-Fund (IGCH 696) zuordnen, für den sie eine Liste der Münzen mit Sphinx-Abbildungen erstellte (93).

Westliche Pontosküste

Für die Beschäftigung mit den Prägungen der westlichen Pontosküste ist die Publikation der Bronzeprägung von Mesembria mit Stempelkatalog, metrologischer und ikonographischer Interpretation, Fundzusammenstellung und Zusammenfassung zur Stadtgeschichte durch KARAYOTOV äußerst verdienstvoll (117, zusammenfassend 121). Bereits bei einer Emission des 5. Jh. meint er, die Abbildung des Stadtgründers Melsas erkennen zu können (116; 118). STOYAS interpretiert eine Bronzemünze mit der Legende ΜΕΛΣΑ als mögliche kurzzeitige Emission eines Heiligtums bei Byzantion um 275–250 (239). Mesambrische Bronzemünzen und eine Silbertetradrachme kamen auch bei den Grabungen von Anchialos zu Tage (132).

Für die frühe Silberprägung von Apollonia hat KARAYOTOV in Nuancen eine Neubewertung vorgenommen (119) und JORDANOVA nahm einen Fund von Apollonia-Münzen des 5./4. Jh. zum Anlass, die Typen Medusa/Anker neu zu klassifizieren (113). Ferner wurde Apollonia Pontika eine Bronzemünze des 1. Jh. mit der Legende ΙΗ zugewiesen (138).

Auf der Basis des Fundes eines Münzstempels und früher Silbermünzen des Typs Anker/Swastika versuchte LAZARENKO diese nicht Apollonia, sondern Odessos zuzuordnen (136). Ferner setzte er sich mit den frühen hellenistischen Prägungen von Odessos in Abgrenzung zur den Ansichten von Ruseva auseinander (139). BEKOV publizierte frühe Münzen (281–Ende 3. Jh.) mit dem Reitergott von Odessos mit teilweise unbekannten Monogrammen (34). Die Abbildung des Großen, des liegenden und des Reitergottes auf den hellenistischen Münzen von Odessos wird auch mit Hilfe der in römischer Zeit emittierten Prägungen interpretiert (135). Dem Typ Pick-2215 von Odessos schreibt PENCHEV Erinnerungscharakter zu (175). Außerdem wurden Münzen von Odessos möglichen thrakischen oder skythischen Herrschern des 1. Jh. zugewiesen (137).

Eine umfassende Monographie zur Problematik der autonomen Prägungen von Histria, Kallatis und Tomis hat TALMATCHI vorgelegt (263; vgl. auch 262). Einzeluntersuchungen betrafen auch die Ikonographie der autonomen Typen von Histria (258; 265), während DIMA einen Fund von Dobrogled mit 67 Silbermünzen dieser Polis des 4.–3. Jh. publizierte und für die 17 Emissionen chronologische Korrekturen vorschlug (67). Einen Überblick über die frühen Bronzeemissionen von Kallatis mit Magistratsnamen gaben ferner GRAMATICU und IONITA (95).

Die Einzelfunde von in Tomis geprägten Münzen des 5.–1. Jh. erfasste ISVORANU (107).

KARAYOTOV gab einen Überblick über die in den westpontischen Städten geprägten postumen Alexander-Münzen und listete deren Vorkommen in Funden auf (115). Stempeluntersuchungen der in den westpontischen Poleis geprägten Goldmünzen führten zu typologischen und chronologischen Neuinterpretationen (179; 180; 181; 185; 187; 301).

Den Schwarzmeurfund mit 434 Alexander-Tetradrachmen der Pontosküste, Lysimachos- und Seleukidenprägungen legten MARINESCU und LORBER als Stempelkatalog vor und datieren einige Lysimachener früher (149). Eine historische Einordnung der zahlreichen Serien der Alexander- und Lysimachostypen der westpontischen Städte und von Kabyle versuchte RUSEVA (223). Sie ordnete die Price-Typen 890–946 wieder Kallatis zu (219). Ferner publizierte sie neue Varianten von Alexander-Tetradrachmen aus Odessos und brachte einen weiteren Beweis für die von MARINESCU geäußerte Existenz einer wandernden Bosphoranischen Münzstätte (222). Ferner unterscheidet sie eine pontische Werkstätte (219). Eine seltene frühe Prägung des Lysimachos wurde wieder Lysimacheia zugeordnet (224).

Anhand von in Tomis geprägten Lysimachos-Staternen erklärten PETAC und VILCU den Wechsel von den Alexander- zu den Lysimachosprägungen verbunden mit dem Übergang von der seleukidischen zur ptolemäischen Hegemonie (186). Dies kann PETAC auch für in Mesembria geprägte Statere des Lysimachos nachweisen (190).

Bevor in Byzantion die Dreizack-Serien geprägt wurden, emittierte Odessos in kurzer Zeit die größte Zahl posthumer Lysimachos-Goldstatere, die PETAC und VILCU mit ihren Stempeln erfasst und im Zusammenhang mit dem Beginn des Dritten Syrischen Krieges interpretiert haben (188). Die Übernahme von Byzantion-Typen in der Prägung der westpontischen Städte nach dem Tod von Kavaros wird mit seltenen Typen von Istros belegt (184).

STANCOMB interpretierte eine kleine Prägung von 48 v. Chr. als mögliche gemeinsame Münze von Kallatis, Tomis und Dionysopolis (235).

Im Rahmen seiner Untersuchung zu den Siedlungen entlang der westlichen Schwarzmeerküste hat GYUZELEV auch die Münzen unter den Funden mit katalogisiert (96). Die Aussagen der Fundmünzen über die Beziehungen der westlichen Pontosstädte mit dem Hinterland legte ebenfalls MUNTEANU dar (161). TALMATCHI hat den Umlauf der Prägungen der westpontischen Städte vom 5.–1. Jh. in der Dobrudscha (260; 261) und zusammen mit CUSTUREA die Funde in einer Monographie vorbildlich erfasst (54; 53). Ferner stellte er die makedonischen Fundmünzen in der Dobrudja zusammen und legte die Besonderheiten ihrer Zirkulation dar (255).

Vormünzliches Geld

Die immer wieder auftretenden Funde von Pfeilgeld im Pontosgebiet bedingen die Auseinandersetzung mit diesem Tauschmittel (31; 120; 159; 253; 254; 257; 259; 264). Hinsichtlich der vormonetären Geldformen ist darüber hinaus die Monographie von TOPALOV zu nennen (281), der verschiedenste thrakische Metallobjekte des 1. Jt. – vornehmlich aus seiner Sammlung und häufig mit Fundangaben – zusammengestellt und klassifiziert hat, die möglicherweise als Tauschmittel benutzt wurden. Im zweiten Teil des Buches versammelte er das Pfeilgeld von Apollonia Pontica des 7.–5. Jh.

Thrakische Dynasten

Immer wieder gelingt es, für die thrakischen Herrscher neue Typen zu publizieren (283). Ferner wurden die in den griechischen Ephorien an der nördlichen Ägäisküste (ohne Inseln) zu Tage getretenen 71 Münzen der thrakischen Dynasten des 5.–3. Jh. veröffentlicht (88). Die Tilgung von Herrscherporträts auf Münzen des 5.–4. Jh. hält TOPALOV für politisch motiviert (282). Zu den Beweisen,

Medokos nicht mit Amadokos dem Älteren gleichzusetzen, zählte TAČEVA auch Münzen (251). KOJCEV versuchte auch anhand der Münzbilder die Gräber bestimmten odrysischen Herrschern zuzuordnen (123). Ihre Echtheit voraussetzend beschrieb er ferner eine 2008 in Bulgarien gefundene Silbermünze des Sadokos (124).

Ein 2012 bei den Ausgrabungen bei Sinemorets entdeckter Fund der zweiten Hälfte des 2. Jh. mit 199 Tetradrachmen (überwiegend Lysimachostypen aus Byzantion) enthielt auch 36 Mostis-Prägungen, die entscheidende Aufschlüsse über dessen Emissionen geben und die Geschichte des hellenistischen südöstlichen Thrakiens erhellen (16). Neue Varianten und Gegenstempel für diesen Herrscher veröffentlichte zudem TOPALOV (283). Einen Überblick über die Mostis-Prägungen lieferte auch YAGIZ (307), die ferner die Fundmünzen aus Heraion Teichos publizierte, darunter eine Vielzahl von dynastischen Prägungen (306). Für Adaios konnten neue Münztypen vorgelegt (70) und seine Prägetätigkeit zusammengefasst werden (226).

TOPALOV bestärkte noch einmal seine Ansichten zur Typologie und Chronologie der Münzprägung der Dynasten vom Ende des 3. Jh. bis Rhometalkes III. (283).

Eine Hemidrachme von Lysimachos konnte als neuer Nominalwert und Typ, geprägt in Mytilene präsentiert werden (64).

Koson

Durch das Bekanntwerden von Silberdrachmen zweier Typen – die Mehrzahl Nachahmungen der Goldstatere, der andere Typ makedonische Tetradrachmen imitierend – des Koson erfuhr die Beschäftigung mit diesem Herrscher erneut größere Aufmerksamkeit und HOURMOUZIADIS legte eine erste Stempelstudie vor (101). Eine zusammenfassende Monographie zur Koson-Problematik publizierte PETOLESCU (190). Den Forschungsstand zu den Goldfunden zusammen mit den Lysimachosmünzen ab dem Mittelalter referierte zudem ausführlich DEPERT-LIPPITZ (66) und jüngst ARDEVAN (29), ebenso wie auch PREDÄ, der aber immer noch davon ausgeht, dass es sich nicht um antike Prägungen handelt (201). PETAN betrachtete dezidiert den Fund vom Beginn des 19. Jh. (189). All diese Zusammenstellungen und Auswertungen konzentrierten sich aber wie auch der Artikel von MUNTEANU, der versucht, Verbindungen zu den Prägungen der pontischen Städte aufzuzeigen (160), weiterhin ausschließlich auf die Goldmünzen, deren metallurgische Zusammensetzung von VILCU und seinen Kollegen anhand von 81 Exemplaren aus rumänischen Museen untersucht wurde und die so nachwiesen, dass das Metall älter als 1850 ist (302).

Skythische Könige

Erneut konnten von DRAGANOV weitere Varianten der Münzen skythischer Dynasten beschrieben und die Ikonographie von 78 Typen diskutiert werden (72; 73), während MANOV die Münzen mit den anderen hellenistischen Herrscherprägungen vergleicht (145) und ebenfalls einen Überblick über die Prägungen und die mit den Dynasten verbundene Problematik gibt (144). TALMAȚCHI und ANDREESCU publizieren 18 Exemplare aus einer Privatsammlung, die – wie die meisten dieser Münzen – aus der Nähe von Kallatis stammen und erörtern die Prägegründe (265). Beizeichen auf Münzen von Kanites und Adaios lassen deren Prägung in Istros vermuten (193).

Paionische Könige

Die Münzprägung des Patraos wurde als Zeugnis für die politische Entwicklung Paioniens betrachtet (305). Ferner wurden 34 Tetradrachmen dieses Herrschers als möglicher Teil des Fundes von Rezantsi 1961 publiziert (176). SCHWARZ zeigte die Verwendung von Punzen am Beispiel einer Münze des Patraos und einer von Damastion auf (226).

Einen Teil des großen zerstreuten Fundes von Kavadarci mit Tetradrachmen des Lykkeios aus Paionen veröffentlichte PAVLOVSKA als Stempelstudie (174). Über die Prägung der letzten paionischen Könige gab sie einen Überblick anhand der 107 Exemplare aus der Sammlung der Nationalbank der Republik Makedonien (173).

Nördliches Schwarzmeergebiet

Im Berichtszeitraum hat sich die Zahl der **Münzpublikationen** aus öffentlichen Sammlungen beträchtlich erhöht. Beachtung verdient vor allem die Veröffentlichung der griechischen Münzen des nördlichen Schwarzmeergebietes aus der Sammlung M.C. Sutz (Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine, Bukarest), die mehrheitlich aus der herausragenden Sammlung des Großfürsten Alexander Michailowitsch hervorgegangen ist (178). Besondere Aufmerksamkeit verdient ferner der neue Katalog des Puschkine-Museums Moskau, der erste russische Band der SNG-Reihe, der 1.870 Münzen des nördlichen Schwarzmeergebietes aus autonomer und römischer Zeit enthält (129). Fast 700 antike Münzen – zum größten Teil bosphorische Prägungen – werden in einem ausgezeichnet illustrierten Katalog der Sammlung des Museums Kerč vorgestellt (7). Der Katalog der Goldmünzen des Moskauer Staatlichen Historischen Museums umfasst neben den römischen und byzantinischen Münzen auch die des nördlichen Schwarzmeergebietes und enthält einige Beiträge FROLOVAS zu den Goldmünzen des Bosphoros und der Chersonesos (79). Die Münzen der Chersonesos und des Bosphoros, die für das Historische Museum Moskau aus zwei großen Privatsammlungen erworben wurden, präsentierte FROLOVA in einer Reihe von separaten Artikeln (82; 83; 84). Auch das Numismatische Museum von Odessa hat die Publikation seiner Sammlung von Münzen fortgesetzt (24). Mehrere Münzen des Bosphoros und von Dioscuria sind im Katalog der antiken Münzen des Museums von Sinope aufgeführt (49).

Unter den neuen Bestimmungskatalogen ist vor allem derjenige von ANOCHIN zu nennen, der die Münzprägung aller antiken Städte der nördlichen Schwarzmeerküste umfasst, der jedoch neben den Abbildungen nur die bloßen Typenbeschreibungen enthält (28). Hinsichtlich der Chersonesos ist der Katalog von TUROVSKIJ und GORBATOV (296) viel umfassender und präsentiert eine Reihe von neuen Typen und Varianten sowie eine originelle, wenn auch nicht ganz überzeugende Chronologie. Die Münzen des Kimmerischen Bosphoros und der Kolchis fanden Eingang in das Handbuch von HOOVER (100).

Nordwestliches Schwarzmeergebiet (Tyras, Olbia)

Trotz einer Reihe bedeutender Werke zur Numismatik des nordwestlichen Schwarzmeergebietes bleibt ihre Zahl immer noch im starken Gegensatz zum traditionell hohen wissenschaftlichen Interesse an der Numismatik der benachbarten Regionen, insbesondere des Bosphoros.

Die sogenannten figürlichen Formen des Geldes, einschließlich der Pfeil-Münzen und der „Delphine“ von Olbia, die sowohl in Thrakien und wie auch in Skythien weit verbreitet waren, untersuchte BALABANOV im Kontext der griechisch-barbarischen Handels- und Wirtschaftsbeziehungen (31). Einige seltene Varianten von frühen Gussmünzen der Unteren Bug-Region, einschließlich eines großen trapezförmigen Barrens, der in letzter Zeit zunehmend zur Produktion der Insel Berezan gezählt wird, wurden von ALEKSEEV veröffentlicht (19). Von besonderem Interesse ist der Versuch ANOCHINS, die Zusammensetzung eines großen Schatzfundes mit Münzen und Gegenständen aus dem 6. Jh. zu rekonstruieren, der durch Raubgräber 2001 auf der Insel Berezan gefunden wurde und in Privatsammlungen und den Handel gelangte. Neben „zwei Kilogramm Elektron Barren“ und Stateren von Phokaia, Teos, Ephesos und anderen Zentren besteht der Großteil des Schatzes aus mehreren Dutzenden von Elektronstateren mit der Darstellung von zu einem Ring verschlungenen Panthern, für die der Autor einen lokalen Ursprung in Berezan vorschlägt (27).

Im Rahmen der archäologischen Erforschung von Tyras gab BULATOVIČ einen kurzen Forschungsüberblick über die städtische Prägung (42) und präsentierte Fragen der Geldzirkulation in der Donau-Dnjestr-Region (43, 44; 46; 47). Das Material zur Numismatik von Olbia und Tyras wurde durch die Veröffentlichung von seltenen Varianten aus Privatsammlungen bereichert (17; 21; 22; 23; 236). Besonderheiten der Geldzirkulation – einschließlich der Rolle von Münzen anderer Poleis – auf der Chora von Olbia wurden ausführlich von BODZEK anhand der Materialien der spätklassischen / frühhellenistischen Siedlung Košary untersucht (39; 40; 41). Er befasste sich auch mit den Fälschungen von olbischen Goldmünzen (38). Ihr Hauptaugenmerk richteten die Forscher jedoch auf Fragen der Ikonographie: So wurde eine vergleichende Studie von Bildern des Herakles und seiner Attribute auf den Münzen von Olbia (z. B. die Prägung des Eiminakos) und des punischen Gadir (165) vorgelegt,

die Bilder des sogenannten olbischen „Borysthenes“ interpretiert (17; 133), die Semantik der Bilder der Münzen von Tyras untersucht (17; 20) sowie die Münztypen als Ausdruck sozio-politischer Prozesse (26) und die möglichen Auswirkungen der wirtschaftlichen Expansion der Ptolemäer und ihrer Münzprägung auf die Typologie der Region (59) betrachtet.

West- und Zentral-Krim (Chersonesos, Kerkinitis)

Eine lang erwartete Veröffentlichung zu diesem Gebiet war der bereits im letzten Survey erwähnte Corpusband zur frühen autonomen Prägung der Chersonesos (Anfang bis Mitte 4. Jh.) (126). Die Echtheit einiger dort wie auch im Bestimmungskatalog von TUROVSKIJ (296) aufgeführter Silbermünzen wurde jedoch durch ANOCHIN (27) in Frage gestellt. In einem anderen Aufsatz vom selben Autor entwickelte dieser ausschließlich durch die Analyse der Münztypologie eine ausgeklügelte Hypothese über die Präsenz von Migranten aus Samos in der Stadt (27). Besondere Aufmerksamkeit fanden auch solche Sujets der Münztypologie der Chersonesos wie Abbildungen der obersten Stadtgöttin Parthenos (77; 225), des Stiers (250) sowie Darstellungen der römischen Kaiser (55).

TUROVSKIJ ergänzte die Liste der bekannten Münzen der Chersonesos durch mehrere neue Typen und Varianten (291; 296). In einer Reihe von Studien verwendete er das numismatische Material für die Rekonstruktion der politischen Geschichte der Chersonesos im 3.–2. Jh. (295), als auch für das Studium der internationalen Beziehungen in frühhellenistischer und römischer Zeit (292; 294). Eine Analyse des Geldumlaufs in klassischer und frühhellenistischer Zeit auf der Chora von Chersonesos lieferte STOLBA auf Basis der Materialien der Siedlung Panskoe I – einer der größten landwirtschaftlichen Siedlungen der Nord-West-Krim (237). Die Materialien dieser Siedlung erlauben eine Vorstellung über die Rolle der Münzen in den Bestattungsriten der ländlichen Bevölkerung (238). Für die ersten nachchristlichen Jahrhunderte sind in diesem Zusammenhang die Veröffentlichungen der Münzfunde aus den Nekropolen der Barbaren der Zentralkrim von Interesse (50; 51; 289). Der Artikel von FROLOVA über die Goldprägung von Chersonesos (80) ist eine unvollständige Liste der bekannten Exemplare, bei der eine Reihe von bereits veröffentlichten Münzen aus Privatsammlungen, die die Autorin zu Unrecht für Fälschungen hält, ausgeschlossen wurde.

Außer den erwähnten Bestimmungskatalogen (28; 296) standen die Münzen der Kerkinitis nicht im Fokus der Forschung. Nur ANOCHIN hat ihnen eine polemische Notiz gewidmet, in der er versucht, seine alten, bereits von der Kritik widerlegten Ansichten über die Gesamtzahl der Münzemissionen der Stadt, ihre Chronologie und ihre historische Interpretation neu zu beleben (27).

Östliche Krim und Taman-Halbinsel (Kimmerischer Bosphoros)

Die erhebliche Zahl von Neuentdeckungen stimulierte das Interesse an der Numismatik der kleineren bosporanischen Städte. SIDORENKO und ŠONOV schlugen eine neue Typologie der Münzen von Theodosia vor und unterschieden 29 Varianten in acht Emissionen (230). Aufgrund des Kopfes der Athena auf den Silbermünzen von Theodosia hält STROKIN nicht nur athenischen Einfluss für möglich, sondern auch die Mitgliedschaft der Stadt im Delischen Bund (244). Neue Funde erlaubten es GAVRILOV und ŠONOV wiederholt die Frage über die Abbildung des Ares auf den Münzen von Theodosia zu stellen sowie Zweifel an der Echtheit einer bis vor kurzem unikalen Drachme mit dem Bild dieser Gottheit aus der Sammlung des Staatlichen Historischen Museums Moskau auszuräumen (91). Im Fokus der Aufmerksamkeit blieben die Münzlegenden und ihre Interpretation sowohl auf den Emissionen von Theodosia (58) als auch auf den Münzen von Pantikapaion und Nymphaion, wo die Debatte über die Bedeutung der Inschriften ΑΠΘΑ (277) und ΣΑΜΜΑ (247; 248; 241) fortgesetzt wurde. STROKIN ist der Ansicht, dass die wahrscheinliche Mitgliedschaft von Nymphaion im Delischen Bund nicht den Verzicht einer eigenen Silberprägung bedeutete und schlug Änderungen an der Chronologie der Münzen der Stadt vor (240), die jedoch mit Vorsicht behandelt werden sollten, ebenso wie die neuen Datierungen für Münzen mit der Legende ΣΙΝΔΩΝ (150; 245), für die die Frage nach ihrem Prägeort und ihrer Bedeutung ungeachtet der Fülle von Hypothesen offen bleibt.

Fragen der Chronologie wurden zu einem zentralen Thema in der Numismatik von Pantikapaion. Obwohl die traditionelle frühe Datierung des Beginns der Münzprägung der Stadt vom 3. bis zum Beginn des letzten Viertels des 6. Jh. immer noch ihre Anhänger findet (151; 276), wurde überzeugend

die Notwendigkeit nachgewiesen, diese Münzen deutlich später zu datieren (130; 131). Von POLIN wurde eine neue Chronologie für die bosporianischen Goldmünzen des 4. Jh. vorgeschlagen (200), der zufolge die Emission der Statere nur etwa 30 Jahre dauerte und spätestens 330–320 endete. Der Chronologie der Münzen von Pantikapaion im 4. Jh. wandte sich auch TEREŠČENKO zu (279), dem aber leider die Arbeit von POLIN unbekannt blieb. Er versuchte ferner, die Einzel- und Hortfunde der bosporianischen Münzen des 4.–3. Jh. zu systematisieren (270; 278), sowie die Ursachen der Geld- und allgemeinen Wirtschaftskrise des 3. Jh. zu analysieren (272). Die im Namen der bosporianischen Herrscher emittierten Gold- und Silbermünzen des 2. Jh. untersuchten MELNIKOV und FROLOVA (153; 81). In Auseinandersetzung mit E. Stolyarik über die Chronologie und Klassifizierung dieser Emissionen, ordnet FROLOVA einen erheblichen Teil des bisher bekannten Materials zu den Fälschungen, was jedoch zweifelhaft ist und weiterer Argumente bedarf. Fast 35 Jahre nach dem Tod von K.V. GOLENKO wurde seine leider unvollendet gebliebene Arbeit zu den bosporianischen Münzen des 1. Jh. veröffentlicht (94). Auf Grundlage ihrer Analysen der Münzlegierungen betrachtet SMEKALOVA die Frage der Verwendung von reinem Kupfer und Messing bei den pontischen und bosporianischen Münzen dieser Zeit und kehrt zur alten Hypothese über die pontische Prägung der sogenannten bosporianischen anonymen Obole zurück (231). ANOCHIN hingegen hält sie für im Bosporos, aber im Auftrag der pontischen Handelselite geprägte Münzen und sieht in den Monogrammen die Namen der Auftraggeber selbst (27). ČOREF versucht auf der Grundlage der Interpretation der Monogramme, einige der Silber- und Goldemissionen von Mithridates Eupator und Pharnakes II. der Münzprägung der bosporianischen Städte zuzuschreiben (56; 57).

Eine originelle Erklärung der Symbolik der Bilder auf den frühen Münzen des Bosporos wurde von HIND vorgelegt, der die Abbildung des Sterns auf der Rückseite des pantikapaischen Silbers mit dem Kult der Aphrodite Urania verbindet und das Bild der Kabiren auf den Münzen von Phanagoria mit dem Kult des Hephaistos (97). ZAVOJKIN betrachtete kurz die Besonderheiten des Stils der lokalen Stempelschneider des 4. Jh. am Beispiel der Satyr-Darstellung (310). Verschiedene Aspekte der bosporianischen Münztypologie der Zeit vor Mithridates wurden auch in Aufsätzen von TEREŠČENKO thematisiert (274; 275). Gleich in mehreren Arbeiten wurden zudem die metrologischen Aspekte der bosporianischen Prägungen betrachtet (271; 152; 102).

Extra hervorgehoben werden sollte der Artikel von STROKIN zu den bosporianischen Bleitesserae (242), die dank der neuen Entdeckungen erst vor kurzem die Aufmerksamkeit der Forscher auf sich zogen.

Kolchis

KACHARAVA und KVIRKVELIA präsentierten die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung des reichen Grabes Nr. 24 aus Vani, wo unter anderem eine Silbermünze aus Pantikapaion 340–330 gefunden wurde (114). Die Ähnlichkeit der Abbildung des Stieres auf einem Ring aus diesem Grab mit dem Rückseitentyp einer kolchischen Münze erlaubt es, den Komplex als Grab eines Beamten zu interpretieren. VICKERS u. a. lenkten die Aufmerksamkeit auf die Tatsache, dass ein weiterer Ring aus diesem Grab ebenfalls einen Münztyp von Kolchis reproduziert (300).

Münzfunde

Eine Zusammenstellung von Funden persischer Sigloi im nordöstlichen Thrakien in der ersten Hälfte des 4. Jh. lieferte IZDIMIRSKI (111). Ein Fund persischer Goldmünzen in der Dobrudscha wurde in historischem Zusammenhang interpretiert (182). JORDANOVA versuchte eine Neubewertung des Fundes IGCH 787 hellenistischer Königsmünzen (112). Die Geschichte des Fundplatzes des späteren Militärlagers Novae in griechischer Zeit legte DIMITROV anhand der Münzfunde dar (69). Kleine Münzfunde können als Beleg für den thrakischen Brauch gewertet werden, Münzmetalle in Grubenheiligtümern zu deponieren (220). BANARU untersuchte die Münzen in Gräbern der westlichen und nördlichen Schwarzmeerküste, um herauszuarbeiten, wann man von Charonsgeld sprechen kann (32).

Eine gute Übersicht zum Münzumschlag am Übergang vom Hellenismus zum frühen römischen Finanzsystem südlich und nördlich des Balkan lieferte PROKOPOV (203). Speziell die Funde mit Na-

chahmungen römischer republikanischer Denare in Thrakien und Mösien stellten DAVIS und PAUNOV (60) zusammen und vermuten, dass es sich nicht um lokale Emissionen handelt. Ferner interpretierte PAUNOV Funde republikanischer Denare (167, 169, 170 und weitere).

Außerdem wurde der Umlauf im südwestlichen Thrakien in hellenistischer Zeit untersucht (109, 110) und auch speziell die Zirkulation der Nachahmungen von Thessaloniki (125). PAUNOV konnte in Thrakien nur 13 Cistophoren nachweisen (168).

Die vielen Funde geto-dakischer Münzen können hier nicht alle vorgestellt werden (vgl. 108, 252).

Nach längerer Zeit wurden nun die Angaben zu den Münzfunden aus den Grabungen von Tyras (45; 233) und des benachbarten Nikonion (227) zugänglich, die durch Informationen über zufällige Funde aus dieser Gegend ergänzt wurden (18; 25). Ungeachtet des halbpopulären Charakters des Buches von PIVOROVIČ enthält es nützliche Angaben zu Hort- und Einzelfunden griechischer Münzen aus den Gebieten von Cherson und Nikolaev in der Ukraine (199). Ergänzt wird diese Zusammenstellung durch neue Schatzfunde sowohl olbischer als auch Münzen anderer Poleis (232; 75; 48). BODZEK publizierte die Grabungsfunde der Siedlung Košary an der westlichen Peripherie der Chora von Olbia (36; 37).

Herausragendes Ereignis in der Geschichte der bosporanischen Numismatik war die Veröffentlichung eines Corpus von 114 antiken Münzschatzen, die den Zeitraum vom Beginn der Münzprägung in der Region bis 341 n. Chr. umfassen (5), der 2011 durch einen weiteren Band mit 10 Funden aus den Neuerwerbungen des Kerčr Museums sowie Berichtigungen zum ersten Band ergänzt wurde (3). Eine Reihe der Funde, die im Corpus Eingang fanden, waren auch Gegenstand spezieller Untersuchungen (6; 14; 85; 127; 309). Ergänzend sind zwei Funde des 4.–3. Jh. aus der Siedlung Usatova Balka 3 (Region Anapa des Krasnodarer Gebietes) (9) sowie ein Schatz von degradierten bosporanischen Stateren aus Kerč zu nennen (229).

Ferner publizierte GAVRILOV interessante numismatische Funde aus der Chora von Theodosia (vom Gehöft Južnoe und der befestigten Siedlung Kuru Baš) (89; 90). Bemerkenswert sind auch die zwei Goldstatere der bosporanischen Könige Eupator und Sauromates II., die in einem Kultkontext in der Siedlung Tiritaka gefunden wurden (15). Münzen aus den Ausgrabungen des Puschkin-Museums in Pantikapaion veröffentlichte KOVALENKO (128).

Eine beachtliche Menge interessanter Funde ergaben die archäologischen Grabungen der letzten Jahre auf der asiatischen Seite des Bosporos in Phanagoria. Die Funde antiker und byzantinischer Goldmünzen aus der Stadt betrachtete ABRAMZON (4). Nach der Entdeckung des größten Schatzes archaischer bosporanischer Silbermünzen (134) wurden von 2007 bis 2009 acht Funde vom Ende des 2. bis zum ersten Drittel des 1. Jh. mit lokalen Emissionen von Pantikapaion und Phanagoria sowie mithridatischen Bronzemünzen vorgelegt. Aufgrund der Chronologie der Schätze sowie ihres Fundes in einer Brandschicht wurde ihre Thesaurierung mit den erschütternden Ereignissen des Aufstandes von Phanagoria 63 v. Chr. in Verbindung gebracht (1; 10; 11; 12). Aus dem ersten Drittel des 1. Jh. stammt auch der große Fund von 2007, der in der südöstlichen Chora von Phanagoria geborgen wurde und 7.902 Kupfer- und eine Silbermünze enthielt. Mit Ausnahme von 20 fremden Münzen stammen alle anderen aus Pantikapaion und Phanagoria (13). Neben Phanagoria wurden auch Funde aus den Grabungen von Patraeus veröffentlicht (308) sowie eine Reihe von Zufallsfunden (8; 273; 304; 86; 163; 243), deren Topographie als Basis für eine Analyse der Entwicklungsdynamik ländlicher Siedlungen der Tamanhalbinsel im 6.–5. Jh. genutzt wurde (86). Anhand der bekannten Funde von fremdstädtischen Münzen auf dem Territorium des Kimmerischen Bosporos versuchte ABRAMZON (2), die wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen in der Region vom 6. Jh. v.–3. Jh. n. Chr. zu rekonstruieren.

Das Eindringen der nordpontischen Münzen in das Gebiet der lokalen barbarischen Stämme wurde auf der Basis des Fundmaterials aus dem Areal der Černjachov Kultur (33; 162) sowie der Ural-Wolga-Region und dem Kama-Gebiet (35) untersucht.

INAISHVILI und KHALVASHI analysierten im Kontext der Verbindungen Sinope-Kolchis die Funde von Münzen aus Sinope an der Schwarzmeerküste des südwestlichen Georgien (105). Die bekannten Funde antiker Münzen aus dem gesamten Land stellte TSOTSELIA zusammen (290).

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GREECE FROM THE ARCHAIC THROUGH THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD¹

Selene E. Psoma

Handbooks and Publication of collections

The *Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* (153) includes several contributions concerning northern and mainland Greece: the chapter ‘Monetary background of Early Coinage’ (123) has to be read together with KROLL (119). Follows an overview of Athenian monetary production from the 6th to the 1st century (257), a chapter on Aegina, the Cycladic islands and Crete (217), an overview of coinages of the Greek cities in Thrace, the kingdom of Macedonia, western, central and southern Greece down to the mid-4th century (206), a chapter on royal Hellenistic coinages (30) and another about coinages of Metropolitan Greece (and Asia Minor) during the Hellenistic period (7). See also the two handbooks by HOOVER about the coinages of the Islands - with the exception of Crete - and the Peloponnese (92, 93).

TSANGARI (241) published the coins from western and central Greece from the Alpha Bank Collection, a volume about mythology and coinage (242) and the exhibition catalogue on Alexander III (240). PENNA and STOYAS (176) published part of the KIKPE collection with an up-to-date bibliography, and PAPAETHYMIU the coins of a private Greek Foundation (166). See also the Thessalian part (13) and the Lokris-Phokis part (12) of the BCD Collection. We note also the 10th volume of *Coin Hoards* by HOOVER *et al.* (91), the second volume of the *Lexicon of Greek Coin Inscriptions* (130), and the volume (25) about quantification of monetary supplies. In this volume DE CALLATAÏ (26) provides a detailed general framework, FAUCHER (47) concentrates on Greek coinages, VAN ALFEN on Athens (255), and PICARD (185) on monetary types and hoards of Thasos. SPRING publishes a book about Ancient Coin auction catalogues (221). See also the review by WALKER (264).

General studies about bronze coinages

GRANDJEAN and MOUSTAKA (83) offer a panorama about the introduction of bronze coinages with a good survey by PICARD (187). BLET-LEMARQUAND (14) considers metallurgical analysis and, citing examples from cities in Thrace, PSOMA (208) presents what she considers as a significant step towards the adoption of a purely fiduciary currency: 5th century small silver fractions, whose nominal value is indicated on the reverse of the coins and whose weight is well below this value. Small silver fractions and bronze coins circulated within the frontiers of their issuing authority. MARCELLESI (142) explores the development of Greek bronze coinages, their fractional systems and fiduciary value, their role in small payments previously made in kind. She puts together literary and epigraphic evidence from the Hellenistic period to show the significance of bronze coinages and their function as an institution within the *polis*. In another contribution (143) she reopens the discussion about a fraction of the *chalkous* on the basis of literary and epigraphic evidence. Bronze coins whose nominal value is indicated, obols, drachms and tetradrachms, are collected (205). *Chalkous*, *chalkine*, *chalkoun* and *chalkinous* in inventories refer to coins of bad alloy. In financial documents *chalkou* refers to bronze coins used for payments and donations to the city.

PSOMA (200) presents an overview of bronze coinages issued to pay *siteresia*. The coinage minted by Timotheus in the name of the Athenians in front of the walls of Olynthus exemplifies the use of bronze coins as a military payment during the Classical period and served as an example for Hellenistic military leaders. A similar purpose was fulfilled by royal Macedonian bronzes issued outside the frontiers of the kingdom, Seleucid bronzes in Thrace, Ptolemaic bronzes in Attica and the Peloponnese. Attention is also paid to their overstrikes by local coinages and to the development of

¹ The author wishes to thank the PhD candidate Vassia Psilakakou for her help.

a military iconography. NANKOV (161) arrives at the same conclusion concerning Macedonian royal bronzes in inland Thrace. On the basis of their legend, types and information from literary sources bronze coinages are attributed to Agathokles, son of Lysimachos (197).

Coin finds from Olynthus and Maroneia enable PSOMA (207) to differentiate between the function of royal and civic bronzes. Royal bronzes point to military involvement. Civic bronzes refer to the movement of people of all kinds, merchants, artists, pilgrims etc. Sea and trade routes can be revealed. The presence of large number of bronzes of neighboring cities at Olynthus is explained by their participation in the Chalcidic League from 357 to 348.

Varia

Various contributions have been published about monetary circulation in (49) and (245). PICARD offers a methodological overview of studies of coin finds and hoards (183). For countermarks see (247). NICOLET-PIERRE (165) focuses on the very plausible continuity of the monetary use of bronze objects during the Archaic period (*lebes*, *odelos/ obolos*, *pelekys*). MARCHETTI (144) denies any relationship between coin-minting and profit. BRESSON (17) explores the dynamics of monometallism. He notes that electrum was issued in three standards: Lydo-Milesian, Phokaian (Kyzikos, Phokaia, Mytilene, Lampsakos) and Euboic (Samos). Electron coins are grouped in hoards *per* standard. Combined with the mid-4th century anecdote about Persinos, it points to low transaction costs within the zone of its standard. The introduction of bimetallism might have resolved some problems but introduced others (transaction costs). DE CALLATAÏ (23) focuses on two examples in which military pay did not reach local markets: an army which was poorly paid with coins (the Ten Thousand) and coins for the Thracian Wars that were not used by the mercenaries once back home. For the hoards of Thasian Attic weight tetradrachms, he stresses their number, their wide dispersal in Bulgaria and Romania, their very high value and the abnormal proportion of round numbers.

DE CALLATAÏ provides (22) an interesting discussion of the so-called ‘monnaie de compte’ and after a fine study of the use of the term *argyron* concludes that ‘(il) se défin[it] plus généralement, par opposition à l’argent métal, comme de l’argent envisagé comme moyen de paiement’. See also the remarks of MARTINELLI for the ‘unité de compte’ at Thasos (146). He also offers a study of lead objects with monetary types (24). These might have served as official, unofficial or votive coins, seals and weights. We cannot exclude their use as test-pieces. In many cases these were ‘simple fantaisies’. DE CALLATAÏ presents a study of terminology in Greek numismatics (31). He concludes that the term period refers to historical chronology, émission/issue to monetary production and series to production and circulation, type and variant to iconography, and variety to the die study.

VAN DRIESSCHE (44) and DOYEN (41) try to introduce bronze as a second standard of valuation, and argue that the development of the monetary systems of Classical and Hellenistic Greece involved occasional readjustments in the value ratios of these two parallel standards. DOYEN (40) went further and also proposed gold ‘comme métal de référence’. Their works need to be read with the review of KROLL (126) in mind.

FISCHER-BOSSERT (54) collects evidence about coins buried in graves and shortly mentions the gold ‘octadrachm’ from Akanthos, coins buried in other northern Greek cemeteries and in Hellenistic cemeteries of the Balkans. From the 2nd century more examples occur. At Athens they share types with the New Style silver tetradrachms. He proposes two explanations: a payment to the dead to discourage them from returning to the world of the living or possessions of the deceased enabling him to maintain his status in the underworld.

PSOMA (195) assembles evidence about coinage issued in the name of gods, serving the needs of the *panegyris*. The ones from Mainland Greece, Thrace and Sicily were issued in bronze. The early coinages of Delphi, the coinage of Elis and the well known Amphictyonic coinage might have also served similar needs. DE CALLATAÏ (28) shows that some of the explanations (magistrates, engravers, military officers or mints) proposed for secondary marks (symbols, monograms and letters) are very unlikely. He shows that these should be seen as internal control marks referring to written records.

Metal analysis and Mints

LIARD (135) expresses his skepticism about the findings of metallurgical analysis of coins conducted during the 1970s and 1980s. FAUCHER *et al.* (48) publish their experiments on Greek minting techniques. They stress their incapacity to produce blanks of regular weight and conclude that the production of an obverse die could be different depending on blank size, team experience and metal used. See also FLAMENT (57).

Philosophers and coinage

MEADOWS (148) comments on the well-known passage from Plato's *Laws* on coinage and stresses that far from belonging to 'the world of utopian fantasy' this reflects the basic understanding of coinage of a mid-4th century audience. He mentions the *epichorion* – local coinage with legal tender within the city's territories and the *koinon hellenikon* which is internationally accepted. See also BRESSON (18), SCHINZEL (212) and FLAMENT (61).

Iconography

Monetary memory is traced by PICARD (182) as far as Thasos is concerned, in periods that the city proceeded to a reform and thus had to change the types of its coinage. He offers many examples and concludes that there might have been archives of monetary types that the city's authorities could consult. SPINELLI (220) deals with wreaths depicted on coins. The earliest examples from metropolitan Greece are to be found in Itanos, Sicyon and Elis. GHIKAKI (76) presents the results of her study of earrings depicted on 4th century coins. Coins offer solid *termini ante quem* for the introduction of their types. City-personifications and eponymous Nymphs have also been a subject of a short study by SALAMONE (211), as well as dolphins by APOLITO (3) and Apollo by TRIFIRO (238). MORENO (157) offers a survey of coinage and iconography of Alexander III. For the *triskelis* on Greek Coins see VOUKELATOS (262). KNOBLAUCH (101) relates satyrs with the fertility of land. BOEHRINGER (15) studies immobility of monetary types, stresses the lack of literary evidence that could help to explain them and traces their scope: 'um das Vertrauen in ihre gleichbleibende Qualität auszunutzen, weil sie überall und jederzeit akzeptiert wurden'. The attachment of the cities to their monetary types in conjunction with their religious and mythological background is studied by PSOMA (204) with emphasis on political change, i.e. their re-foundation.

*Hoard*s

KAGAN (96) presents a hoard from Kerki, found 2003 in the centre of the Bactria-Margiana Archaeological Complex 'at a likely crossing point of the Oxus River'. The largest component of this hoard is of Thraco-Macedonian origin (Abdera, Dikaia, Berge, Thasos, Stageira and the winged-running figure). Similarities with other 6th century hoards (Demanhur, Ras Shamra, *IGCH* 1185, *CH* VIII, 19) are obvious. Follow coins from Corcyra (?), Corinth, Aegina, Paros, Chios, fractions of Teos and Samos, Mylasa (?), creseids, Lycia and bullion. A burial date c. 520/515 or 505/500 is proposed. Kagan provides information about other eastern hoards: Malayer, c. 425, Kabul, 1933 and Balkh, 1966. He proposes trade as a plausible explanation for the arrival of these hoards in the area and is right in pointing out that all evidence contradicts the view that the 'Apadana deposit served a very special purpose and has nothing to do with monetary circulation'.

PICARD (186) discusses the Asyut hoard and other hoards buried in Egypt and the Levant between 500 and 480/465. These contained silver from mints in Thrace and have to be connected with tribute collected by the Persians as well as Persian military expeditions in Greece. GERIN (75) presents fractions of Samothrace that were part of the Kiourpet hoard (*IGCH* 696) found in Samothrace, c. 1930. Epigraphic evidence and evidence from hoards are put together by PSOMA (203) to offer an overview of monetary circulation in the area between the Hebros and Axios Rivers, the Macedonian kingdom, Mainland Greece, the Cycladic islands and Crete.

NICOLET-PIERRE (162) publishes the Megara Hyblaia 1966 Agora hoard (*IGCH* 2180). The hoard contained some Siculo-Punic Attic weight tetradrachms, Corinthian (Ravel v) and Corinthian type staters, Athenian tetradrachms and Alexanders. She dates the burial of the hoard c. 310 and connects

it with imports of Sicilian grain mentioned by Demosthenes and Diodorus and the war between Carthaginians and Syracuse.

Northern Greece

The cities of Thrace between Hebros and Nestos

The publication of the excavation coins of the Molyvoti Peninsula and Maroneia reveals that we are dealing with the two different sites of Maroneia (194). The coins from the first site are mostly bronzes and silver fractions of Maroneia from the Classical period. A hoard of mid-4th century silver staters was also found in Molyvoti. In Maroneia the material dates mostly from the Hellenistic and the Roman periods. A rearrangement of the bronze and silver coinages of Maroneia is proposed based on hoard evidence, find-spots, iconography and stylistic development. The city's presence in trade with inland Thrace is revealed by hoard evidence and the royal edict from Pistiros. The city's alliance with the Romans known from inscriptions and its financial commitment to this alliance have been related with the presence of the Attic weight tetradrachms and two different series of bronze coins in inland Thrace. The same explanation is proposed for Thasos on the basis of epigraphic evidence and Thasian tetradrachms found in large quantities in inland Thrace.

The fact that bronzes of Orthagoreia are the main currency in Maroneia during the second half of the 4th century correlates the information of Pliny that Orthagoreia, a foundation of Philip II, was the previous name of Maroneia. The city moved from Molyvoti to the southern slopes of Mount Ismaros, the site of Orthagoreia, sometimes during the last decades of the 4th century. In the Hellenistic period it was renamed Agathokleia to honour Lysimachos' son, who also issued bronzes in Thrace with his monogram and a wreath. To a military authority of this period were attributed small bronzes with standard military types, helmet/wreath. An attribution to Ptolemy Keraunos is proposed for bronzes with Zeus' head wearing a laurel wreath/ eagle on thunderbolt, monogram that were previously attributed to Paroreia. These coins served the *sitarchiai* of his Macedonian garrisons among which Kassandreia, where the garrison was later dispatched by his mother (Polyaen. 6.7.2). The bronzes of Antiochos II in Maroneia and Thrace are explained in the context of his military involvement in the area during the 2nd Syrian War. The iconographic ties of the bronzes of Adaios with those of Antiochos II, the fact that these were countermarked by cities in Thrace, and evidence from literary sources about his presence in Thrace lead to consider Adaios as a Seleucid official in charge of Thrace who was executed at the very beginning of the Ptolemaic occupation of Maroneia. Bronzes with an elephant's head/ anchor and the legend BA-ΣΙ were attributed to Antiochos III. These are known only from Maroneia where Antiochos III established a garrison between 194 and 189. For silver coins of Abdera and Maroneia (6th – 4th century) see also (177).

CHRYSSANTHAKI-NAGLE (35) analyzes monetary circulation in Aegean Thrace. Examining excavation coins from the sites of Abdera, 'Stryme', Maroneia, Zone and Ainos, she traces the different relations of these coastal cities with each other and also with external powers: the Macedonians, the Seleucids, the Ptolemies, the Thracians and the Romans. She also presents information about the coins found at Abdera that are not published yet. For coinage, Greeks and Thracians see also (36).

For the very rare presence of coins of the Odrysian rulers south of the Rhodope Mountains in Aegean Thrace see GATZOLIS - POULIOS - TERZOPOULOU (71). PSOMA (201) discusses monetary circulation and hoarding in the area north of the Rhodope Mountains from the late 6th to the mid-1st century. Silver coins of Greek cities from the Archaic and Classical periods point to trade relations with inland Thrace. Silver and gold of the last two Temenids should be connected to the conquest of this vast area, the return of the Thracian troops from Alexander's campaigns, and the efforts of Lysimachus to conquer his satrapy and keep peace in Thrace. Silver of Seleukos I might be explained through the campaigns of Ptolemy Keraunos against the Galatians. Hoards buried between the mid-2nd century and the mid-1st century with silver of the 1st Macedonian *meris*, Thasos, Maroneia and later Apollonia and Dyrrhachion are interpreted as contributions of their issuing authorities to Roman military involvement during the wars against the Thracians and Mithridates VI of Pontos. On this last topic, see PICARD (178, 179, 181) and also PROKOPOV (192).

TASAKLAKI and CHATZIPROKOPIOU (230) find two distinct zones of circulation of coins from the Aegean islands in Aegean Thrace. The first one is that of the Greek cities. In these were mainly excavated bronzes of Thasos from all periods and Samothrace (Hellenistic period). Bronzes of Delos at Maroneia, and of Hephaistia at Zone trace sea-routes. Pseudo-Rhodian drachms and 'tetrobols' of Histiaia indicate the movements of mercenaries. The second zone covers the inland area. Thasos' Late Hellenistic bronzes, pseudo-Rhodian drachms and Histiaian 'tetrobols' were found at strategic points along the Nestos River and on the southern slopes of the Rhodope Mountains. Across the Hebros River we find bronzes of Samothrace (Athena's protome/ enthroned Goddess).

Between Nestos and Strymon: Thasos, local tribes and the Greek colonies

PICARD (184) analyses the hoarding patterns of coins from Thasos which enables him to distinguish six periods dating from the late 6th to the mid-1st century. Epigraphic and literary evidence shed further light on money transfers that are not necessarily corroborated by coin finds. MÜLLER (159) puts together archaeological evidence of the last thirty years as well as literary sources and inscriptions and argues that the economy of the city and the island of Thasos was based on wine, metals and marble. Thasos' monetary production during the 3rd century is studied by PICARD (188). See also (146). For the link between Thasian Attic weight silver coinage and the Thracian wars see (178, 179, 181, 192, 194). An overstrike of an Athenian New Style tetradrachm of ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ-ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ of 88/7 by a Thasian type tetradrachm with the legend ΘΠΑΚΩΝ lowers the chronology of these Thasian type coinage by at least 20 years and indicates that it postdates the 1st Mithridatic War (29). Thus, Prokopov's groups IX-XI date between 115-86 and XII-XX from the 80s. MACDONALD (141) presents the corpus of the Thasian type tetradrachms with the legend ΘΠΑΚΩΝ. PROKOPOV (193) concludes that the imitations of Late Thasian type tetradrachms were minted by the East Celts.

TZAMALIS (248) examines the Centaur and Nymph silver coinage on the 'Thraco-Macedonian' standard. He claims that types shared between different coinages are referring to the provenance of the metal used while legends are referring to the issuing authorities. In another essay TZAMALIS (249) presents a short study of hoards with silver coinages issued in Aegean Thrace (Derrones, Bisalts, Silenus/Centaur and Nymph). He claims that the coinage of the Derrones was succeeded by that of the Bisalts and the Silenus and Nymph (Berge) by the Centaur and Nymph issued by various minting authorities. TZAMALIS (250) proposes to attribute the silver fractions of the kneeling bull type from Thrace to a number of 'distinct sources'. He groups these coins on the basis of the single symbol on the obverse.

DELEV (39) tries to link the weight standard of the Derronians with the Persian Empire and/or Athens. See also LORBER (137) for the variations of the 'Thraco-Macedonian' weight standard and its use in toreutics.

PSOMA and ZANNIS (209) studied the coinage of the Ichnaians, which has the same weight standard and iconography as the coinages issued by Greek colonies and local tribes situated between the Strymon and the Nestos Rivers. Thus an attribution to this area is proposed.

LIAMPI and PERISTERI (134) publish the coins excavated in the sanctuary of Dionysos in Kali Vryssi in the vicinity of Drama. These indicate a date before the Gallic invasion for the use of the sanctuary. Of similar date is the destruction of other sites in this area.

Amphipolis, Argilos and the Chalcidic Peninsula

POULIOS (191) presents a hoard with silver fractions of Amphipolis and Thasos from the cemetery of Ancient Gazoros (CH IX, 18). He dates the beginning of the series of Amphipolis' hemidrachms before all other silver issues of the city. For 4th century Thasos see also (146). VAN ALFEN (254) proposes the attribution of the early chariot staters and related fractions on the Euboean standard, previously attributed to Chalkis, to a mint in the Chalcidic Peninsula related to Chalkis. There are striking similarities with local coinages as far as the incuse square are concerned but no find spots in the area. GATZOLIS and PSOMA (72) attribute two distinct series to the Bottiaeans on the basis of iconography, metrology and finds: the obols with bull's head/incuse square, and fractions with Europe and the bull/incuse square. Europe and the bull refer to the Cretan origin of the Bottiaeans as revealed

by Aristotle. They also present additional evidence about the attribution of Bottiaean silver and bronze with Demeter's head and the bull to Kalindoia. In another contribution (73) they attribute small silver fractions with a horse's head to Sermylia on the basis of style and technical features, and also discuss the attribution of silver fractions with horse's head to Alexander I once more on the basis of style and hoard evidence. TSELEKAS (246) gives an overview of monetary circulation in the Chalcidic Peninsula down to the late 5th century. The history of this period is reflected in coin production, overstriking, choice of denominations and standards. He also publishes (244) the Skione 1991 hoard (*CH* VII, 63; IX, 4) with silver staters of Akanthos, Mende, Skione and Potidaia and presumably 20 Athenian tetradrachms. The burial date proposed is after 440.

GATZOLIS (70) shows that the innovative practice of the Chalcidians of Thrace, who introduced their bronze coinage during the 420s, was not an isolated incident. He shows that Mende, Potidaia and Akanthos adopted bronze coinage during the last two decades of the 5th century and associates this innovation with the Peloponnesian War. GATZOLIS (67) provides evidence from excavations and hoards showing that the bronze coinages of the cities of the Chalcidic Peninsula – with the exception of the Chalcidic league – continued to be minted down to the foundation of Kassandria and Ouranopolis. Based on solid arguments, he proposes to date the bronzes of Aphytis (previously dated to the 2nd century) to the second half of the 4th century. GATZOLIS (68) also offers an overview of numismatic evidence for the cult of Dionysos in Thrace. Dionysiac types are absent with one exception in the Macedonian kingdom, while they were very popular in the coinages of Greek cities in Thrace and local tribes. The god is depicted on the Late Hellenistic silver coinages of Thasos and Maroneia and on the contemporary bronzes of Pella, Amphipolis and Thessalonike.

PSOMA (196) casts doubts on the attribution of the bronze coins issued with Arsinoe's head /eagle on thunderbolt, βασι[λέως] Πτολε[μαίου] to Ptolemy Keraunos and Kassandria. See also GÜNTHER (84). She argues on the basis of hoard evidence from eastern Thrace that these coins, together with two other series, one of the same issuing authority and a second of Byzantion, were issued for troops of Ptolemy II Philadelphos operating in Thrace during the 2nd Syrian War.

Paionia

PAVLOVSKA (174) publishes part of a hoard from central Paionia with silver staters of Lykkeios, that are lighter than the contemporary Macedonian silver staters of Philip II. She puts together all hoards with coins of this Paionian king and claims that the 'Paionian' hoard was part of the hoard of Rezhanici.

PAVLOVSKA (173) presents a short study of the bronze coinages of two Paionian kings: Leon and Dropion. The attribution to Dropion, the last Paionian king and a contemporary of Demetrios II of Macedonia, of bronze coins issued with types of Philip's V bronzes, the legend ΠΑΙΟΝΩΝ and a monogram combining Δ and Ο is unlikely.

SEKUNDA (213) connects the victory coinage of Patraos with the battles of Paraitakene and Gabiene. He recognizes the problem created by the date of the battles (316 BC) and the date of Patraos' death (315 BC), which gives a short period for this coinage. After a study of iconography, style, circulation patterns and the scarce literary tradition, WRIGHT (267) links the coinage of Patraos with what he calls a local audience and proposes dates after 331 and the secession of Paionia from Macedonia. For another Paionian king, Teutamados, known only from his coins, see KRETZ (116).

Based on the presence of small silver fractions of Damastion in the southern part of modern Kosovo, UJES MORGAN (251) proposes its localization in this area.

Macedonia

KREMYDI (114) gives a rich overview of royal Macedonian coinage and also of the coinages that emerged in Macedonia after Pydna. She proposes to date the series of light tetrobols in the name of the Macedonians to the years of Philip V and Perseus. The same author (112) presents also the earliest coinage of the 1st Macedonian *meris* and discusses the significance of their types: Zeus Dodonaïos and Artemis Tauropolos. Because monograms are shared with other Antigonid coinages, dates before 168 are proposed for this series. Another overview of coin production in the kingdom of Macedonia from the 6th century to the imperial period is given by DAHMEN (37) in a volume focusing on the history of

Macedonia. The study contains material about not only the Greek cities, but also the local tribes in Thrace, even of these were not part of Macedonia in Antiquity.

TOURATSOGLU (234) constructs a synthesis of historical, numismatic and archaeological evidence concerning Macedonia between the late 6th and the early 3rd century. Beside a rich bibliography and good photos, the book offers a real panorama of all aspects of economic life in the Macedonian kingdom. The author also gives a list of all 'closed ensembles' of late Classical and early Hellenistic date with coins. See also DE CALLATAÿ (27).

HEINRICHS (87) follows the *opinio communis* and considers the coins issued by Amyntas III with a bad alloy as an indication of internal difficulties. He claims that the series of staters with bad alloy (Herakles' head/ horse) and those with a good alloy (rider-hunter/ lion breaking a spear) run parallel to cover distinct needs. However, he neglects the evidence of obvious stylistic differences and the fact that good alloy staters occurred within the territories of the kingdom (IGCH 365). In collaboration with MÜLLER (88), he tries to link the production of Alexander I with his military involvement during the Persian wars. However, Alexander's coins never travelled to the South and his entire coinage seems to date after 479. They consider the sword of the rider of the heavy tetrobols of Alexander I as an *akinakes*, a Persian weapon. KOSMIDOU (110, 111) proposes a date c. 480/79 for the beginning of the coinage of Alexander I and argues for continuous production down to 454/3. She further comments on the helmet that she prefers to consider as Illyrian.

PSOMA (199) proposes a burial date c. 420 for a small hoard buried in Lynkos with heavy tetrobols of Philip II, the Chalcidians of Thrace and Akanthos. As for two other hoards of similar composition, a connection is suggested with the second campaign of Perdikkas II and his allies, Brasidas, the Chalcidians and the Akanthians against Arrhabaios of Lynkos.

For a rearrangement of Philip's silver coinage see FLAMENT (57). For gold staters of Philip II in the deeds of sale of Amphipolis, see MARTINELLI (145). For Alexander's numismatic iconography see MORENO (157). The introduction of the royal title in the legend of the coinage of the last Temenids is connected by ARENA (6) to Perdikkas, the epimeletes of Alexander IV and Philip III.

VALASSIADIS (253) gives an overview of finds of bronze coins of Cassander in Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Epiros and Illyria and explains their presence there through economic reasons and payments of *siteresia*. TOURATSOGLU (235) publishes the Pella 1992 hoard of silver and bronze coins in the name of Alexander III and royal bronzes of Cassander. He dates its burial to the end of the reign of Cassander's sons. Having studied 5900 coins from excavations all around Macedonia and the Chalcidic Peninsula, GATZOLIS (69) concludes that Alexander III inaugurated his bronze coinage with the Herakles' head/ eagle types c. 336. The Macedonian shield (thunderbolt as a badge)/ Macedonian helmet bronzes are also of early date. The bronzes Herakles' head/ Herakles' arms, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ and Herakles' head/ Herakles' arms, B-A have to be dated c. 334 and continued to be issued after 323. Parallel to the bronzes with Herakles' head, posthumous bronzes of Philip II were issued that came to an end when the young male head/ horse, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ started to be issued. As overstrikes of bronzes of Cassander with Herakles/ lion on young male head/ horse, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ occur, he concluded that this series of Cassander was issued just after the young male head/ horse, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Overstrikes by cities of Akarnania occurred twice, once under Philip II and the second time under Cassander. Based on solid hoard evidence, circulation patterns and evidence from Halos founded in 302, he proposes the following chronological schema for the monetary production of Cassander: Herakles/ lion, ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ 309-305, Apollo/ tripod, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ: 305-302, Herakles/ rider, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ: 302-297. He rejects the attribution of the Apollo/ tripod series to Kassandreia based on historical evidence and coin finds.

BURRER (20) proposes to divide the second series of tetradrachms of Philip V (Perseus' head as *episema* of the Macedonian shield/ club in the middle of an oak-wreath) into three groups: (a) issued between 202 and 200 in the context of Philip's operations in Thrace and western Asia Minor, as the symbol of the lion's head refers to Lysimacheia, the city he garrisoned; (b) issued around 200 in Pella, and (c) minted in Amphipolis and ending around the battle of Kynoskephalai. The head of Perseus is for Burrer linked to Rome.

LORBER and HOUGHTON (139) published *CH* X, 288 buried in 196. It contained a new Antigonid variety: Head of Zeus in laurel wreath/ Apollo on prow. This series precedes those with the same reverse and the head of Poseidon on the obverse and might be linked with Antigonos Gonatas and his victory in the sea-battle of Kos of c. 255.

KREMYDI (115) puts together all available evidence about the city of Lychnidos and proposes to date its silver coinage with the types of the Macedonian tetrobols (Macedonian shield/ stern) to the period preceding the loss of the city to the Romans in 197. This coinage served the needs of the *sitarchiai* of the Macedonian garrison and its types are used as a *terminus ante quem* for the production of the tetrobols in the name of the Macedonians with the same types.

ASHTON (8) presents the corpora of the pseudo-Rhodian drachms with Στασίων + crossed bow club and bow, Γόργος + bow in case, Αρίστακος + caduceus as well as their forgeries and unofficial imitations. These are all die-linked and share dies with the Αριστοκράτης + club and Καλλίστρατος series. These last two series and the one with Στασίων all occur in *CH* VIII, 426 from the area of Thessaloniki, which points to a common origin. The same is true for their weight (2.70 – 2.80 g). This common mint, with 98 known obverse dies, was more significant than Samothrace (only 46 obverse dies). Ashton suggests that these series were issued in Perseus' interest. He also presents the Αργεῖος + dolphin series which is die-linked to Σιμύλος + the same dolphin attributed – *faute de mieux* – to Larymna, and also the Γόργος + krater, Μενεσθεύς + uncertain symbol, Μέγιστος + filleted thyrsus (Kaunos), Χαρμύλος + bow in case and Χαρμύλος + star (Kos?). Ἱεροκλῆς + prow might have been issued by Rhodian commanders on Crete. Most of these series were included in the hoard of Oreos, 1902.

KREMYDI (113) publishes a hoard of 50 bronze coins mainly of Euboea found in Rhitine on the road that crosses the Pierian Mountains and connects the plain of Pieria with Aigeai and Beroia. She dates its burial to 148 and relates it with the events of the Achaean War and the revolt of Andriskos. For the finances of the 3rd Macedonian War, see MÜLLER (160). For the publication of the so-called 1996 Babylonian hoard of imitative Alexanders, see HEINTGES (89). For a hoard of Royal Macedonian bronzes from the area of Gevgeli in FYROM with a burial date in the reign of Perseus, see SELDAROV (214).

KOUREMPANAS publishes a number of small contributions to the study of the bronze coinages of Thessalonike, Pella and Amphipolis (103-108). These began to be issued after 148 and followed the bronze coinages minted by the *quaestores* with which they share Roma's head on the obverse. But see also (45). He rejects Gaebler's dating on the basis of the year 34 on a bronze of Thessalonike, which the German numismatist considered as the 34th year of Philip V, and prefers to interpret it as a reference to the provincial era of Macedonia. Coins of the three cities of all types are found together with bronzes of the last two Antigonids only in burials. On the basis of overstrikes of bronzes of the Helios/ thunderbolt types in the name of the Macedonians on bronzes with Herakles/ harpe, he attributes the latter to Philip VI (104, 108). He finds evidence in the excavations of Pella where flans for these coins were found in the destruction level of 148. Because of monograms he tries to attribute to Philip VI the bronzes with Perseus' head/ eagle, BA – ΦΙ. He also (103) presents some unpublished overstrikes of Pella, Amphipolis and Thessalonike that help to establish the sequence of the different types and issues. For Kourempanas the reason these coinages were issued are related with the Thracian wars. The same author also discusses their presence in the Aegean islands (105). The presence of bronzes with Ianos' head in *strata* that date after the mid-1st century at Thasos supports their late date. Finally, he (109) studies imitations of bronze coins of Thessalonike with Dionysos' head/ goat. These appear in inland Thrace and Paionia and present problems in the way the ethnic is written as well as because of their crude style. Imitations of almost all other types of bronzes of this city, down to the Ianos' head/ two goats are to be found in these areas. For the circulation of bronzes of Thessalonike in the territory of southwest Bulgaria, see IVANOV (94).

Illyria

META (152) distinguishes two groups of hoards with drachms of Dyrrhachion. The first one contains silver on the Attic standard issued by Maroneia, Thasos and the 1st *meris*. The second comprises hoards with denarii or only drachms of Dyrrhachion with the names of Silanos, Philon, Xenon or Meniskos. Drachms of Dyrrhachion continued to circulate down to 40. She also adopts the explanation

relating coinage with the Thracian wars between the last quarter of the 2nd century and 40. In another contribution (151), she argues that individuals named on the obverse and the reverse of the coins of Dyrrhachion (c. 270 - 60/55) played different roles in the minting process.

GJONCECAG (78) examines monetary circulation in Illyria and Epiros. Based on 42 hoards and more than 8300 coins, she distinguishes 4 different areas of circulation: Apollonia, Dyrrhachion, Chaonia (Epiros) and the mountainous area of Dassaretis. With the exception of the hoard from Hollm whose burial dates from the second half of the 5th century, all others date between the late 4th and the 1st century. Down to the late 3rd century the staters and fractions of Corcyrean types were the most significant currency. These are followed by the coinages of Apollonia and Dyrrhachion during the second century and the first half of the 1st century. The first hoard with denarii dates c. 100 (Hoxho 1979). Denarii became significant after the mid-1st century (Apollonia 1975). Bronze and silver are treated together by the author. References to *IGCH* and *CH* I-X should be useful in her list of hoards. See also CAMILLERI (32).

NICOLET-PIERRE (163) presents interesting remarks about technical features, weight standard and the volume of the significant early coinage of Corcyra with cow and calf. She collects hoard evidence and gives all information about *IGCH* 38, Corfu 1914. KAGAN (96) proposes to attribute to Corcyra two Wappenmünzen-like series of staters to go with the facing cow head fractions that predate the cow/ calf coinage. A stater of 11.6 g with Medusa's head and an incuse square which recalls those of Corcyra's Archaic coinage was part of the Kerki hoard. He proposed also (97) to attribute to Corcyra hemidrachms, trihemidrachms and hemidrachms with a facing cow on the obverse on the basis of weight standard, fabric and provenance. He further established dates for the early cow and calf series parallel to the earliest Athenian owls on the basis of new and old hoards. The Adana hoard and *IGCH* 1185 help him to fix a date before 515 for a Corcyrean drachm of 5.82 g with a frontal cow head and a floral stater. A Corcyrean weight stater with amphora/ single reverse punch and with eight rays emanating from a central point might belong to an intermediate phase. For Kagan, Corcyra was among the earliest Greek silver mints. The first series with very exact weights are carefully made and were of limited volume. The cow and calf staters and fractions were of very large volume, light weights and questionable silver. For Corcyra see also MONACO and PARISE (156).

VISONA (259) presents Hellenistic bronze coins of the cities of Herakleia, Issa, Pharos, Ballaios, ΔΙ and a drachm of an unknown mint in southern Illyria in the Museum of Trieste, and offers a fine overview of the history of these mints.

UJES-MORGAN (252) collects hoard evidence and single coin finds of Apollonia and Dyrrhachion from the middle Danube, the homeland of the Scordisci, and also from Dacia and Thrace. The massive output of these coins started c. 80/70, reached its maximum in 60/50, and ceased c. 50/40. These coins arrived in the territories of the Scordisci in the mid-1st century, a period characterized by the wars against Mithridates and the Roman civil wars. Their arrival in this area must be interpreted in terms of these military events rather than trade.

Central Greece

Epiros, Acarnania and Aitolia

LIAMPI (132) presents an overview of Macedonian coins buried in Epiros. They began to arrive with Macedonian troops under Philip II. His bronzes were systematically overstruck by Kassope, Leukas and Elea. There are few bronzes of Alexander III, and this is explained by his limited interest in this area. His silver arrived in Epiros as international currency. The bronzes of Cassander, Demetrios I, Pyrrhos and Antigonos Gonatas can also be related with their military involvement. It is clearly also the case with Perseus' coins.

LIAMPI (133) presents the coins that were found in the excavations of the castle of Ioannina as well as a small hoard of Corinthian staters from the end of the 4th century from the same find spot. Liampi puts together evidence from other hoards and stresses the wide circulation of Corinthian currency through trade in the territories of the Molossians. Archaeological evidence for the flourishing Classical and Hellenistic settlement at the kastro of Ioannina might help to identify it as one of the Molossian centres. In her study of coin circulation in Epiros, TSANGARI (243) shows that in this area Corinthian

currency was of significance down to 150. Corcyra presented a local pattern of circulation with hoards that contain mainly its own currency and Corinthian staters. Silver and gold of the last Temenids and Lysimachos arrived in the beginning of the 3rd century. Hoards with silver of Philip V, Perseus, the Macedonians, the Epirote Republic as well as pseudo-Rhodian drachms and Histiaian ‘tetrobols’ were buried as a result of the 3rd Macedonian war. A hoard with New Style silver and local coins was buried c. 90 while the first hoard with denarii dates c. 31.

TSANGARI (243) shows that circulation patterns in Akarnania differ slightly from those of Epiros as is shown by a hoard from Leukas with 140 drachms of Chalkis (*IGCH* 112), hoards combining silver of Corinth, and also silver on the Aeginetic and Attic standards (*CH* IX, 136; IV, 31; *IGCH* 173), a hoard with local silver (*CH* IV, 43) and another from the 2nd century, with silver of the Aitolians, the Arcadians and the Achaean Leagues. Aitolia was a different case. Two hoards with Aeginetic weight currencies date from the 5th century. Hoards with Aetolian silver and gold date between 250 and 188. A hoard with Hellenistic Aeginetic weight coinages from the Peloponnese and central Greece was concealed in 168 and another one of similar composition two decades later (*IGCH* 266). New Style silver tetradrachms are found mainly with Aeginetic weight silver in the Agrinion hoard (*IGCH* 271). In this hoard Roman denarii are to be found as in a small hoard from Naupaktos buried towards the late 2nd century, which also contained an Athenian tetradrachm. TSANGARI (239) publishes an Aitolian tetradrachm with a head of Artemis on the obverse and proposes to date it at the beginning of the series of Aitolian tetradrachms, c. 239, based on iconography, style and a monogram shared with the earliest series of tetradrachms with Herakles’ head. WALKER (263) publishes the first known Aitolian tetradrachm issued with Alexander’s types. He dates it also c. 239 on the basis of a die-link with a tetradrachm of Tsangari 3rd series, Group II.

Thessaly

LORBER (136) presents a die-study of Larissa’s bull wrestler hemidrachms of the mid-5th century. Based on hoard evidence, she dates the city’s early facing head drachms between c. 405/400 and 370 and proposes a rearrangement of the issues. Aleuas’ head drachms might be contemporary with the middle head facing drachms as they were also part of *CH* IX, 67. Middle-head drachms date from the 360s. In Macedonia late head facing drachms are associated with silver staters of Philip II.

PENDLETON (175) presents the silver (trihemiobols and obols) and bronze coinage of Peirasia, a city on the west bank of Enipeus. She proposes to date the silver with Pharsalos’ types after 350. The bronzes cannot date before the end of the 4th century. To the literary evidence about this city collected by the author we could add the Delphian list of contributions (*CID* 28 col. II 6), which dates before 356.

MOUSTAKA (158) presents a study of the bronze coinage of Phalorea in Histaiotis. It was issued with Apollo’s head and Artemis/Bendis sitting on a rock holding a bow and accompanied by two spears. Artemis was widely worshipped in Thessaly as Hekate, Pheraia and Enodia. For her association with Bendis Moustaka collects archaeological evidence from central Thessaly and the theatre of Larissa. Style and iconography point to a mid-3rd century date for these rare bronzes.

LORBER (138) publishes *CH* IX, 64 which contains drachms of Larissa with some drachms and hemidrachms of Pharsalos. These are marked with letters behind the head of Athena and are contemporary with the early facing head drachms of Larissa (405/400-370). She also proposes a new arrangement of these early drachms of Larissa. A small hoard of very early Aeginetan staters and triobols of Pharsalos excavated in a house at Pharsalos is published by KATAKOUTA (98).

Phokis

VLACHOGIANNI (260) and PSOMA (208) propose to date the Athena head / Φ bronzes of Phokis in the early 3rd century. PICARD (180) offers a new interpretation of the well-known Amphictyonic decree about the value of the Attic tetradrachm in terms of the affairs of the Dionysiac Artists, who are not mentioned in the decree. HEINRICHS (85) associates the legend ΘΡΑΣΥΜΑΧΟΥ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ on a bronze bull with the Thrasymachos of the Labiades dedication. Similar representations of bull heads with a strobilos in the animal’s front occur on mid-4th century silver of the Phocidian League.

Lokris

GEORGIOU (74) presents the coinage of Skarpheia/Skarphe of the Eastern Lokrians (mod. Trahana), which dates from the Hellenistic period. There are three series that date from the 3rd, the 2nd and the mid-1st centuries, all three issued with different types. The city's bronzes are countermarked with owls, dolphins and a sixteen rays star. BOUYIA (16) reports the presence of bronze coins of the Phokians and Lokrians in Herakleia Trachis.

Boiotia

GARTLAND (66) presents the corpus of the electrum coinage of Thebes depicting Dionysos' head and Herakles Drakontopnigon. The obols and drachms correspond to staters and five staters of Aeginetan weight. He proposes to date them in the 360s during the years Thebes built a fleet and had to meet significant military expenditure. LIAMPI (131) presents a new hoard from the vicinity of a sanctuary in Boeotia with 4 silver coins of Sicyon and 10 of Thebes. She proposes a burial date in 338. The graffiti NIKA on the Theban stater and ΛΕΙΑ on the Sicyonian stater might refer to dedications of victory spoils to the sanctuary by Macedonians after their victory at Chaironeia.

GRANDJEAN (81) analyses the contribution of coinages to our knowledge of human activities in Boiotia. She concentrates on coins found in surveys in this area. Bronzes of the Boiotian Confederacy, Thespiiai, Lokris, Euboea, and cities of north western Peloponnese, as well as Macedonian bronzes are present. Different patterns occur in Thebes and Thespiiai with silver of Rhodes, pseudo-Rhodian drachms and Histiaian 'tetrobols', Haliartos (bronzes of the Boiotians and central Greece) and Eutresis.

VLACHOGIANNI (260) publishes a small hoard from a grave in the NE cemetery of Thebes. It contains 8 bronzes, 4 of the Phokians (Athena's head / Φ), 1 of the Lokrians (Athena's head / grapes) and 3 of the Boiotian League (Boiotian shield I. / trident, ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ and Boiotian shield / Nike). She proposes a burial date in the mid-2nd century. The new hoard brings additional evidence for the dates recently proposed for the bronzes of Phokis and Lokris (late 4th/early 3rd century). She also publishes the coins excavated in the cemetery of Akraiphia (261). These are mainly bronzes of cities of Boiotia. There are also few bronzes of Lokris, Phokis, Krannon, Histiaia, Athens and Phleious. Coins as Charon's fee began to be used from the 4th-early 3rd century as in Haliartos, Halai (Lokris) and Oropos.

ASHTON (9) adds a number of arguments to support his attribution of the Diokles + Archaic Θ and Nikostratos-no symbol to Haliartos. The last two series date from the period of the 3rd Macedonian War.

Athens

The use of silver from Laurion cannot be a criterion for establishing the relative chronology of Athenian Wappenmünzen. As the earliest Athenian owls were issued with silver from Laurion, these coins as well as the Laurion leases should be connected with a hypothetical financial administration established to support the reforms of Kleisthenes in 508 (59). TIVERIOS (231) observes that some of the Wappenmünzen and some symbols of the New Style silver coins of Athens share emblems with Panathenaic amphoras. He proposes to interpret these as referring to officials assigned to collect the Panathenaic oil. SHEEDY and DAMIAN (218) challenge Seltman's reconstruction of the historical background of early Athenian owls and offer a brief survey of metal analysis of Greek silver coins. Based on the analysis of Asyut 422, they claim that there might be early imitations of Attic silver. A monograph about the Athenian Decadrachm by FISCHER-BOSSERT (50) offers an arrangement of the series, a die-study, a list of findspots, a discussion about the dates already proposed, a list of known specimens and another list of forgeries. Cf. also FISCHER-BOSSERT (53) and STANNARD (222), STANNARD and FISCHER-BOSSERT (223).

KROLL (121) traces the success of Athenian owls as the main coinage in Egypt and the Levant down to the conquest of these regions by Alexander III. He adopts the interpretation of what Seyrig used to call 'l'industrie de la monnaie'. Other coinages of Classical date of similar utility were the Electrum Cyzicenes and the silver of Aegina. One wonders about the similar function of coinages minted by cities and tribes of Thrace, as well as the electrum of Mytilene and Phokaia.

KONUK (102) notes that Athenian owls are found in very limited numbers in hoards and single finds in areas of Asia Minor that were allies of Athens. This is also the pattern in the north Aegean. See also the effort of FLAMENT (62) to explain the reasons for this phenomenon.

KROLL (120) discusses literary evidence about the date Athenian coinage restarted after Aigospotamoi. Few specimens were excavated in Attica, as these coins were called in and restruck in 353/2. However, they are present in hoards buried in Egypt and in Sicily. He proposes to date the revival of this coinage well before 393 and the arrival of Persian money.

VAN ALFEN (256) considers carefully the accuracy of the Deceleian war and mercenary pay as key mechanisms in the production of Athenian imitations. For this he surveys hoard evidence and imitative owls produced in Egypt, Asia Minor, the Levant, Arabia, Mesopotamia and Bactria (?) between 500 and 300, mainly during the 4th century. Many of the imitations were civic coinages on local weight standards. The vast majority of imitative owls were official coinages marked to indicate the non-Athenian authority producing them. Only the Buttrey types fit the bill as high quality, far-travelling, anonymous imitations that could be accepted by mercenaries. ANDERSON and VAN ALFEN (1) present a hoard of 475 coins from the Near East, buried c. 334-330, with mainly Athenian *pi*-style owls, as well as silver from cities of Asia Minor and Phoenicia, Mausolos and the Great king, marked and unmarked imitations of Athenian drachms. A comparison with the Syrian hoard (CH VIII, 158) shows that both hoards might be part of the same ensemble. Die-links among the Egyptian Artaxerxes' issues reveal that these coins left the satrapal treasury together. See also (255) and (258).

GORINI (79) publishes a portion of a 4th century hoard with Athenian tetradrachms of *pi* IV and V style from east Palestina or Phoenicia. A date between 333 and 330 is proposed on the basis of the *pi*-style chronology and the rarity of Athenian silver in the East after the arrival of Alexander III. BUXTON (21) publishes 2626 Athenian tetradrachms from a significant hoard deposited c. 400 in northern Syria. A large number of these coins exhibit different types of surface markings. He concludes that each type of marking functioned independently. PONTING, GITLER and TAL (190) use analytical results from inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry and lead isotope analysis of Athenian-style tetradrachms found in excavations in Israel. A number of these could be authentic Athenian issues. Many owls of different styles are present in Israel. See also VAN ALFEN (258) and GITLER, PONTING and TAL (77).

MEADOWS (149) publishes a set of obverse coin dies from the IEASM excavations at Herakleion in Egypt. Three dies are engraved on a single block of bronze and were used to produce imitations of Athenian tetradrachms. As dies 2 and 3 are of *pi*- or bracket-style, he proposes a date c. 350-330. He also discusses the so-called Adda die. Imitations recalling this Adda die were part of the Tell-el-Athrib (IGCH 1663) and the Fayum hoard (CH X, 442). The die from Herakleion reveals that *pi*-style imitations were issued in Egypt, as Dattari first suggested. Thus, we have the missing link between the early 4th century imitations STYLES B and M of Buttrey and the satrapal issues of the 340s-330s. Meadows also offers a useful conspectus of Egyptian imitations in hoards and a survey of dies for Athenian imitations from Egypt. As we have 3 different find-spots, it is difficult to assert that the production place of these coins was at Memphis.

PSOMA (202) proposes the word *ek[typon]* at the end of line 9 of the Law of Nikophon on the basis of parallels of the combined use of *character* and the verb *ektypo*, and of *ektypon* and the verb *echo*. Based on the provision in ll. 16-18 and its parallel from the decree of Olbia, she suggests that the law authorizes the use of Athenian imitations. Athenian owls and imitations were recalled in 353. The irregular flans of the *pi*-style might have made it easier to recognize the new silver that was legal tender in Attica after 353.

FLAMENT (55, 60) reopens the discussion of Athenian imitations and shows that bad style cannot be a criterion for considering silver tetradrachms as imitations. The presence of Athenian tetradrachms in Sicilian hoards must be related to the presence of Athenian armed forces during the Sicilian expedition. Athenian imitations existed, but they were of a much smaller number than we thought. FISCHER-BOSSERT publishes remarks on the metrology of the Athenian and Pseudo-Athenian coinages (51). To end with Athenian imitations we recall KROLL's (122) essay on the Athenian monetary program of 353, which combines evidence from the so-called *pi*-style silver coinage, an unpublished Agora inscription, two passages from [Aristoteles] *Oeconomica* and another from Polyaeus' *Strategemata*.

Contra FLAMENT (58, 65), KROLL (124) shows that revisions in the dating and interpretation of 3rd century silver coinages (quadrigrigidité tetradrachms and drachms, pentobols and tetrobols) do not stand up to some evidence that was not taken into account by Flament. Based on hoard evidence and iconography, Kroll shows that a date c. 295 for the end of the *pi*-coinage must be retained. For the 'heterogenous' tetradrachms that were considered as imitations, technical features and stylistic similarities with fractions point to an Athenian origin. Bronze coins provide comparanda for the 2nd group of pentobols. These can be dated by an Agora hoard and by related archaeological contexts to the time of the Chremonidean War which implies that the pentobols should be dated from the same period. The tetrobols were issued for paying troops in the border forts of Attica and may also date from the early 3rd century. They are the forerunners of the most common Hellenistic coinages of central and southern Greece.

KROLL (125) discusses the bronze coins of Salamis. They share weight and diameter with the earliest festival bronzes from Eleusis. On the basis of excavation data from the Athenian Kerameikos, he proposes to date these to the 430s. The coinage of Salamis is 'one further instance of its idiosyncratic and slightly detached *status* within the Athenian state'. Because it represented a very small value (*tetartemorion*), it circulated informally in Attica. It should not be associated with the *kollybos* mentioned in two passages from Old Comedy. KROLL (118) publishes a new issue of the Eleusinian bronze coinage with AY-initiate's mystic staff. The letters might refer to Lykourgos son of Lykophron, Boutades. He presents the 16 issues of the coinage that he dates between the 350s and the early 330s. Most of them have issue symbols or a letter in the exergue on the reverse.

Aegina and the Megarid

For the foundation of Damastion by Aeginetans after 431 see (251). For the presence of coinages on the Aeginetan standard in Illyria, Epiros, Akarnania, Aitolia, Boiotia, the Peloponnese and Thessaly see (81), (203), (243). For a pseudo-Aeginetan issue from SW Asia Minor see (34).

STINGL (229) attributes to Samos, and not Aegina, electrum coins issued with a turtle on the obverse, arguing that the weight standard used (13.48 g, 2.85 g, 0.77 g and 0.73 g and 0.18 g) was the Euboic-Samian.

DRENI (42) publishes part of IGCH 137 from Megara, 1904 (64 out of 163 in the Numismatic Museum Athens) with drachms of Alexander III, Philip II and Lysimachos and 1 triobol of Tegea. They all had traces of fire. Although she proposes an everyday accident (fire of a house) for the burial of the hoard c. 280, I think that the link to the Gallic invasion is hard to resist. Megarian hoplites were armed against the Galatians in 280.

The Peloponnese

FLAMENT (57) makes a series of remarks concerning the stylistic development of some 4th century silver coinages of the Peloponnese. He also discusses their dates. He formulates the hypothesis that mints worked for different cities and tries to find evidence for Athens, Philip II and the cities of the Peloponnese.

Corinth and Sicyon

For the large output of Corinthian type coinages during the 2nd half of the 4th century and its relation not only to Timoleon's campaign but to the intense grain trade with Sicily during the reign of Alexander see (140). BRICE (19) gives a preliminary report of his study of Corinthian drachms Ravel period v. WARREN (265) offers another study about the coinage of Sicyon and links the coinage of period 3 with the needs of the Peloponnesian alliance for military expenses after 431. BALLA (11) presents silver and bronze coins from the excavations of Sicyon. The obols of Demetrios I from a hoard of silver coins buried close to the Gymnasion-palaistra reveal his presence in Sicyon/Demetrias.

Achaia

KATSONOPOULOU (99) notes the very rare bronze coins of Helike, the city of Achaia destroyed by an earthquake in 373. The types refer to Poseidon (trident, dolphins), who is depicted on the obverse in a circle of waves. The letters EAIK on the obverse refer to the epithet of the God (*Helikonios*) and serve

also as ethnic. MATTINGLY (147) proposes dates between 148 and 146 for the federal bronze coinage of the Achaians and finds support in prosopography. Using hoard evidence, he links the Ptolemaic bronzes that were excavated in the Peloponnese to the donation of 200 talents of coined bronzes offered by Ptolemy V to the Achaean League in 185. FISCHER-BOSSERT (52) prefers to date the federal bronze coinage of the Achaians between the 3rd Macedonian war and the sack of Corinth and explains the coinage as the result of a shortage of silver.

Arcadia

PIKOULAS (189) proposes a later date than the mid-5th century for the small silver obols of the Parrhasians, an Arcadian ethnos living in western Arcadia on the eastern slopes of the Mount Lykaion.

Argos

FLAMENT presents in three articles (56, 63, 64) the monetary production of the city of Argos. The earliest drachms and triobols with the wolf began to be issued before c. 470. The second series of triobols dates from c. 470-440. These were present in the Isthmia hoard (IGCH 11). After a long interruption they began to be minted again c. 300 and continued down to 146, as is revealed by the Nemean stratigraphic data and hoard evidence. Flament classifies the coins of Argos 'par graveur'. His hypothesis that this coinage was struck at two different mints leads him to suggest that the names on the reverse do not refer to magistrates but to 'responsables qui avaient pu officier plusieurs années de suite et dont certains furent probablement contemporains'. During the 4th and the 3rd century letters and symbols are control combinations. After the late 3rd century mint 'magistrates' were introduced. The publication of the corpus of the silver coinage of Argos will shed more light on chronology and mint-practices. The type of the obverse of these triobols recalls Aesch. *Agam.* 1-4 to HEINRICHS (86), who notes the heavy political messages of the *Oresteia*.

KRITZAS (117) discusses the ὀβολοὶ ἀργολικοί of the financial accounts found in stone chests in the sanctuary of Athena at Argos. He identifies the new ἀργυλικόν with the silver coinage with the head and the statue of Hera which replaced the old silver coinage with the wolf on the obverse. He masterfully explains the term ἀρβυλικός / ἀγρυλικός of the Delian inventories of the years 282-260 as an erroneous or variant form of ἀργυλικός. PAPAETHYMIU (167) presents a triobol of Argos with Hera's head / running wolf. She dates it between 370 and 350 on the basis of epigraphic evidence provided by Kritzas and archaeology.

GRANDJEAN (82) stresses the links of coin types and identity and lists several examples. She studies the distribution of bronzes of Sicyon in Olympia (828), Corinth (361), Phlius (39), Nemea (237) and Argos (246), and combines information about the representation of Peloponnesian mints in the excavations of Argos and Nemea. GRANDJEAN (80) presents the results of her study of the excavation coins of Argos and compares these with what we know about coins found in the *Akte* of Argolis. She stresses the differences between the major city, Argos, on the one hand, and villages and rural zones, on the other.

KYROU (129) publishes a hoard of eleven bronzes of Hermione found outside a watchtower near the SW point of Hydra. He places the burial of the hoard against the historical background of the late 3rd century.

Elis

PATAY-HORVATH (169, 170, 171) proposes to interpret the depiction of Nike on the reverse of the early staters of Elis as a reference to the victory of the Greeks at Plataea. One should note however that Elis' contingent arrived too late to participate in the battle. In two other articles he tries to find arguments for linking the earliest coinage of Elis with the intensive building activity in the sanctuary of Olympia. He claims that the silver came from the *dekate* that the sanctuary received from the booty of Plataea. KYRIELEIS (127, 128) also associates the adoption of coinage by Elis with the construction of the temple of Zeus. He further notes the rich dedications of the sanctuary, which could have met the need for silver. WOJAN (266) casts doubts on the dates proposed for the Hera's head / eagle on thunderbolt bronzes of Elis and prefers to relate them with the Ptolemies.

Aegean Islands

KAGAN (95) proposes the attribution of the early Parian drachms to the region around Thasos on the evidence of style, technical features, absence of fractions, and consistency of standard. This was a sort of payment to the mother-city and came to an end with Thasos' revolt. He follows NICOLET-PIERRE (164) and relates the end of the coinage of Naxos to the Athenian suppression of the revolt. For NICOLET-PIERRE (164) the silver coinage began before 500. After 404 Naxos issued small silver fractions of Aeginetic weight (tetrobols and trihemibols) and two bronze fractions. Types are referring to Dionysos. A bigger bronze fraction dates from the 3rd century. Reduced Attic-weight silver hemidrachms were struck with a crater on the reverse after the late 3rd century. Staters and hemistaters on the same standard continued to be issued during the 2nd century. These are the *kraterophoroi* mentioned in the Delian inventories that date before 152. A date for these during the first thirty years of the 2nd century is also revealed by hoard evidence. Another series dates from c. 145-125 as it is associated with Athenian New Style tetradrachms in a hoard buried on the island. Bronzes of similar date were also part of the same hoard. DRENI (43) presents a preliminary study of the bronze coins of Andros. Types refer to Dionysos, Apollo and Artemis.

TSELEKAS and PAPAGEORGIOUDOU-BANIS (247) present a survey of countermarks on Hellenistic bronzes of the Cycladic islands. They distinguish two groups: (a) those belonging to the repertoire of local monetary iconography, which show the cities' effort to re-evaluate former editions (?), and (b) those with no clear relation to the local monetary iconography. If this practice was related to poor economic conditions, their majority must have been employed during the 1st century. SOUCHLERIS (219) publishes the excavation coins of the theatre of Hephaistia, Lemnos. From these 143 coins, 62 date from the Hellenistic period and all others are of later date.

SHEEDY (216) dates the Attic weight tetradrachms of Tenos with Alexander's types and T-H during the period Demetrios I was active in the Aegean, i.e. before 301. Tenos' Attic weight tetradrachms and civic types date from c. 320. He relates these with the creation of a new city's identity after the removal of the city from Xombourgho. The impressive coastal sanctuary of Poseidon and Amphitrite is also related to this redefining of civic identity.

CHANKOWSKI (33) traces monetary circulation and the numismatic output of the city of Delos. The *kitharophoroi* (drachms, triobols and trihemibols) have to be dated from 279. The *phoinikophoroi* were struck just before 167 and this explains their rarity. After 167 the Attic standard and Attic money monopolized circulation on the island and all coinages that were not on the Attic standard served as a monetary treasure. APOSTOLOU (4, 5) presents three hoards of New Style tetradrachms from Delos (IGCH 292, 293 and 295). The coins of IGCH 295 bear traces of fire. The burial date of these three hoards is to be placed in 88/87, the year of the sack of the island by the Pontic army. For a list of hoards buried in Delos, see APOSTOLOU (5).

SHEEDY (215) examines the role of coin images in the expression of self-identity in Ios and Syros. Ios began minting coins with types referring to Homer because this island claimed to be the birthplace of Homer's mother, Klymene, and the last resting place of the poet. The Kabeiroi were worshipped on Syros, Keos, Kythnos, Paros and Thera and are also depicted on bronze coins of Syros that are of Roman date. Sheedy links to these the Attic weight tetradrachms with Demeter's head, the Kabeiroi depicted with the attitude of the Dioskouroi and the legend ΘΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ. For an attribution to a different issuing authority, as these occur in Syrian hoards, see MEADOWS and HOUGHTON (150).

STEFANAKI (226) puts together evidence about the silver coinages that were issued in the Aegean islands during the Late Classical and the Hellenistic periods. Keos, Andros, Tenos, Delos, Naxos, Paros, Siphnos and Melos and the cities of Euboea adopted the reduced Attic weight. Iconography reveals no ties between these cities and Rhodes down to the early 2nd century. TOURATSOGLOU and TSOURTI (236) present the coins of the Cycladic islands of a private collection donated to the Numismatic Museum of Athens. Among those is a silver fraction of Kythnos, which was previously considered as a bronze coin (BMC 10) and a Hellenistic tetradrachm of Melos with the depiction of the poet Melanippides and the name ΑΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΣ.

Crete

PARISE publishes a bipennis of six mines (168). STEFANAKI (224) offers a survey of Cretan monetary practices between the 5th and the 1st century. She notes the adoption of the reduced Aeginetic standard, the use of overstrikes and countermarks, and the minting of imitations. Each city had its own monetary policy; these coinages were used for local transactions. International currencies were used for payments abroad.

STEFANAKI (225) offers an overview of the bronze coinages of the cities of Knossos, Gortyna, Viannos, Itanos, Malla, Olous, Praisos, Hierapytna and proposes to identify 5 denominations following the Aeginetan system of 12 chalkoi in an obol: obols, half-obols, quarter obols, chalkous and a fraction of the chalkous. The bronze coinage of Viannos and Malla dates from between 230/220 and the first quarter of the 2nd century. Viannos types were Athena's (or Ares') head / Aphrodite, spearhead and rose, ΒΙΑΝΙΩΝ. Malla's types were head of Zeus Mennitios / eagle and thunderbolt.

STEFANAKI and STRATIKI (227) study the series of Eleutherna on the reduced Aeginetic standard depicting Apollo archer with hunting dogs between two trees and Artemis with a dog. Silver and bronze shared types. There are also silver staters with Zeus' head / Apollo as archer and the legend ΩΤΕΑ. This same type of Apollo also occurs naked with bow and a spherical object in Rhithymna and Tylissos. This object has been explained in various ways and they propose to interpret these as dedications.

STEFANAKI and STEFANAKIS (228) studied the silver coinage of Gortyna issued between 250 and 75. Drachms depicted Zeus and Europa on swimming bull and triobols Zeus and bull after 250. They are followed by didrachms on the reduced Rhodian standard with Helios' head / Rose, ΓΟΡΓΟΣ, P-O. In series III (late 3rd – early 2nd century) we have triobols with an eagle atop a thunderbolt on the reverse. Drachms of Cretan weight with diademed head of Minos date from the end of the 2nd century. Series V comprises tetradrachms with the same obverse and Athena with Nike, drachms with Apollo on a rock on the reverse, and series VI Athenian imitations. The authors use hoard evidence to date different series and discuss the use of countermarks. TRAEGER (237) claims that symbols of Gortynian staters that date from the beginning of the 3rd century refer to alliances between Gortyn and cities and koina of western Crete (Oreioi, Lappa, Axos) that ceased to mint their own silver coinages.

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ASIA MINOR IN THE ARCHAIC AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

Koray Konuk

SNG and collections

An important addition to the SNG Oxford series is a second volume on pre-Roman Asia Minor covering areas rich in early coins from Caria to Commagene; 2026 coins are catalogued of which 747 are from Caria alone (ASHTON and IRELAND [8]). This region is again honoured in the SNG series with the publication of 377 Carian coins from the Muğla archaeological museum (TEKIN and EROL-ÖZDİZBAY [95]). The same authors (94) publish a further SNG volume presenting a selection of 541 coins from Mysia, the Troad and Aeolis from a private collection in Turkey; the mint of Pergamon being the most represented with 245 coins. Mention should also be made of *SNG Greece 7* which contains an interesting group of bronze coins from Asia Minor (PENNA and STOYAS [79]).

Caria takes pride of place again with the presentation by DE CALLATAÿ and DELRIEUX (17) of the Carian coins collected by Louis Robert during his numerous trips in south-western Asia Minor. A large volume publishes all the coins kept in the *fonds* Louis Robert which are put into context through a number of informative maps that also allow one to follow the eminent scholar in his footsteps (DELRIEUX [31]). The Greek, Roman and Byzantine coin collection of Sinop museum is published by CASEY (21) who also provides an introduction to the coins of that area of the Black Sea. A little-known coin collection assembled in Turkey by a Belgian teacher and preserved today in the Suna and İnan Kıraç Foundation is published handsomely by TEKIN (92) who, with the help of other specialists, gives introductory chapters to these various coin groups. The same author publishes a lavish catalogue featuring a selection of 107 coins from the beginning of coinage to the foundation of the Turkish republic which are commented and used to illustrate the social and cultural history of Anatolia (TEKIN [93]). The small collection of ancient coins of the Izmir Museum of Commercial History is published by TRAVAGLINI, AYDEMİR and SELÇUK (99). Also worth mentioning is an antipodean collection from Australia which includes a number of archaic and classical coins from western Asia Minor (WRIGHT [111]).

Survey articles and handbooks

SHEEDY (84) presents the main numismatic publications on archaic and classical Asia Minor in the previous survey of numismatic research (2002-2007). A general survey of coinage in Asia Minor from the origins to the Ionian Revolt is published by KONUK (56) as a chapter of the *Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage*. VAN ALFEN (102) takes a look at the processes that led to coin minting in the archaic period and calls for the need to integrate technical numismatic die studies with recent theoretical frameworks developed in the fields of political science, sociology, and economics. A metrological study of Aegean mints in the fifth century BC is provided by ZIESMANN (114). In a popular article in Turkish, KONUK (59) highlights the importance of coin evidence to advance our knowledge of some of the little understood ancient languages of western Asia Minor. MARCELLESI (68) surveys the adoption and spread of bronze coinage in the Aegean world. LINGER (64) presents a brief account of the griffin iconography on coins of Asia Minor. HOOVER (42) adds a further volume to the *Handbook of Greek Coinage* series, covering the regions of northern and central Anatolia: Pontos, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia, Lykaonia, and Kappadokia (with Kolchis and the Kimmerian Bosphorus).

Origins of coinage, early electrum issues and the coinage of Kroisos

The electrum coins discovered in the foundations of the Artemision of Ephesos are still the foundation stone of any study on the beginning of coinage. An exhibition catalogue on the Artemision includes a presentation of 11 coins discovered during the more recent excavations conducted by the Austrians in the 1980s and 1990s (KARWIESE [45, 46]). The Turkish version (47) of this catalogue

features an additional introductory chapter. A collective volume on the Artemision finds gives the opportunity to KARWIESE (45) to treat the coin finds. An exhibition on electrum coinage organised in 2012 at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem was accompanied by a richly illustrated catalogue written by KONUK and LORBER (60) and edited by Haim Gitler. DE CALLATAÿ (18) comes back to the papers and discussions held at the international symposium on electrum coinage organised on the occasion of the exhibition in Jerusalem by offering a synthetic presentation of the problems associated with the beginning of coinage in the light of recent scholarship. An interesting collection of early electrum coins, mostly recent finds, is catalogued in colour by LINZALONE (67). The Pitchfork exhibition catalogue includes a brief chapter on early coins illustrated by examples from the Australian collection (DAVIS [29]). FURTWÄNGLER (35) takes a look at the possible reasons which have led to the 'invention' of coinage. BRESSON (16) adopts an economic viewpoint with an emphasis on exchange and costs to explain the use of electrum for the first coins and the subsequent evolution to a bimetallic and, finally, to a trimetallic system. BEDEN (10) looks at the electrum coin finds excavated illicitly on a hilltop site north of Teos which the author identifies as the site of Oroanna. An exhibition catalogue on Sardis includes a survey of the royal Lydian mint striking the first electrum and the first silver and gold coins (KROLL [62]). Coin evidence is used by ROOSEVELT (83) in his synthetic monograph on the archaeology of Lydia, from Gyges to Alexander.

Persian Empire

KROLL (61) and ROOSEVELT (83), mentioned above, also discuss Achaemenid coins struck in Sardis. ALRAM (2) provides a useful survey of the coinage of the Persian Empire in his chapter for the *Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage*. NIMCHUK (73) takes a fresh look at the Persepolis Apadana foundation deposits which include some of the earliest coins of the Persian Empire. An important and much needed general study of the coinage of the Achaemenid Empire is due to BODZEK (12) which we hope will be soon translated from Polish to a more accessible language. CORFÜ, in a series of three articles, addresses the significance and specificity of the royal coinage with a new theory (28); he also provides a synthetic approach to darics and sigloi (26) and gives an updated study of the subdivisions of the daric and the siglos which are better known thanks to a number of new specimens discovered over the past few years. The iconography and significance of the archer as a coin type is studied by GARRISON (37) and LINTZ (66). Our understanding of the bronze coinage of Tissaphernes is much improved thanks to three studies by BODZEK (11, 13 and 14). The coinage of another important Persian official, Autophradates, is surveyed by MAUERMANN (70) who also gives a general account of Persian coinages in western Asia Minor (71). The circulation of Persian coins is studied by GARIBOLDI (36). PETAC, NICULESCU and GEORGESCU (81) publish their XRF analyses of a two sigloi in the collection of the Romanian Academy. A third plated siglos in trade is also examined.

Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Mysia

STAMCOMB (87) studies the autonomous bronze coinage of Heraclea Pontica which begins in the fourth century BC. GÖKYILDIRIM (38) gives a general account of the coinage of Tios (modern Filyos) in Paphlagonia. NOLLÉ (75) is interested in the representation of the eponymous hero of Kyzikos whom the author identifies on the obverse of an electrum stater depicting a petasos-wearing horseman. ZAKHAROV (113) publishes a number of plated Cyzicene hekte from the collection of the State Historical Museum in Moscow. The little-known city of Harpagion in Mysia and its rare bronze coinage of the second half of the fourth century BC have attracted the attention of DELRIEUX (30). MARCELLESI (69) has penned an important book on the history and coinage of Pergamon from the end of the fifth century BC to the end of the Hellenistic period. In the light of a recent hoard, DE CALLATAÿ (17) studies the gold staters of Pergamon which are dated to the 330s BC. VAVLIAKIS and LYROU (104) examine the formation of the Lesbians into a Koinon during the sixth century BC, which is attested by the issue of a common billon coinage. The same billon coinage of Lesbos is studied more in depth by LAZZARINI (63).

Troad and Aeolis

A shorth notice on Ophryinion in the Troad and its coinage is published by ALTINOLUK (3). LINGER (65) looks at the various possible mints in the Troad and Mysia for a series of bronze coins of the fourth BC traditionally attributed to Thymbria. NOLLÉ (74) offers a study of the history and coinage of the city of Boione in Aeolis whose coinage is now better known thanks to a number of new specimens which have appeared over the past few years.

Ionian and Lydia

One of the earliest hoards of silver fractions, almost certainly from the mint of Colophon, is fully published by KIM and KROLL (48). The question of the electrum staters traditionally connected with the events and the cities taking part in the Ionian Revolt is examined by HANKE (39). The early coinage of Phocaea in its economic and historical background is presented in a general article by VAN ALFEN and BRANSBOURG (103). The first bronze issues of Ionia are discussed in the light of the 'Phygela hoard' by KONUK (53) who entertains the possibility that these small bronzes weighing just over half a gram may have been used as tokens in lieu of silver fractions. The coinage of Leukai in northern Ionia is studied by KINNS (49) who also discusses the Persian type silver fractions which have recently appeared on the market. FURTWÄNGLER (34) puts into perspective Herodotos' account of the tyrant of Samos Polykrates minting gold-plated lead coins with the few lead coins attributed to Samos that have been known to exist for over a century together with recent finds of lead coins in the excavations of Samos. A collection of later coins from Samos kept in the Numismatic Museum in Athens is discussed by EVGENIDOU (33). Another collection of Samian coins in Athens is briefly presented by OECONOMIDÈS (76). HARDWICK (40, 41) gives an update on his earlier studies based on his doctoral thesis on the coinage of Chios. From Lydia comes an unexpected silver fraction carrying a legend in the Lydian script (EGETMEYER [32]). If we are to follow the author's transcription the legend reads *ifelim* (I am of [belong to] Ifes), probably the name of the issuer.

Caria

An early stater of Aeginetan weight carrying a turtle and its mint place is discussed by CHEVILLON and FOURNIALS (22). KONUK (49) suggests that a unique stater at the British Museum carrying a legend in the Lycian script may have been minted by the Lycian dynast Erbbina at Telmessos during his military campaign against Kaunos. A prolific series of silver fractions carrying three or two Carian letters is tentatively ascribed to Kasolaba not far from the Halikarnassos peninsula by KONUK (51). Staying in the same area, KONUK (57) attributes some unpublished bronze coins to Karyanda and re-locates a bronze issue from the Pidasa on mount Grion to the Pedasa near Halikarnassos. The cultural background of the Hekatomnids of Caria has received a synthetic treatment by CARSTENS (20) who also discusses the various features of their coinage. The dynast of Mylasa Hyssaldomos, father of the founder of the Hekatomnid dynasty, is credited with a fractional coinage bearing letters in the Carian script (KONUK [51]). A general survey of the coinage of the Hekatomnids is given by KONUK (58) who also provides a brief description of the monumental tomb of the Hekatomnid period recently discovered in Mylasa. The payment of the *ekklesiastikon* at Iasos and the coinage associated with it is reassessed by KONUK (53). The influence of the Rhodian mint on the coinages of the Aegean islands from the classical period onwards is examined by STEFANAKI (89). Coin circulation in the Dodecanese from the archaic period onwards is appraised through the examples of Kos and Kalymna by STEFANAKI and GIANNIKOURI (90). The coinage of the small island of Telos in the late classical period is studied STEFANAKI (88).

Cilicia

van Alfen (101) argues that a unique coin from a late fourth century Near Eastern hoard (Anderson and van Alfen [4]) is from one of the last series of coins produced in Issos before the Macedonian take-over in 333 BC.

Lycia

BORCHHARDT and BLEIBTREU (15) publish a detailed monograph on Lycian cities in which they make urbanistic comparisons with early cities of the Near East; coin evidence from Lycia is used throughout the book. VISMARA (108) presents a new silver plated denomination of the dynast Kuprlli and addresses the question of ancient forgeries and how they were produced in Lycia. An anepigraphic issue, depicting a lion attacking a bull / a bull walking right or left with a triskeles, previously attributed to either Kuprlli or Kherēi, is discussed by VISMARA (107) who challenges these attributions and explores the possible reasons behind issues of this kind. The question of mint organisation is examined by VISMARA (106) through the study of 57 coins which allow die modifications and re-engravings to be followed. The coinage of the dynast Ddenēwele is examined by VISMARA (105). ÖZÜDOĞRU (77) uses a new stater which has appeared on the German market to re-assess the coinage of the dynast Wekhssere II at Pttara (Patara), but his attribution of this new coin to Wekhssere falls short of convincing. Five unpublished Lycian coins are presented by STRÖHMANN (91). Through examples in the Pitchfork collection, SHEEDY (85) examines the portrait coinages of Lycian dynasts. Domestic animals in Lycian sources including their representations on coins are reviewed by RAIMOND and VISMARA (82). VOUKELATOS (109) offers a general study of the triskeles device on ancient Greek coins including of course examples from Lycia.

Hoard

General

HOOVER, MEADOWS and WARTENBERG-KAGAN (43) publish the tenth volume of *Coin Hoards* which mainly focuses on coinages that circulated in the Seleucid Empire. The main inventory section, however, includes a number of notices of hoards from pre-Hellenistic Asia Minor. MEADOWS (72), using hoard evidence, establishes a changing pattern of coin circulation in fourth century BC western Asia Minor which appears closely correlated to changing patterns of coin production. Hoards of that period and region tend to contain higher number of mints, a phenomenon that the authors links to the increasing use of the Chian weight standard. KONUK (55) looks at hoards and the circulation of Athenian owls in Asia Minor and argues that very few hoards and single finds are reported from within the *Arche* in Asia Minor; whereas Athenian owls were hoarded in far greater number outside that area. The paper attempts to understand the mechanisms that might explain this paradox and proposes to reassess the role and place of Athenian currency in the cities and communities of Asia Minor subjected to Athens. SHEEDY (86) examines a number of archaic hoards from the Cyclades which may have included coins from north-western Asia Minor.

Sinop

ARSLAN (5,7) presents a hoard discovered in 2008 consisting of 33 drachms of Sinop (including five struck under the Persian general Datames) and a Persian siglos which is the earliest coin in the hoard whose burial date is placed in the middle of the fourth century BC.

Kyzikos

ZAKHAROV (112) publishes a small hoard of fractional Cyzicenes found by treasure-hunters in 1998 in the Settlement of Patraeus (Taman Peninsula). It includes three electrum hektai or hemihekta of Kyzikos and one hemidrachm of Pantikapeion and is dated to the late archaic period. Persian Empire

Aydemir (9) publishes a pot-hoard consisting of 1183 sigloi, now preserved in the Izmir archaeological museum. Many of these sigloi bear punch marks, and they fall into the following three types: Type II: 1; Type IIIb: 412; Type IV: 770. The proposed burial date is the end of the fourth century BC. Petac, Taimaltchi and Ionitā (80) publish a fragmentary hoard of 16 late darics found by treasure-hunters at Argamum/Orgam in Roumania. The proposed burial date is around 340 BC. Izdimirski (44) examines single finds and hoards of Persian coins found in north-eastern Thrace.

Miletos

WEISSER (110) publishes a hoard of nine silver coins found during the excavation of a house in Miletos. The coins are from the early fourth century BC and come from the following mints: Samos, Ephesos, Rhodes, as well as two 'satrapal' tetradrachms which, in the light of the present hoard, must now be updated and can no longer be associated with the Rhodian-born Persian general Memnon. TRAVAGLINI (98) publishes four lots of coins presented to the Izmir archaeological museum in 1991, 1992 and 1993 which total 118 coins. It is likely, but not certain, that these four lots, reportedly found fortuitly on the site of Miletos, come from a single hoard. The first three groups consist of archaic obols of Miletos. The fourth lot contains, in addition to 16 obols of Miletos, 18 hemiobols of the lion scalp/scorpion type and one later coin of the end of the fifth century which is probably intrusive. One does not comprehend, however, why the hoard has been labelled 'Milas'.

Samos

Touratsoglou (97) publishes a hoard found in the Gymnasium area at the ancient city of Samos, which consists of 27 silver coins, for the most part from the last decades of the fourth century BC, including nine didrachms of Samos, two didrachms of Magnesia on the Maeander, one didrachm of Ephesos, two drachms of Miletos, two didrachms and seven drachms of Priene, and four drachms of Maussollos.

Phygela

KONUK (54) discusses a hoard of more than 1000 very small bronze coins struck by various mints of western Asia Minor, mostly situated in Ionia. The hoard was reportedly found in 1997 by treasure-hunters near the site of Phygela. A summary list of its content is also given in *Coin Hoards* X, 217 (43).

Aspendos

ARSLAN (6) publishes a hoard of 270 silver staters of Aspendos with representations of wrestlers, found in 2007 in the province of Mersin, district of Mut, town of Dağpazarı, the site of the ancient city of Koropissos in Rough Cilicia. The hoard is kept in the Mersin Museum.

Near East

ANDERSON and VAN ALFEN (4) publish a hoard of 475 large silver coins, mostly Athenian owls, found in the Near East that was buried between 334 and 330 BC. As far as our section is concerned, coins of Sinop, Amisos, Maussollos, Aspendos, Tarsos and Issos are worth mentioning as well as a number of imitative owls which may have been produced in Asia Minor.

Excavation coins

A general survey of coins found in the excavations of various sites of western Asia Minor is presented by ÇİZMELİ-ÖĞÜN and MARCELLESI (25) who attempt to find 'economic areas' in which specific coin circulation patterns may be observed. Particular attention is paid to geographical distribution, while chronological evidence is not fully exploited.

Allianoi

In this second delivery of coins found at Allianoi (campaign of 1999), TEKIN and EROL-ÖZDİZBAY (96) publish this time three pre-Hellenistic bronze coins from Eleia, Mytilene and Gambrion.

Lesbos

KOURTZELLIS (61) presents the coins excavated from the ancient harbour installations in the north port of Mytilene in Lesbos. A number of coins date from the fourth century BC and come from the foundation level of these harbour installations. ACHEILARA (1) publishes the coins found during the recent rehabilitation and enhancement works in the archaeological site of the Messon sanctuary on Lesbos. Coins date from the fourth century BC onwards.

Kyme

ÜNAL (100) publishes the coins found in the 1950s excavation conducted by the late Ekrem Akurgal. Most of these coins date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods but some, like several bronzes of Kyme as well as a bronze of Larisa (?), may belong to the fourth century BC.

Klaros

ÇİZMELİ-ÖĞÜN (23, 24) discusses the coins found in the sanctuary of Apollo at Klaros. The first article (23) is a commentary on an earlier article published in the *RN* in 2007 presenting the 344 coins discovered during the 1988-1997 excavations led by Juliette de La Genière. Coins obtained during earlier and current excavations are also integrated into the discussion. The second article (24) is a slightly modified Turkish version of the previous article.

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L'ASIE MINEURE HELLÉNISTIQUE

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Manuels, généralités, mélanges

La série des *Handbooks of Greek coinage* s'est poursuivie avec plusieurs volumes concernant, totalement ou partiellement, l'Asie Mineure et les îles voisines: HOOVER (75, 76, 78). Dans le manuel de METCALF (133), DE CALLATAÏ (30) dresse un tableau général des frappes de monnaies royales, en insistant sur les questions de quantification, tandis que ASHTON (12) traite des cités, en soulignant notamment l'importance des monnayages de bronze. Parmi les volumes de mélanges, signalons ceux en l'honneur de C. Bosch, S. Atlan et N. Baydur (173), I. Touratsoglou (50), E. Schwertheim (202). Bibliographie de H.R. Baldus: BARTH (18).

Nouveau matériel: collections et trouvailles

DELRIEUX (48) publie la collection de Louis Robert, constituée principalement de monnaies en bronze; le catalogue est accompagné d'informations précieuses sur les lieux d'acquisition des monnaies et de cartes de diffusion tirées de ces données. SIMONETTA (159) publie le nouveau matériel de sa collection. Dans les *SNG*, signalons le nouveau volume de l'Ashmolean Museum (15). La publication des collections turques se poursuit: (37, 53, 96, 98, 143, 174, 175, 187, 188). Parmi les collections conservées en Grèce, celle de la fondation Kikpe se signale par des monnaies rares (PENNA et STOYAS [144]). Voir aussi (117, 142, 145, 165, 201, 205) – liste non exhaustive. DE CALLATAÏ (25) signale des faux d'Asie Mineure.

Les trouvailles faites dans les explorations archéologiques en Turquie donnent lieu à de nombreuses publications: (39, 40, 41, 46, 51, 54, 57, 91, 109, 158, 160, 176, 177, 183, 189, 193, 208). Certaines ne sont connues pour l'instant que par une présentation préliminaire: (38, 42, 108, 111, 171, 182).

En ce qui concerne les îles voisines de l'Asie Mineure, le volume *Ovolos* 9 (190) a été l'occasion de publier plusieurs trésors et monnaies provenant de fouilles: (1, 6, 102). TASAKLAKI et CHATZIPROKOPIOU (170) donnent la liste, avec illustrations, des monnaies des îles de l'est de l'Égée conservées à Komotini et Abdère. GARGALI (58) publie les monnaies trouvées dans la nécropole de Calymna, souvent des monnaies d'argent placées près de la tête du défunt, plus anciennes que le reste du mobilier funéraire.

Certaines fouilles menées en dehors de l'Asie Mineure ont livré un nombre relativement important de monnaies de la région. À Alexandrie en Égypte, elles illustrent l'origine des migrants venus peupler la nouvelle ville (MARCELLESI [123]). Voir aussi (59, 60, 90, 113, 152, 153, 157, 207).

Après la révision par MEADOWS (127) de la datation de plusieurs trésors, de nouveaux trésors sont recensés dans HOOVER *et al.* (79), la plupart connus par le commerce malheureusement. D'après MEADOWS et HOUGHTON (131), trois lots doivent être ajoutés au trésor de Gaziantep 1994 et l'ensemble aurait été enfoui vers 143.

ARSLAN et DEVECIOGLU (9) signalent un intéressant trésor de 5946 bronzes d'Apamée de Phrygie portant tous le même nom de monétaire. D'autres trésors constitués de plusieurs centaines, voire plusieurs milliers de bronzes sont à signaler: (99, 154, 172). Autres trésors: (8, 29, 36, 38, 61, 63, 93, 185, 187, 192, 199, 209).

Légendes, marques de contrôle, analyses

Sur les légendes monétaires, LESCHHORN (112) fournit un nouvel outil très utile, répertoriant les ethniques et les noms de monétaires. DE CALLATAÏ et LORBER (35) étudient l'apparition des épithètes pour les rois sur les monnaies: en Asie Mineure, elle est tardive, le rôle pionnier revenant à la Cappadoce à partir de 134, suivie par la Cilicie, la Commagène et l'Arménie.

APERGHIS (4) et DE CALLATAÿ (28) discutent sur la signification des marques de contrôle, le premier analysant les monnaies séleucides, le second fournissant une étude plus globale et soulignant l'évolution qui fait une place de plus en plus importante à l'écrit au détriment de l'image. Voir *infra*, Cilicie.

L'analyse par spectrométrie de fluorescence X et mesure de la conductivité électrique de monnaies de plusieurs musées russes (SMEKALOVA [161]) indiquerait que l'orichalque (laiton) et le cuivre « pur » ont été utilisés dès l'époque de Mithridate VI dans le Pont et ailleurs, notamment pour les dénominations supérieures, tandis que les dénominations inférieures restaient en bronze. L'orichalque aurait remplacé l'argent pour les paiements sur le marché interne. Dans un bilan des analyses de monnaies de bronze, BLET-LEMARQUAND (19) revient sur Milet.

Iconographie

Plusieurs études ont porté sur des types interprétés comme des portraits de rois fondateurs ou de reines éponymes: LICHTENBERGER *et al.* (114) proposent de voir le portrait de Lysimaque au droit de bronzes de Lysimachia; MARTIN (126) évoque la reine Amastris dont le nom apparaît en légende sur des monnaies de la ville éponyme; GÜNTHER (64) souligne l'ambivalence des représentations de femmes voilées, à la fois reines et déesses.

MARCELLESI (124) analyse l'utilisation faite par les Attalides de l'image monétaire, en particulier du portrait dynastique ou royal. Selon SZAIVERT (168), l'iconographie des cistophores ne présente aucun lien avec Pergame ni avec les Attalides, ce qui confirmerait son idée d'une frappe supra-régionale. Au contraire, MARCELLESI (122) souligne le lien entre les types des cistophores et les divinités les plus importantes de Pergame et de la dynastie attalide.

TOURATSOGLOU (184) met en relation le type du jockey figurant sur des bronzes rares de Chios avec le groupe statuaire du musée national d'Athènes. MEYER (134) considère que la tête tourrelée sur les monnaies de Smyrne représente Aphrodite Stratonikis et doit être mise en relation avec l'asylie du sanctuaire et de la cité, que la cité devait pour l'essentiel à Séleucos II. THONEMANN (179) voit dans le méandre qui figure sur les monnaies de cités de la vallée du Méandre l'indice d'un sentiment d'appartenance à une même entité géographique. NOLLÉ (140) met en relation l'arbre qui apparaît sur des monnaies de Selgé avec une espèce de cyprès présente dans la région.

Sur l'iconographie des monnaies séleucides: (52, 77, 83, 84, 86, 116). Autres monnayages: (34, 73, 92, 94, 136, 138, 156, 169).

Les monnaies dans les sources littéraires et épigraphiques

Selon DE CALLATAÿ (23), les valeurs exprimées sous forme monétaire correspondraient en réalité, souvent, à des transactions en nature exprimées en monnaie de compte. ASHTON et MEADOWS (16) donnent à *kainos* appliqué aux monnaies le sens de « *fresh* », tandis que ROUSSET (155) rappelle que le mot désigne généralement un monnayage « nouvellement introduit ».

L'argent symmachique mentionné dans des inscriptions de Milet et Colophon désignerait, selon DESCAT (49), non pas les monnaies aux types de Milet mais les alexandres d'argent frappés à Milet au début de l'époque hellénistique; son interprétation impliquerait que les alexandres d'or et de bronze frappés à la même époque à Milet aient porté un nom différent des alexandres d'argent, ce qui paraît difficile à admettre. De son côté, MEADOWS (129) croit pouvoir identifier les monnaies symmachiques avec tous les monnayages d'étalon rhodien frappés en Asie Mineure au IV^e s.

Selon PSÔMA (147), les cistophores ont pu être désignés par le terme « statère » seul dans les inscriptions d'Asie Mineure du II^e s., l'usage de l'adjectif *kistophoros* seul pour désigner les monnaies ne se diffusant qu'au I^{er} s.; néanmoins, le terme « statère » seul a pu aussi renvoyer à d'autres monnayages: dans les décrets de Kymè pour la bienfaitrice Archippè, il pourrait renvoyer à des monnaies à types civiques d'étalon local. Voir aussi (151).

Les monnaies de bronze, leur valeur et leur usage ont suscité plusieurs études. MARCELLESI (121) analyse l'évolution économique et institutionnelle qui accompagne la diffusion de la monnaie de bronze et montre (125) que les sources épigraphiques, notamment à Priène, fournissent des arguments contre l'hypothèse d'une subdivision du chalque. PSÔMA (150) s'interroge sur des mentions de

statères « *chalkou* » à Mytilène et Kymè: elles illustreraient l'aboutissement d'une évolution qui voit l'introduction de valeurs de plus en plus fortes en bronze et renverraient à des monnaies de bronze ayant effectivement la valeur d'un statère.

Monnayages royaux: alexandres

ARENA (7) revient sur la date d'introduction du titre royal sur les alexandres, en s'attardant sur le cas de « Sidé»: l'initiative reviendrait à Perdikkas, rompant avec la tradition macédonienne pour justifier son propre pouvoir en invoquant les deux rois en titre, Alexandre IV et Philippe III.

Les discussions continuent à propos des ateliers d'alexandres au début de l'époque hellénistique. DELRIEUX (47) propose d'attribuer une série de drachmes à Pitané d'Éolide, tandis que MARCELLESI (120) se demande si une attribution à Pergame ne serait pas préférable pour cette série; cela renforcerait l'hypothèse d'une attribution à Pergame du groupe dont l'attribution à « Colophon » est depuis longtemps discutée. Voir aussi MARCELLESI (122).

Les dates sur les alexandres pamphyliens ont donné lieu à une nouvelle interprétation par MEADOWS (127), qui situe le début de l'ère de Pergé et Sillyon en 223, d'Aspendos et Phasélis en 213, en relation avec des campagnes séleucides. D'après la nouvelle publication du trésor de Gaziantep, LORBER (115) propose d'abaisser légèrement la date des alexandres de Temnos, entre les années 160 et 140.

Monnayages royaux: Diadoques et Séleucides

PSÔMA (148) passe en revue les monnayages de bronze pouvant être mis en relation avec des paiements effectués dans le cadre de campagnes militaires, notamment à l'époque des diadoques. VALASSIADIS (195) évoque des bronzes de Cassandre présents en Asie Mineure et les met en relation avec des expéditions militaires; selon PSÔMA (148), ces monnaies ont été produites en Asie Mineure et ont eu une circulation locale. Voir aussi (149). D'après les lieux de trouvailles, LENGER (111) privilégie, pour une série de bronzes aux types du bouclier et du casque macédoniens, l'attribution à Milet ou Mylasa plutôt qu'à Kaunos.

DE CALLATAÏ et KAN (34) publient une monnaie de Lysimaque, nouvelle par la dénomination et le revers, et l'attribuent à Mytilène.

MILLER et HOOVER (135) offrent un nouveau classement par coins des monnaies frappées à Sardes sous Séleucos I^{er} et déduisent d'une identité de graveur que l'atelier a été ouvert vers 282 après la fermeture de celui de Séleucie-de-Piérie. HOUGHTON (80) attribue des monnaies de Séleucos II à un atelier de Commagène ou Mésopotamie. MEADOWS (127) attribue à Termessos de Pisidie une série séleucide placée jusque-là à Séleucie-du-Calycadnos. HOUGHTON *et al.* (81) présentent les séries frappées en Cilicie après la mort d'Antiochos III, les imitations de monnaies d'Antiochos VII frappées en Cappadoce et apportent des additions et corrections à leur premier volume.

Pergame et les Attalides

Le monnayage de Pergame et des Attalides a donné lieu à de nombreux travaux. Annoncé par plusieurs articles (118, 119, 120), le livre de MARCELLESI (122) offre une étude d'ensemble de l'histoire monétaire de Pergame du IV^e s. jusqu'à la fin des guerres mithridatiques qui marquent, sur le plan monétaire, une rupture plus importante que la fin de la dynastie attalide. Elle s'intéresse particulièrement à la chronologie des philétaires, au maintien de l'existence institutionnelle de la cité de Pergame à l'époque attalide qui se traduit notamment par un monnayage de bronze, aux mutations introduites par Eumène II dans le domaine monétaire.

D'autres travaux présentent certains aspects de l'histoire monétaire de Pergame de manière différente. Tandis que MARCELLESI (120, 122) souligne l'incertitude dans laquelle on se trouve quant à la datation des statères d'or d'étalon attique de Pergame aux types d'Héraclès et Athéna, DE CALLATAÏ (29) affirme que ces monnaies ont été frappées au début du règne d'Alexandre et sont le fruit d'une réquisition des troupes macédoniennes. CHAMEROY (38) propose une chronologie différente de celle de MARCELLESI (122) pour les bronzes de Pergame et des Attalides. DE CALLATAÏ

(31) analyse le monnayage attalide principalement du point de vue de la quantification; voir aussi MEADOWS (130).

Une monnaie au nom d'Asclépios et Hygie, série rare, a été trouvée à Allianoi (TEKIN et EROL ÖZDIZBAY [176]).

MARCELLESI (119) analyse les interactions entre le monnayage attalide et les monnayages des cités proches de Pergame (vallée du Caïque, golfe d'Adramyttion, Éolide) et des cités intégrées au royaume attalide après 188, en soulignant la variété des cas et le maintien des identités civiques.

Cistophores

La date d'instauration des cistophores fait toujours l'objet de vives discussions. MARCELLESI (122) montre que les cistophores ont pu commencer à être frappés à Pergame avant le traité d'Apamée, au début de la guerre antiochique ou peu avant, en s'appuyant principalement sur l'iconographie, purement pergaménienne, et sur le témoignage de Tite-Live que les dernières recherches sur la chronologie des cistophores invitent à ne pas considérer comme un anachronisme. Dans le volume de THONEMANN (180), ASHTON (13) penche aussi en faveur d'une datation très haute et d'une réhabilitation de Tite-Live, tandis que MEADOWS (130) réaffirme une datation basse à partir de c. 167 et que DE CALLATAÏ (31) s'en tient à une position intermédiaire. Voir aussi PSÔMA (147, 151).

MEADOWS (130) affirme que les monnayages d'étalon attique circulaient à l'intérieur du royaume attalide en même temps que les cistophores et que le système monétaire était « flexible », alors que MARCELLESI (122), qui montre les différences à la fois avec le système lagide et avec le système mixte de nombreuses cités, souligne la nouveauté que constitue ce monnayage propre à l'Asie Mineure. MARCELLESI (119) et ASHTON (13) s'intéressent à l'influence de l'étalon cistophorique dans des cités d'Asie Mineure.

THONEMANN (178, 179, 181) propose d'attribuer certaines séries de cistophores à de nouveaux ateliers, notamment en Phrygie. Sur les contremarques « cistophoriques », MARCELLESI (122), MEADOWS (130), DE CALLATAÏ (31).

DE CALLATAÏ (27) réaffirme que les Romains sont présents derrière plusieurs séries monétaires, les cistophores à l'époque de la province d'Asie, ainsi que plusieurs monnayages à types civiques produits en grande quantité dans une période brève (Abydos, Ténédos, Oinoanda).

METCALF (132) revient sur la dernière série de cistophores traditionnels: l'étude de coins et l'orientation des axes invitent à l'attribuer non pas aux deux ateliers d'Éphèse et Pergame mais à un atelier unique, qui reste à déterminer.

Tétradrachmes d'étalon attique à types civiques, panégyries, circulation monétaire

MEADOWS et HOUGHTON (131) croient pouvoir proposer, d'après la nouvelle publication du trésor de Gaziantep, des dates très précises et une chronologie resserrée pour chaque série de tétradrachmes à la couronne. Voir aussi VAN BREMEN (196).

PSÔMA (151) privilégie, pour expliquer la présence en grand nombre de tétradrachmes d'étalon attique d'Asie Mineure dans le royaume séleucide jusqu'aux années 140, l'explication militaire par rapport à l'explication commerciale.

PSÔMA (146) passe en revue les différents monnayages au nom de divinités sans ethnique, pouvant être mis en relation avec des panégyries, suppose que ces monnaies étaient les seules à avoir cours pendant la durée de la fête et souligne l'importance des séries de bronze. Voir aussi BOULAY (21), CHAMEROY (38), KNOEPFLER (95), MARCELLESI (122).

Une étude d'ensemble de données tirées d'explorations archéologiques sur plusieurs grands sites d'Asie Mineure permet à ÇIZMELI-ÖĞÜN et MARCELLESI (43) d'analyser la circulation, d'après la présence de monnaies étrangères, illustrée par de belles cartes, et de souligner l'importance des réseaux d'échanges régionaux.

Pont, Bithynie

STANCOMB (162) publie l'étude de coins des bronzes d'Héraclée du Pont. CASEY *et al.* (37) offrent une synthèse sur le monnayage et l'histoire de Sinope et sur les monnayages mithridatiques.

DE CALLATAÏ (24) fait l'étude de coins de monnaies d'or et d'argent des rois du Pont de Mithridate III à Mithridate V, attribue à Mithridate III et à Amisos des statères d'or donnés jusque-là à Mithridate I^{er} et à Amaseia ou Gazioura; il insiste sur la faible monétarisation du royaume avant Mithridate VI. Voir aussi (26, 32). DE CALLATAÏ (22) propose pour les bronzes de Mithridate VI une chronologie resserrée, jusqu'à la première guerre mithridatique. IRELAND et COOK (88) publient un bronze au nom de Sarbanissa, première attestation de cet atelier pour Mithridate VI. HØJTE (72) se demande si la géographie des ateliers ne reflète pas l'organisation administrative du royaume plutôt qu'une véritable urbanisation et le développement de cités au sens grec du terme.

KAYE (92) fait l'étude de coins des tétradrachmes de Prusias II de Bithynie qu'il place à la fin du règne.

Mysie, Troade, Éolide

D'après une analyse institutionnelle de la confédération, KNOEPFLER (95) propose une nouvelle chronologie pour les monnaies d'Athéna Ilias, dès les années 180 et jusqu'à l'époque d'Auguste, et revient sur la date de l'ère des monnaies d'Alexandrie de Troade, qui pourrait être celle des Séleucides plutôt que de Lysimaque.

PSÔMA (149) revient sur des bronzes à la légende ΑΓΑ ou ΑΓΑΘΟ et réaffirme leur attribution à Lampsaque et Milétopolis qui auraient été renommées Agathocleia, mais rejette l'idée d'un lien avec des prétentions au trône d'Agathoclès lors du conflit avec son père Lysimaque. LENGIER (107) tire des trouvailles faites dans la région des arguments en faveur de l'hypothèse, mise en doute par certains, de la refondation temporaire de Kebren sous le nom d'Antioche.

Pour renforcer la localisation de Kolonai et de Larissa, AKALIN (2) évoque des monnaies trouvées en prospections. NOLLÉ (139) présente les monnaies de bronze de Boiônè, proche de Larissa, deux cités intégrées au territoire de Kymè au cours de l'époque hellénistique.

ASHTON et SEKUNDA (17) s'intéressent à un nom rare sur des hémidrachmes de Kymè habituellement situés entre le milieu du IV^e et le milieu du III^e s. et sont tentés de le rapprocher d'une mention dans une inscription de Delphes en 359. ASHTON (11) présente l'étude de coins de six didrachmes de poids « persique », contemporains de tétradrachmes séleucides et de bronzes à types civiques, et fait le bilan des connaissances sur les bronzes de la cité. VAN BREMEN (196) redat les décrets pour Archippè des années 160 à 130 et analyse les données récentes sur les tétradrachmes à la couronne de Kymè, sur lesquels figure le nom Olympios, rare, qui est celui du frère de la bienfaitrice. Elle suggère que l'indemnité versée par Prusias II à Kymè pourrait avoir fourni le métal pour les dernières émissions. Voir aussi PSÔMA (147). TSELEKAS (191) analyse les contremarques sur les monnaies de Lesbos. ARCHONTIDOU-ARGYRI (6) analyse le commerce et l'économie de Lesbos, Chios, Psara et donne la liste des monnaies étrangères trouvées à Lesbos et conservées à Mytilène. VAVLIAKIS et LYROU (198) analysent l'histoire et le monnayage du *koinon* des Lesbien.

Voir aussi *supra*, monnayages royaux et cistophores.

Ionie

HARDWICK (65) considère que les frappes d'argent de Chios s'interrompent avec Alexandre, celle des bronzes se poursuivant. LAGOS (105, 106) révisé la chronologie du monnayage de Chios.

TOURATSOGLOU et TSAKOS (186) analysent l'économie de Samos et fournissent la liste des monnaies trouvées dans l'île et des trésors contenant des monnaies de la cité.

BOULAY (21) et MEADOWS (128) analysent les tétradrachmes d'étalon attique de Clazomènes au nom de Zeus Sôtèr et leur contexte.

ÇIZMELI-ÖĞÜN (40) commente en détail les monnaies des fouilles françaises de Claros, en les comparant aux trouvailles faites dans le reste du territoire de Colophon; son analyse de la circulation monétaire dans le sanctuaire de Claros est rendue particulièrement intéressante par sa connaissance intime du site et de l'histoire des fouilles.

Carie

La Carie tient une place particulièrement importante dans la collection du fonds Louis Robert (33, 48). DELRIEUX fait le corpus et l'analyse historique des cités de la basse vallée de l'Harpasos, affluent du Méandre (45) et d'Hydisos (44).

KONUK (100) fait l'étude de coins du monnayage d'argent et de bronze de Iasos au IV^e s. et suggère que l'*ekklesiastikon* pourrait avoir été payé avec des monnaies d'argent et pas seulement de bronze. L'idée est reprise par VACANTE (194) qui se demande même si des alexandres d'or n'auraient pas pu être utilisés.

Certaines attributions sont toujours discutées. KONUK (101) réattribue à Pédasa près d'Halicarnasse au début du IV^e s. des monnaies de bronze classées jusque-là à Pidasa près de Milet à l'époque hellénistique. Voir aussi LINGER (111).

STEFANAKI (165) publie le corpus des monnaies de Cos, avec une nouvelle étude de coins pour plusieurs séries, analyse le système des dénominations de bronze, et compare les trouvailles de l'Asclépieion à celles du reste de l'île (cf. INGVALDSEN [82]). HÖGHAMMAR analyse les séries d'argent de Cos sans carré creux (69) et avec carré creux (70); elle abaisse légèrement la datation des premières jusque c. 200, remonte celle des secondes dans les années 190 – si bien qu'elles seraient antérieures aux plinthophores de Rhodes – et les met en relation avec des événements historiques.

HÖGHAMMAR (68) fait l'étude de coins du monnayage d'argent de Calymna et le situe entre c. 260 et 200.

STEFANAKI et GIANNIKOURI (166) analysent la circulation des monnaies de Cos et de Calymna et l'origine des monnaies étrangères trouvées dans les deux îles.

STEFANAKI (163) étudie l'histoire et le monnayage de Téos, indépendante jusqu'au milieu du III^e s. puis intégrée à Rhodes, et s'intéresse à des monnaies qui portent la légende *Damokratias* et correspondraient à un rétablissement de la démocratie au début de l'époque hellénistique.

APOSTOLOU (5) dresse un panorama de l'histoire monétaire de Rhodes à l'époque hellénistique. STEFANAKI (164) analyse l'influence rhodienne sur les îles de l'Égée d'après les étalons, les types monétaires, la circulation. ASHTON (10) fait l'étude de coins des douze bronzes rhodiens contemporains des plinthophores et portant le nom de Mousaios qui apparaît aussi sur une série d'imitations de drachmes anciennes. ASHTON et MEADOWS (16) réaffirment leurs positions sur les monnaies rhodiennes, contestées par MARCELLESI (RN 2007). ROUSSET (155) évoque la chronologie et l'usage du monnayage plinthophore. ASHTON (14) fait l'étude de coins d'une série de drachmes pseudo-rhodiennes qu'il attribue à un atelier de Grèce du Nord et en évoque d'autres qui pourraient avoir été frappées en Asie Mineure.

KÖKER (97) et LINGER (110) attribuent à Aspendos des bronzes placés auparavant à Astypalée.

Lydie, Phrygie, Lycie

HOCHARD (67) analyse les bronzes de Lydie et leur circulation. Sur les monnaies séleucides de Sardes, MILLER et HOOVER (135) et *supra*, iconographie.

KATSARI *et al.* (91) dressent le catalogue des monnaies de l'atelier d'Amorion, postérieures à 133. NOLLÉ (137) évoque les monnaies hellénistiques d'Eriza, dans le sud de la Phrygie. Sur Apamée de Phrygie, voir ARSLAN et DEVECIOGLU (9).

ASHTON et MEADOWS (16) réaffirment leurs positions sur les monnaies du *koinon* des Lyciens, contestées par MARCELLESI (RN 2007), et croient pouvoir affirmer que le « trésor » du temple du Létôon est un lot homogène et un dépôt de fondation, considérant comme des intrusions une partie non négligeable des monnaies. ROUSSET (155) évoque la chronologie du monnayage fédéral lycien et son nom officiel (citharéphores); il revient en outre sur le monnayage d'Oinoanda et de Termessos près d'Oinoanda. Sur Oinoanda, voir aussi DE CALLATAÏ (27).

JÜRGING (89) fournit l'étude de coins des monnaies au nom de Kibyra et considère qu'elles ont toutes été frappées par Kibyra la Grande en Lycie du Nord (Phrygie dans les classements numismatiques traditionnels), rejetant l'attribution d'une partie de ce monnayage à une Kibyra la Petite mal localisée, qui serait un port de la région frontalière entre la Pamphylie et la Cilicie.

Pamphylie, Pisidie

Sur les alexandres de Pamphylie, voir *supra*. MEADOWS (127) met en relation avec la présence séleucide dans la région non seulement les alexandres mais aussi les tétradrachmes de Sidé. BOEHRINGER (20) évoque ces monnayages dans le cadre de son étude des monnaies à types immobilisés.

KÖKER (97) attribue à Aspendos des bronzes donnés auparavant à l'île d'Astypalée en Carie, ce que paraît confirmer un nouvel exemplaire trouvé dans la région d'Antalya (LENGER [110]). MEADOWS (127) attribue à Termessos de Pisidie une série séleucide placée jusque-là à Séleucie-du-Calycadnos.

Cilicie

Sur les alexandres et les monnaies séleucides, voir *supra*.

APERGHIS (4) suggère que, parmi les différentes marques de contrôle apparaissant simultanément sur les monnaies séleucides de Cilicie, l'une renverrait au chef de l'administration financière, les autres à des unités militaires, ce que conteste DE CALLATAÏ (28).

Le monnayage et l'histoire de la dynastie indigène des Tarkondimotides a donné lieu à des discussions qui portent principalement sur la localisation de l'atelier et l'extension territoriale du royaume. Pour WRIGHT (203, 204), les monnaies ont été frappées non pas dans la capitale supposée Hiéropolis-Kastabala mais à Anazarbos, tandis que Hiéropolis-Kastabala n'aurait peut-être jamais été incorporée directement au royaume; il propose par ailleurs de voir un portrait royal sur des bronzes d'Aigeai (206). Au contraire, l'attribution à Hiéropolis-Castabala est réaffirmée par ANDREADE (3).

HAYMANN (66) revient sur les premiers tétradrachmes d'Aigeai, réaffirme la datation basse entre 44/3 à 30/29 et les met en relation avec le soutien de Tarkondimotos à Marc-Antoine, Aigeai étant un port important.

Cappadoce

Dans son gros mémoire, SIMONETTA (159) réaffirme les positions de son père B. Simonetta sur les attributions et la datation de certaines séries des rois de Cappadoce. IOSSIF et LORBER (87) publient de nouveaux bronzes du dynaste Ariaramnès (c. 275-225), avec *hypaiθrou* en légende; les occurrences et le sens du terme, employé en contexte militaire, les conduisent à réviser la chronologie et le classement de SIMONETTA (159) et à en déduire que le dynaste contrôlait la région de Tyana, riche en mines, près des Portes Ciliciennes.

HOUGHTON *et al.* (81) reviennent sur les imitations de tétradrachmes d'Antiochos VII par Ariarathe VII, attribution contestée par SIMONETTA (159). KRENGEL et LORBER (104) apportent des compléments en publiant l'étude de coins de 668 imitations antérieures aux premières séries identifiées, qu'elles attribuent à l'époque d'Ariarathe V et Ariarathe VI et qui peuvent s'expliquer par les liens entre les Séleucides et la dynastie de Cappadoce.

KRENGEL (103) publie une nouvelle drachme d'Ariarathe VI qui conduit à un nouveau classement des monnaies d'Ariarathe VI et Ariarathe VII et à la révision de la chronologie, une partie de ce qu'on croyait être des dates de règne correspondant en fait à une nouvelle ère commune aux deux règnes successifs, à l'époque de l'occupation temporaire de la Cappadoce par Mithridate VI.

Sophène, Commagène, Osroène, Arménie

FACELLA (55) signale un bronze qu'elle propose d'attribuer à Arsamès roi de Sophène et Commagène, ancêtre d'Antiochos I^{er} de Commagène. DE CALLATAÏ (24) traite des bronzes de Mithridate II de Commagène (c. 34-20) parfois attribués aux rois du Pont. NURPETLIAN (141) traite des monnaies de la cité d'Artaxata en Arménie et de leur date. Voir aussi *supra*, Séleucides.

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CYPRUS

Evangeline Markou

Since the last *Survey of Numismatic Research* (1) Amandry has published a bibliography on Cypriot numismatic research, which presents the essential publications for the years 2005-2007 as well as Cypriot coins that appeared in private or public auctions (2). A complete bibliography covering the numismatic references of Cypriot numismatics of the archaic, classical and early hellenistic periods up to the year 2007 can be found on the searchable bibliographical database of the Cyprus Numismatic Project's (CNP) website, compiled by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (6). This database is currently being updated with references up to the year 2013 and will be incorporated by 2015 into the *SilCoinCy's* ("The Silver Coinage of the Kings of Cyprus: Numismatics and History in the Archaic and Classical Periods [6th to 4th centuries BC]") research project's website, entitled: *Kyprios Character: Numismatics, History and Archaeology of Ancient Cyprus*.

Gold, silver and bronze coinages of the kings of Cyprus

In a recently published PhD thesis dedicated to the political organisation of Cyprus, a brief presentation of the numismatic production of each of the kingdoms of Cyprus that issued coins has been proposed by SATRAKI (34). The developments in Cypriot numismatics up to 2007 have been summarized in a study by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (5). Research on specific mints, such as Lapethos, has been undertaken in a study by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (11).

The gold coinage of the kings of Cyprus has been the subject of a publication by MARKOU (22) – reviewed by MEADOWS (29) and FOURRIER (17). It included a complete catalogue of the surviving coins in public and private collections arranged by dies, and a historical commentary. The study revealed new information and confirmed hypotheses on the weight standard, the metal composition – assessed through various methods of metal analysis employed on approximately 50 gold coins –, the iconography as well as the history and the economic policies of the kings of the island during the classical period. This publication is an updated and enriched version of a PhD thesis submitted in 2006 by the same author (19), and has revealed previously unknown aspects of the economic policies mainly of the kings of Salamis (Evagoras I, Nikokles, Pnytagoras, Nikokreon and Menelaos) and of Kition (Milkyaton and Pumayaton). An updated résumé of the results was the subject of a lecture by MARKOU to the Cyprus Numismatic Society and has been published in the Report of the Society (27).

The study of the bronze coinages including the dating of the beginning of the minting of bronzes in Cyprus has been developed by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (8). It appears that the earliest bronzes were minted in Cyprus as late as the second quarter of the fourth century by kings of Salamis (Nikokles) and of Kition (Milkyaton), while only in Marion are we able to follow a proper system for the bronzes composed of four surviving denominations.

The attribution and reattribution of coin types has been undertaken in recent studies, as is revealed by the study of a series of gold coins representing a horse and a ram. They are traditionally attributed to Cyprus, but could more easily be attached to Cyrenaica and maybe to Barca due to iconographic, metrological and epigraphic indications, as MARKOU (21) suggested. The bronze coins attributed to Curium and marked with the letters A and EYA have also been discussed recently by APOSTOLIDIS (3) and reattributed to other authorities than Evagoras I and Evagoras II of Salamis. A useful résumé of the many reattributions of Cypriot coinages that took place in the period 1910-2007 can be found in DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (5). The iconography of the goddess Aphrodite on Cypriot coinages down to Cleopatra has been published by LICHOCKA (18).

The topic of overstrikes in Cypriot coinage has been addressed in the eagerly awaited conference proceedings in honour of Ino Nicolaou. 78 Cypriot coins overstruck on local and foreign coins (mostly Aegina, but also Athens, Aspendos and Side) and also 6 foreign coins (of Aspendos, Side, Issos and

Lycia) overstruck on local Cypriot coins of the archaic and classical periods have been collected and studied by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (15)

The reflection of crisis in the coinages of Cyprus and the relation between economic and political crisis has been the object of a recent contribution by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (12) which concentrated on the events of the classical period in Cyprus (450-350 BC) through a unique coin of Evagoras I and of Paphos that could reflect their collaboration against the king of Kition Milkyaton, as is suggested by a famous inscribed trophy base, dated in 391.

The early hellenistic period in Cyprus and especially the years of the rivalries of the Successors for the control of the island that followed the death of Alexander III has been discussed by MARKOU (28) in a paper dedicated to the conflicting philological and numismatic testimonies concerning the last kings of Salamis, the Teucrid Nikokreon and the brother of Ptolemy I, Menelaos. Other studies on hellenistic coinage and iconography can be mentioned here as well: Ptolemaic portraits on coinages and their parallels in sculpture have been presented by VASSILIOU (37), ZAPITI (38) presented the coinage of Cleopatra from the collection of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation and MARKOU (20) proposed an updated overview of the hellenistic and roman coinages of Cyprus.

Gold and silver weight standards have been the subject of research during recent years. Although the gold coinage of the kings of Cyprus is now better understood, proven by MARKOU's study (22) to follow the Persic weight standard, and although there is a fairly good understanding of the existence of different weight standards for the silver issues and of the relationship of those issues to the gold ones, as shown by MARKOU (24), there is still and more than ever a need for a synthetic research on the silver coinage of the kings of Cyprus, including die studies for all the known - and unknown - mints.

Hoard, excavation finds and coin circulation

The most exciting discovery of recent years in Cyprus has been that of a rare hoard of the archaic period which came to light during the excavations of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus in Nicosia and which revealed 39 coins with Cypriot syllabic legends, published by PILIDES and DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (33). The study of the iconography of those early and still unattributed coinages is of great interest, but the rare type with the female figure presented above a signed solar disc on the reverse, according to DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (16), is still unidentified. Studies on hoards also included some suggestions on the composition of the Larnaca hoard *IGCH 1272* by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (13) and an effort to attribute to that specific hoard a total of 26 coins that could belong to another hoard.

The coin finds from the Tamassos excavations have been published in 2010 in several parts by three different authors: the coins found in the excavations by MICHAELIDOU-NICOLAOU (31), the coins found in the Politico area (*chora* and tombs) dating from the 5th century BC to the 5th century AD by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (10), and an additional catalogue by BUCHHOLTZ (4).

The circulation of Cypriot coins has been the subject of recent studies as well. A general overview of the hoards including Cypriot coins discovered in Cyprus and abroad, with related bibliography, has been published in the *NOMISMA* collective volume dedicated to coin circulation in the ancient world by MARKOU (23) and has underlined how Cyprus must have been in ancient times a 'recycling factory' of foreign coins that arrived in the island and were reissued as local currency. In order to have a better understanding of coin circulation in Cyprus, studies of areas such as the *Mesaoria*, the central area of the island, have been undertaken by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS (7), and have revealed that coin circulation was limited to local issues, mainly of Salamis and Soloi.

Public and private collections

Publications of private and public collections have multiplied in recent years. They include two important collections of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, in Nicosia, both published by DESTROOPER-GEORGIADIS: the Old Collection (9), composed of 120 coins (60% of which were bronzes), dating from the archaic to the early hellenistic period and the Hubbard collection (14), composed of 57 Cypriot coins of the archaic and classical periods. Also from Cyprus, eight coins issued by the kings of Cyprus during the 5th and 4th centuries BC, together with some hellenistic and

byzantine coins were included in the Angelos and Emily Tsirides collection published by MARKOU (25). A selection of Cypriot coinages and artefacts - such as limestone sculptures, scarabs, jugs and bowls with inscriptions - from the George and Nefeli Giabra Pierides Collection of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation, has been published by ZAPITI and MARKOU (39). ZAPITI and MICHAELIDOU (40) published in 2008 the much-awaited English translation of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation's coin catalogue, published in Greek a year earlier. Cypriot coins of the archaic and classical periods can be also found in two important collections in Greece, recently published in the *SNG* series: the A.G. Soutzos Collection which included three Cypriot coins and one forgery of Evagoras I, published by TSOURTE and TRIFIRÓ (36), and the first volume of the collection of the Welfare Foundation for Social and Cultural Affairs in Athens (KIKPE), published by PENNA and STOYAS (32), containing bronze coins, including nine Cypriot coins minted by the kings of Kition, Marion, Salamis and probably Soloi. The Alpha Bank Collection in Athens also included four royal Cypriot coins in a publication with impressive magnified images, the highlights of the collection, by TSAGARI (35).

On the occasion of Cyprus' Presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2012, several exhibitions took place around the world. Amongst them, the exhibition organized in the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels by the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, was accompanied by a synthetic catalogue that included an overview of the Cypriot coinages of the archaic and classical periods by MARKOU (26).

Amongst the digital projects on Cypriot coinages should be mentioned the bilingual project in Greek and English realised by the bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation *From the Electrum to the Euro*, coordinated by ZAPITI and MICHAELIDOU (41), with an overview of the coinage from ancient to modern times through interactive maps. Early in 2013 the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation provided an updated version of the website, prepared by MICHAELIDOU and ZAPITI (30), which includes almost the entire collection online.

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THE LEVANT

Danny Syon

I wish to thank colleagues who responded to my personal call for contributions, and D.T. Ariel, G. Bijovsky, H. Gitler and A. Lichtenberger for special help. An asterisk (*) following the item number indicates that I have not seen the publication.

General works, collections and bibliographies

ELAYI and ELAYI (58) published the very important book on the coinage of Tyre in the Persian period. HOOVER published two books in the series of *Handbook of Greek Coinages*; one (114) presents Syrian coins, mostly Royal, but includes some local issues of the Levant, the other (113) deals more specifically with Phoenicia, Palestine and Arabia in the Hellenistic period. The development and circulation of bronze currency in the Levant is studied by DUYRAT (46). HENDIN (102) covers the entire range of Jewish and Jewish-related coinages, from the *Yehud* coins of the Persian period to the Bar Kokhba revolt (132–135 CE). Jewish coins are studied as part of a cultural change that continues with Christian and Islamic coins by HENDIN (100). A different angle is presented by SHACHAR (176), who examines important numismatic discoveries in Israel in the past 50 years.

The Sofaer collection by MESHORER, BIJOVSKY and FISCHER-BOSSERT (152) is an extremely important addition to the corpus of the coins of the Holy Land. The relationship between Rome and Judea as expressed in coinage is explored in the important volume *Judaea and Rome in Coins* (a). BARKAY (16) published a bibliography of Shraga Qedar.

Pre-Coinage Currency

ALEXANDRE (4) describes an Iron Age II silver hoard weighing 1200 g, found in a controlled excavation in northern Israel. The hoard contained *hacksilver* and earrings, with a silver composition consistent with ores from southern Sardinia, and containing 20–30% of added gold. THOMPSON (185) discusses three Iron Age I *hacksilver* hoards found at Megiddo and probably intended as money, including a plated copper ‘chocolate bar’ ingot, possibly the earliest counterfeit silver in the Near East.

Persian period Phoenicia

Apart from the important volume on the coinage of Tyre (58), ELAYI remarks on an imitation of the earliest coins of Tyre (54)*, discusses Byblos and Sidon as two models of Phoenician cities in the Persian period, based partly on their coinages (52), presents a new bronze type with a Phoenician legend (55)* and suggests that the dating on coins is a Phoenician invention (56)*. ELAYI and ELAYI (59)* present a series of coins from Byblos with the name of the city, two series from Aradus with the mark  (60)*, the first series of Aradian coinage (63)* and compare Phoenician coinage of the fifth and fourth centuries (62)*.

Hoards. ANDERSON and VAN ALFEN (6) discuss a hoard from the Near East, containing seven Tyrian sheqels, five Sidonian double sheqels and owl imitations. ELAYI and ELAYI (61)* publish a fourth century hoard from Aradus and one from Byblos (57)*. ELAYI and LEMAIRE (64)* discuss hoard T IX from Byblos. FARHI (71) discusses a silver plated Tyrian coin of Uzzimilik found in Northern Israel.

Metallurgy. ELAYI, BARRANDON and ELAYI (49)* see a reduction in the fineness of silver at Tyre in about 357 BCE in relation to political events; later the fineness returns to previous levels. ELAYI *et al.* (50) investigate whether or not the coinage of Byblos followed the same pattern of evolution in metallic composition as the coins of Sidon and Tyre. These analyses reveal fluctuations which reflect an original four-phase pattern of monetary policy. ELAYI *et al.* (51) analyze the composition of the coins of Aradus,

and compare the results to those for coins of Sidon, Tyre and Byblus. These analyses show common characteristics to all Phoenician coinages, but also highlight significant differences between them.

Persian period Palestine (*Haim Gitler*)

General works related to the coinages of Palestine in the Persian Period are found in TAL (184), MESHORER *et al.* (152), HUTH (119) and HENDIN (102, pp. 79–136).

GITLER (87) examines the appearance of the image of the Achaemenid Great King on Philistian, Samaritan and Judean issues of the Persian period in relation to the so-called local royal cult reflected on Palestinian coins of the early Hellenistic period. SACKS (165) proposes to add the possibility that the images of the Great King were used to fortify the (slightly exaggerated) value/purity asserted by the coins. In this context see also WYSSMANN (190).

FARHI'S report (72) on the coin finds from Khirbet Qeiyafa includes issues of Philistia, Edom and Judah. Different aspects related with the quantification of monetary supplies in Persian period Palestine are discussed by GITLER (86).

FISCHER-BOSSERT (79) thoroughly revises the state of research, relative chronology, imagery and fabric of the Philistian series. Special focus is given to the metrology of this coinage. Of valuable importance is the list of references at the end of this article.

While a small hoard of coins found near Ismailiya, Egypt, is helpful for supporting a pre-400 BCE date for some Philistian issues (FISCHER-BOSSERT and GITLER [80]), the relative chronology of the fifth and fourth century BCE Philistian coins proposed is based on the development of the iconographical development of the Athenian issues (GITLER and TAL [96]).

Iconography. BODZEK (31) suggests that the Samaritan issuing authority probably consciously chose iconographic types, recalling the Achaemenid aristocratic ethos. He also discusses the tiarate heads on Samaritan coins (33) and proposes that the prototypes for most of them should be sought in the satrapal coinages of northwestern Asia Minor and Cilicia. A broader view appears in his book (32) where issues related to the coinage of Samaria, Judah and Philistia are discussed in various chapters. In this respect NIESWANDT (155) exhaustively catalogues and discusses satrapal coinage and contextualizes the Samaritan coins of the Persian period. Samaritan coin types inspired by Athenian iconography are described by GITLER (89). The Athenian imagery influenced also the Philistian and Edomite issues and the coinage of Judah, see FISCHER-BOSSERT (78), and VAN ALFEN (186). A rare Samaritan silver-plated 'drachm' from Tel Dor was published by FARHI (68).

SPAER (182) wrote a short note on the Nablus hoard (*IGCH* 1504) proposing a burial date falling in 338/7 BCE. This hoard has been recently loaned to the Israel Museum for the purposes of preparing a full report.

A drachm with the legend *yhd* is suggested by GITLER (88) to be the earliest known issue of Judah, based on iconographic and epigraphic comparisons as well as metallurgical analyses. This issue was probably minted at the central Philistian mint as suggested by GITLER and TAL (95). SHENKAR (179) speculates that the famous YHD drachm at the BM was actually struck in Samaria.

A new chronology for the Yehizkiyah Coins of Judah was proposed by GITLER and LORBER (91) while RONEN (164) discusses the chronology of the Yehud Falcon coins. DUYRAT (48) surveys Levantine coinages of the fourth century BCE and acknowledges the continuing production and circulation of the Yehud coinage in the Macedonian and early Ptolemaic periods.

FONTANILLE (81) shows that a significant proportion of Yehud coins were struck from dies that had been damaged one way or another, with so far unnoticed implications. FONTANILLE and LORBER (85) report the discovery of a new class of Yehud coins inscribed with Greek characters instead of paleo-Hebrew or Aramaic.

LYKKE (144) presents a general discussion of the YHD coinage, their context, reasons for their introduction, the use of varying weight standards and their continuity (or not) into the Hellenistic period. Special attention is paid to the coin types carrying personal names and official titles.

Metallurgy. GITLER, PONTING and TAL (93) suggest that many of the owls which circulated in the East may actually be authentic Athenian issues, though it would be premature to argue Eastern imitations do not exist. In order to get a more reliable picture, PONTING, GITLER and TAL (160) analyzed three additional groups, which are clearly local issues. GITLER, PONTING and TAL (94) reached the conclusion

that much of the silver bullion used for striking the Edomite and Philistian coins originated in the Greek world, most probably from Athenian ‘owls’ and that Edomite coinage was probably produced by a central Philistian minting authority based on identical silver content.

Local Coinages of the Hellenistic Period

DUYRAT (¶47) studies the Hellenized representations of deities on coins of four Phoenician cities in the Hellenistic period (Arados, Byblos, Sidon and Tyre), whose iconography is Hellenized, with a clean break with the iconography of the Persian period. Rather than a wholesale transfer to the Hellenistic pantheon, this trend is more related to the process of *interpretatio graeca* of native gods. HOOVER (¶112) presents a new lead coin of possibly Marathus. DUYRAT (¶45) examines the production of silver and bronze coins in Northern Phoenicia. The relations between Arados and its mainland rival Marathus are reexamined in the light of these discoveries.

SAWAYA (¶167) presents a corpus of the undated civic coins of Berytus issued between 102/1 and 82/1 BCE and discusses at length their character, reflecting the transition of the city from Seleucid domination to autonomy. He also publishes a monograph on the history of Berytus and Heliopolis based on their coinages (166).

The coinage of Tyre is used by SAWAYA (¶169) to outline the history of the city. SYON (¶183) discusses the experimentation of the Tyrian mint during the transition from Seleucid rule to autonomy. In addition, comparison charts are provided to distinguish between the very similar Seleucid and autonomous ‘palm tree’ issues. ABOU DIWAN and SAWAYA (2) revise the study of the tesserae bearing the name of Melqart in Tyre. They propose a new classification and conclude that these tesserae were produced in Tyre, from 142/1 BC—the date of grant of territorial inviolability or *asylia*—and then are dated according to the era of independence, starting in 125 BCE. The dates of production of almost all the tesserae are consistent with the celebration of the Heracleian quinquennial games of Tyre.

A series of undated civic coins of Sidon, issued under Seleucid sovereignty between 169/8 and 111/0 BCE, is discussed by ABOU DIWAN (¶1). ARIEL and HOOVER (¶14) attribute two new coin types to the mint of Marisa because of their context and the general numismatic profile of the coins found at Maresha, but suggest that it is more likely that the types are to be attributed to a Seleucid rather than the autonomous series. CIECIELAG (¶39) argues, based on numismatic evidence, that Herod’s family may originate from Ascalon, and that some of his ancestors were supervising the city’s mint. GITLER and MASTER (¶92) present all known specimens of the autonomous *tetradrachms* of Ascalon minted during the first century BCE. Included are the specimens depicting royal male portraits (*type immobilisé* of Antiochus VIII) minted between 99/8 and 50/49 BCE, at which point there was a radical break with the appearance of portraits of Cleopatra VII on the city’s silver. These *tetradrachms* are very rare and so far only four issues of year 55 (50/49 BCE) and one of year 66 (39/8 BCE) were known. Three recently identified specimens of an unpublished year (65=40/39 BCE) have also been recorded. GITLER and KUSHNIR-STEIN (¶90) discuss an anonymous late Hellenistic coin type, found at Dor.

Hoard. The Ramat Raḥel hoard of Tyrian *sheqels* is presented by FARHI *et al.* (¶73). BUIJTENDORP (¶36) argues that the Ramat Raḥel hoard is a ‘defined contribution accumulation’ hoard. The famous ‘Isfiya hoard of Tyrian *sheqels* and half *sheqels*, kept at the Kadman Numismatic Pavilion in the Eretz Israel Museum, Tel Aviv, is published by MEIR (¶147, ¶148, ¶149, ¶150, ¶151) in five installments. (See also ¶116)

Jewish coinages

General works include HENDIN’s book (¶102), and the same author’s bibliographic essay (¶101), in which he summarizes current research. The iconography of Jewish coins is discussed by LICHTENBERGER (¶140)*, who probes the relationship between the motifs on Jewish and pagan coins in the land of Israel. The focus is on the anchor, cornucopiae and palm branches, pagan motifs that were adopted by Jewish coins, turned ‘Jewish’ and later re-adopted by pagan authorities. The use of iconography on ancient Jewish coins expressing political and religious identities is discussed by LYKKE (¶143), beginning with the earliest Jewish coins up to the outbreak of the First Jewish Revolt. LYKKE (¶145) also examines the use of language and scripts on ancient Jewish coinage as expressing a relationship between the

Temple institution, the political situation and the intentions of individual Jewish rulers. FONTANILLE (84) presents notable barbarous coins minted in Jerusalem and Gamla. Possible explanations for the phenomenon are suggested: They are either ancient fakes, coins from local (non-central) workshops, or the work of apprentices. Only a few dies were cut by master engravers, and the rest were imitations made by apprentices.

Metrology, minting technology and metallurgy. HENDIN (106) offers a comprehensive analysis of the weight standards for each Jewish series, and of the role of fiduciary coinage in ancient Judea. ARIEL (7) presents possible evidence for a first century CE mint south of Jerusalem, where flan molds and blank flans have been discovered. In conjunction with the coins discovered at the site and other sites around Jerusalem where mold were discovered, he discusses the possibility that these are forgers' mints or workshops producing flans for the mint in the city. In another paper (9), ARIEL presents a summary of artifactual evidence for ancient minting technology, focusing on the typology, functionality and chronology of molds. He concludes that covered molds were almost exclusively devoted to the production of base-metal coins and flans. The detailed examination of two roughly contemporaneous assemblages of stone connected-flan molds, from Paphos and the southern Levant, explores their possible technological antecedents and their subsequent disappearance. SCHAUER (170) examines mint remains from the Jerusalem Citadel. ZLOTNIK (196) considers whether, in the Hellenistic-Early Roman Jerusalem mint, flans were struck before or after being separated from their casting strips. The range of different procedures joins other indications of the erratic quality of production at the mint. HENDIN and BOWER (107) submitted 117 Jewish coins, ranging from Hyrcanus I to the First Jewish Revolt, to a non-destructive elemental analysis by x-ray fluorescence that was used to calculate compositional diversity. The results are coupled with stylistic, metrological and die orientation analyses in order to shed light on the nature and origins of the many irregular coins struck during this period in Judaea. The results strongly suggest that the majority of the irregular coins were imitative issues produced at non-official mints, probably to fulfill the need for additional coins during periods or in regions with shortages. KRUPP (133) publishes the results of a 1980 analysis conducted on 104 Hasmonean coins. The metallurgical groups align remarkably well with the numismatic groups classified by script, text or design. There is practically no overlap between the metallurgical groups of Yehohanan, Yehonatan and Mattatya, and the Yehuda and *yntn* groups align with that of Yehonatan. BOWER *et al.* (34) examine changes over time in fiduciary metal sources in the Levant during the first centuries BCE and CE. Analyses of the metal sources, dating and attribution of coins of Jannaeus and two Roman governors under Tiberius are used to illustrate how changes in the isotopes of lead and copper can be used to elucidate the change over time of the composition of archaeological bronzes from this region and period. HENDIN *et al.* (109) determine that declining amounts of arsenic in Judean coins during the period 100 BCE to 100 CE suggest a relative chronology for Herod's undated coins. They also conclude that in this period copper alloys from Dead Sea Rift mines replace those from Cyprus. EPSTEIN *et al.* (65) conducted non-destructive analyses on Judean coins from the first century BCE and CE to determine the efficacy and limits of these methods for numismatic analyses of coins with a patina. As a test-case, they determine that the 'canopy' issue of Agrippa I cannot be attributed to Agrippa II, and that it was produced using Faynan and Cyprus ores between 41 and 45 CE.

Hasmonean coinage. KRUPP (134)* reviews Hasmonean coinage through the author's private collection, partly challenging Meshorer's typology. The author brings arguments for assigning certain types with the name *yhw dh* to Aristobulus I, while others to Aristobulus II. On metallurgical grounds, he assigns the *yntn* coins to Hyrcanus II. HENDIN (105) examines the motivation for the Hasmonean rulers' decision not to use human portraits on their coins. JACOBSON (121) reappraises the flower appearing on coins of Hyrcanus I and Jannaeus, and suggests that it is in fact the rose of Rhodes. Based on Josephus and the books of Maccabees that list the official functions and titles assumed by the Hasmonean rulers, SCHWENTZEL (173) proposes to find the iconographic translations of the Hasmoneans' titles on the coins. NOY (157) investigates representations of head decorations on ancient Hasmonean and Herodian coins, revealing aspects of their evolution, reflecting the complex relationship between their Jewish and the Hellenistic cultural settings.

JACOBSON (¶120) interprets military motifs on the earliest issues struck by John Hyrcanus I. An emblem which appears on the smallest of these coins, which has attracted very little attention to date, is a palm branch with a ribbon, or fillet band, tied to the tip of the branch. This device is a well-recognised Greek victory symbol with both divine and royal connotations NOY (¶158) finds the wreath on John Hyrcanus I's first coins to be a symbol of victory, borrowing from some Seleucid coin types. SHATZMAN (¶178) uses coin distribution and chronological evidence in support of the date of the conquests of John Hyrcanus I and his relations with Rome.

The coins bearing the name Yehuda are now attributed with certainty to Judah Aristobulus I by HENDIN (¶103) on epigraphic grounds, and their internal chronology is also established. It is also confirmed that the coins bearing the name *yntn* are also by Jannaeus, as established by HENDIN and SHACHAR (¶110), based on a triple-struck coin.

AMAR (¶5) suggests that the shewbread table on the coins of Mattathias Antigonus depicts not the table in the sanctuary, but one of the other tables in the Temple that carried loaves. GOLDSTEIN and FONTANILLE (¶97) describe the five small denominations struck by Mattathias Antigonus, presenting a chronology, their die classification and interpreting the meanings and rationale behind the legends.

Herodians and the Roman governors. The influence of Rome and Roman coinage on Herodian coinage was explored by BARKAY (¶20), suggesting that the Herodians chose the motifs on their coinage mainly to please their Roman masters, except for coins minted in Jerusalem, which observed Jewish tradition. BURNETT (¶37) asserts that Herodian coinage was more Romanized than practically any other coinage of client kings or provinces. DAHMEN (¶40) explores the coinages of all client kings under the Roman Empire in the first centuries BCE and CE, and adduces some important principles common to all, including the Herodian coinages. FISCHER (¶76) utilizes numismatic data in presenting Judean society under Herodian and Roman rule. The significance of the caduceus between cornucopias on Herod's coins is discussed by JACOBSON (¶123), in connection with its appearance on Herodian and Roman coins in the first century CE. See also NOY (¶157) (above). KOGON (¶127) presents a catalogue and a statistical overview of countermarked *prutot* from first century Judea.

ARIEL and FONTANILLE's monograph on King Herod (¶13) discusses practically all aspects of this king's coinage and offers new interpretations on its internal and absolute chronology, technology, die sequence, purpose, inscriptions, distribution patterns and iconography. This thorough analysis of the coins permitted the authors to conclude that all of Herod's coins were minted in Jerusalem, and the authors also attempt to link the minting sequence to known events during his reign. ARIEL (¶10) also discusses two of Herod's bronze coins, thought to relate to historical milestones in Herod's relationship to Augustus. The large diadem/ table type, minted in Jerusalem, and his year-three coins, are suggested to have been minted as celebratory handouts, in the spirit of the Roman institutions of *congiaria* and *donative*. HÜBNER (¶118)* offers insights into the coinage of Herod as self-representation in the contemporaneous political reality. The iconography of Herod's coins is discussed by JACOBSON (¶125)*, trying to understand this king's motives, while LICHTENBERGER (¶141) concludes that the prohibition of figural art in the Second Temple period was not strictly observed. BRACEY (¶35) attempts a graphical interpretation of Herod's 'year 3' coins derived from a die study, allowing insights into the rhythm of the mint. He concludes that these coins were produced at three work stations, indicating an intense production. The background of the family of Herod is explored by CIECIELAG (¶39) (see also above) who suggests that Herod's family may originate from Ascalon and that some of his ancestors were supervising the city's mint. In contrast, SHATZMAN (¶177) argues that based on archaeological evidence and coin finds, Herod cannot have been born and raised at Maresha, as some have suggested, but that his family line originated in rural Idumea.

Coins of Archelaus, son of Herod, are discussed by SCHWENTZEL (¶175)*, who suggests that the coin types are graphic plays on the title of ethnarch. Two coins of Archelaus and one of a Roman governor of Judea, found in Pompei, are reported by DROST (¶44).

The earliest known portrait of a Jewish ruler, that of Philip, son of Herod, is discussed by FONTANILLE (¶82) on four of his coin types. The question of which Julia—the emperor's daughter or wife—gave her name to Julius/Bethsaida is tackled by KOKKINOS (¶128). Though Josephus explicitly names Julia 'the daughter' of Augustus, it has been suggested that Josephus may be wrong and that

Livia/Julia the wife would lie behind this dedication dated to 30/31 CE. Reviewing the evidence, the author concludes that Josephus is, in fact, right. The coin iconography of Agrippa I is examined by LYKKE (§142)*, noting especially his use of iconographic traditions applied to his political and personal intentions. KROPP (§131) examines a narrative image on the coins of Agrippa I and Herod of Chalkis, showing the two kings crowning the emperor Claudius with wreaths. Rather than a banal scene, the author sees here a subtle view of how the two client kings wanted to be seen by their own subjects. The same coin is examined again by KROPP (§132)*, together with a coin of the Nabatean king Aretas IV in the context of Roman imperial portraiture. These full-length images of these dynasts, with details of dress, poses, gesture, body types and portrait, form a coherent self-image of royalty

KOKKINOS (§129) reviews the coinage of the prefects (6–48 CE) in a very detailed way, in line with the historical sources that mention them (especially Josephus). He discusses also the distinction between the earlier prefects and the later procurators. The identity of the female head labeled CEBACTH on coins of Agrippa II of year 19 is discussed by BURNETT (§38). Interpretations as Livia or Berenice are rejected in favor of Julia, the daughter of Emperor Titus. A previously unpublished medallion of Agrippa II, dated ‘Year 26’, is treated by HENDIN (§99). It seems to have been the prototype of a smaller coin with confronted busts of Titus and Domitian dated the following year. This medallion, with enhanced portraits and legends, was apparently the first coin struck in Agrippa II’s Flavian mint at Caesarea-Paneas. The portraits on this coin, as well as on other coins of Agrippa II struck at Caesarea-Paneas, can best be explained by applying the era of 49 CE to them. BARKAY (§17) publishes a new coin of Aristobulus, king of Armenia and great-grandson of Herod. KOVACS (§130) attempts to sort the attribution of Armenian coins to the various kings named Tigranes, among them the grandson and great-grandson of Herod.

The First Jewish Revolt. In two papers DEUTSCH examines certain aspects of this coinage: the iconography, minting authority and metallurgy are dealt with in (§41), where his opinion is that both silver and bronze coins were minted at one place—the Temple, though in the fourth year the bronze coins may have been minted by a separate authority and a separate mint. Metallurgical analyses show a consistently high percentage of silver throughout the revolt. Script, language and inscriptions of these coins are dealt with in (§42), emphasizing the role of the ancient Hebrew script as a connection to the First Temple period. Finally DEUTSCH (§43) makes a reassessment of a unique *pruta* of the first year and concludes that a second, overstruck specimen of the same type is a modern forgery. The aims and meanings of the coinages of the first and second revolt are discussed also by HENDIN (§104), who claims that religious and economic factors played a part in creating these coinages, but the political and psychological motives were dominant. Vivid evidence of the burning of Jerusalem in 70 CE is provided by BIJOVSKY (§26), describing burnt coins of the revolt found in the city. In a sequel, FONTANILLE (§83) presents seven other burnt coins struck in the fourth and fifth years of the First Jewish Revolt, now found in private collections. The first published overstrike of a Revolt *pruta* on a Seleucid coin is presented by MILLER (§153), followed by HENDIN *et al.* (§108) who conducted non-destructive tests of undated First Jewish Revolt *prutot*, two of which are overstrikes, and examine the questions about the provenance of these coins. SHIVTIEL *et al.* (§181) map the distribution of the First Revolt coins in Galilee and Phoenicia and conclude that the few coins (47) found there indicate limited ties between Jerusalem and Galilee in the first and second years of the revolt. REICH (§163) reports on four *prutot* of the First revolt found at Carnuntum, Austria.

The Second Jewish Revolt (the Bar Kokhba revolt) is the topic of no less than 17 papers. The iconography on these coins and its meaning is examined by four authors. ADLER (§3) reinterprets the ‘palm branch’ depicted on Bar Kokhba *denarii* showing a flagon and branch as a willow branch, used in the water libation ceremony during Sukkot. ESHEL (§66) concludes that there were four bronze denominations, and that the harp on some issues led to confusion in the denominations, this was changed on the undated third year coins to a lyre. FINE (§75) claims that *all* Bar Kokhba coin types may suggest the Sukkot holiday, and more specifically the water libation ceremony. JACOBSON (§122) suggests (with reservation) that the appearance of the *corona civica* on Bar Kokhba’s *denarii*

might be due to Bar Kokhba's inner circle recognising the significance of this military decoration and deliberately using it on the coins to emphasize their leader's valour and to declare his status as an equal to that of the Roman Emperor. In another paper, JACOBSON (¶124) concludes that the tetradrachms of Bar-Kokhba depict on their obverses a schematic representation of the façade of the Sanctuary to demonstrate that Bar-Kokhba derived his authority directly from God. For another view of the aims and meanings of Bar Kokhba's coins see above HENDIN (¶104). Some new insight concerning the archaeology of the Second Revolt, based partly on coin finds, is discussed in a beautifully illustrated paper by ZISSU and KLONER (¶193). Additions to Miltenberg's corpus are published by KAUFMAN (¶126), and BARAG (¶15) publishes halved Bar Kokhba bronze coins in the collection of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Four papers discuss hoards from the Second Revolt—all by ZISSU and colleagues. The spectacular find of three mixed hoards containing gold, silver and bronze in the Te'omim cave is discussed first by ZISSU *et al.* (¶191) and later by ZISSU *et al.* (¶194). This cave yielded a hoard of Bar Kokhba tetradrachms and *denarii*, a second hoard with Roman *denarii*, Bar Kokhba *denarii*, a First Revolt *sheqel* and a Hasmonean bronze and a third hoard with gold *aurei*, Roman and Bar Kokhba *denarii* and bronze city coins. The same hoard serves as a starting point in discussing coin circulation during the Bar Kokhba war by ZISSU and HENDIN (¶192). Two hoards from the reign of Hadrian discovered at Khirbat Wadi Hamam in Galilee are discussed by LEIBNER and BIJOVSKY (¶137). The first hoard contains 60 silver and bronze coins and the second, 11 bronze coins. Based on their general character and archaeological contexts both can be defined as emergency hoards. There follows a discussion of their historical implication and the question of the involvement of Galilee in the Bar Kokhba revolt. PORAT *et al.* (¶161) report on five Bar Kokhba coins found at Herodium in the Netzer excavations and ZLOTNIK (¶195) reopens the question of the conquest of Jerusalem by Bar Kokhba. Finds of Bar Kokhba coins in Jerusalem are often interpreted as negating the possibility of the conquest of the city by Bar Kokhba rebels. However, when Bar Kokhba coins are compared with the finds of other contemporaneous coins discovered in Jerusalem, especially those of Aelia Capitolina under Hadrian, it seems that the proportion of Bar Kokhba coins among these finds does not appear to be negligible and accordingly, Bar Kokhba's conquest of Jerusalem may be considered a possibility. Sixteen Bar Kokhba coins from Roman sites in Europe are reported by ESHEL *et al.* (¶67).

Nabatean and Iturean coinage

New Nabatean coin types and variants are presented by BARKAY (¶18) for Obodas III, Syllaeus, Aretas IV and Rabbel II. The same coins are republished in a newer and more comprehensive paper by HOOVER and BARKAY (¶117) that lists new types and variants for practically all Nabatean rulers who issued coins, including lead issues. A further two recently found lead issues with divine attributes are published by HOOVER (¶115), who now concludes that all lead pieces were struck under Aretas IV. Individual reigns are studied by BARKAY: In (¶22) she reclassifies the earliest, anonymous, Nabatean coinage into four probable chronological groups that begin in the third century BCE; in (¶21) she publishes a catalogue of the coinage of Malichus I and in (¶23) she presents an up-to-date survey of the silver coinage of Aretas IV. Aretas IV is observed also by SCHWENTZEL (¶171)* through his coinage. KROPP (¶132)* analyzes a coin Aretas IV in the context of Roman imperial portraiture. Nabatean coinage in general is explored by DAHMEN (¶40) in the context of the coinages of client kings under the Roman Empire in the first centuries BCE and CE, and presents some important principles common to all. A survey of the Nabatean queens and their rôle, based on their images on the coins is presented first by SCHWENTZEL (¶172)* and later by PERASSI (¶159).

Iturean coins are discussed by SCHWENTZEL (¶174)*, who examines the propaganda values of the Iturean rulers as they appear on their coinage, suggesting that Ptolemy, son of Mennaios, and Lysanias regarded themselves as kings. The same coin imagery is examined also by WRIGHT (¶189), who concludes that contrary to their accepted image as highland bandits, the coins of the Itureans show Hellenization rather than barbarism, and that they valued their autonomy above all else, regarding themselves as the legitimate successors of the Seleucid state.

Excavation reports and surveys

This section presents a very small number of the hundreds of excavation reports published that mention coins. Only reports that contain a relatively large number of coins from the relevant periods, or sites of specific interest were chosen for this survey. These will be listed briefly from north to south, mentioning only the coins relevant for this chapter.

NIXON (156) reports from Syria on a coin of Agrippa I from the Jerusalem mint and a Nabatean coin of Aretas III from Damascus. SAWAYA (168) reports on coins found in the excavations in Hellenistic-Roman strata of Beirut. BIJOVSKY (27) reports on the coins from Nabratein in Upper Galilee, with a small number of Phoenician, Hasmonean and Herodian coins. A survey of cliffs in Galilee presented by SHIVTIEL and ZISSU (180) yielded five Hasmonean, Herodian and First Jewish Revolt coins. Many Hasmonean coins and a few Herodian coins are reported from Migdal (Magdala) by LENA (138) and (139). The latest numismatic report from Hippos by BERMAN (24) includes Hellenistic and Jewish coins, as well as a conspectus of all previous seasons. BERMAN (25) reports on the coins from Sha'ar Ha-'Amaqim near Haifa. The site of Naḥal Ḥaggit on Mount Carmel yielded a small number of Hasmonean, Herodian and Nabatean coins, as reported by BIJOVSKY (28). MOORHEAD (154)* reports on the coins from Tel Jezreel. MAGEN (146) uses numismatic data from the excavation on Mount Gerizim, namely Persian period Phoenician and Samaritan coins and Hasmonean coins, to date the Temple built there. Out of 115 coins found at the Nesher-Ramla site reported by FARHI (70), 24 are Jewish coins, mainly Hasmonean, but also of Herod and the Roman governors. At Khirbat Burnat, BIJOVSKY (29) describes 47 coins, of which 17 are Hasmonean (including a coin of Mattatias Antigonus), nine of the Herodians and Roman governors, three of the First Revolt and one Bar Kokhba coin. FISCHER and GUR (77) describe 88 Hellenistic and early Roman coins, including 56 Hasmonean, 21 Herodian and Governors, three First Revolt and two Nabatean coins that were found in good archaeological context.

Jerusalem. ARIEL (11) reports on the Burnt House excavation in the Jewish quarter, where 95 coins of the Hasmoneans, Herodians, the Roman governors and the First Revolt were found, as well as a flan mold. The City of David excavations are also reported by ARIEL (8), with 19 Jewish coins of the Hasmoneans, Herodians, the Roman governors, the First Revolt and one Nabatean coin of Rabbel II. Still by ARIEL (12) a report of the Tyropoeon valley excavations includes 736 coins and a flan mold. Of these 52 are coins of the First Revolt, and 89 are Hasmonean and Herodian. A single Nabatean coin is also listed. BIJOVSKY and BERMAN (30) report on the excavations of the Nea church, where out of 660 coins—mostly Byzantine—only 14 Jewish coins were found, of the Hasmoneans, Herodians, the Roman governors and the First Revolt. REECE *et al.* (162) publish the Kenyon excavations, with 3145 coins. The majority are Hasmonean, Herodian, Roman governors and First Revolt coins.

FARHI (69) reports on Khirbet Qeyafa, listing one Yehud coin and two Philistian coins of the fourth century BCE, two coins of Alexander Jannaeus and one coin of the First Revolt. Renewed excavations at Qumran produced a coin report by FARHI and PRICE (74), listing one Tyrian sheqel, three Hasmonean coins, one of Herod and two of the Roman governors. Coins from Machaerus are mentioned in the excavation report by GYŐZŐ (98) but without a proper numismatic report. The coins from 'Aroer in the Negev are reported by BARKAY (19). Out of 16 coins, one is of Alexander Jannaeus, four of the Roman governors, two of Agrippa I and three First Revolt coins. Of special interest is a Roman Republican *denarius* of the *Bacchius Iudaeus* type.

Coin hoards

HOOVER (116) reports on a bronze hoard that included 307 coins, mostly Seleucid, but with three civic issues of 'Akko-Ptolemais, deposited c. 120 BCE. WRIGHT (188) reports on a late Seleucid bronze hoard of 244 coins, which contained also one coin of Alexander Jannaeus, civic coins of 'Akko-Ptolemais, Sidon, Tyre, one Nabatean coin and one Iturean coin. See also No. 6, 61, 64 and 182 above.

Ancient minting technology and modern scientific analyses

Entries No. 9, 170 and 196 on ancient minting technology and entries No. 65, 93, 94, 108, 109, 133, 160, on metallurgy and other analyses were mentioned above, in the relevant sections.

Weights

A very small number of publications dealing with weight appeared in the past six years. ELAYI (52)* presents a new Phoenician inscribed weight of the Persian period. A very interesting booklet on weights found at Caesarea Maritima by HOLLAND (111) lists hundreds of weights from all periods. KUSHNIR-STEIN (135) published two Hellenistic lead weights from a private collection, of a probable Palestinian or Phoenician origin. WOLFF and FINKIELSZTEJN (187) publish two Hellenistic lead weights of the *Tanit* series. A survey of inscribed Hellenistic weights of Palestine that have been published up to now is presented by KUSHNIR-STEIN (136), with hitherto unpublished evidence and a discussion of the most prominent features of the group.

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LES SÉLEUCIDES

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Dans la foulée de la publication des volumes fondamentaux des *Seleucid Coins* (30, 31), les études sur le monnayage séleucide ont connu une nouvelle inflexion durant les six dernières années. Elles ont d'abord concerné la circulation monétaire, notamment à travers la publication d'un nombre croissant de trésors, souvent imposants, qui ont modifié ou précisé datations et attributions et ont amélioré notre connaissance de la circulation monétaire dans les possessions séleucides. Un second domaine a été particulièrement revisité : l'iconographie monétaire, relativement peu exploitée jusque-là, a fait l'objet de plusieurs articles visant notamment au réexamen du rapport entretenu par les Séleucides avec les questions religieuses. La numismatique séleucide poursuit donc le redéploiement entamé depuis une quinzaine d'années. Deux articles de HOUGHTON (29) et TAL (65) proposent une introduction commode à ce monnayage complexe.

Catalogues

La seconde partie du catalogue des monnaies séleucides de HOUGHTON, LORBER et HOOVER (31) parue en 2008 est consacrée aux émissions de Séleucos IV à Antiochos XIII. La fin de la dynastie, dans toute sa complexité, dispose ainsi d'un classement aisément accessible bien qu'un grand nombre de ces monnaies reste sans atelier défini. Pour une introduction simplifiée au monnayage royal et à celui des ateliers autonomes de l'empire, les différents volumes du *Handbook* de HOOVER sont un compagnon utile qui puise l'essentiel de son information dans les collections nord-américaines et les publications (18, 19, 23, 24). Plusieurs catalogues de collections publiés durant les dernières années font connaître des monnaies séleucides, parmi lesquels il faut mentionner les collections Abraham et Marian Sofaer (57) et Colin E. Pitchfork (70).

Marques de contrôle et dates

Les marques de contrôle ont été discutées dans plusieurs articles. VOULGARIDIS (67) recherche des noms de personnages historiques dans les monogrammes et les symboles des monnaies séleucides d'Aké-Ptolémaïs et Ascalon. Dans la même veine, APERGHIS (2) propose de mettre en rapport des marques de contrôle avec la destination des monnaies : ancre, cheval et éléphant signaleraient des paiements aux armées. Dans les deux cas, il s'agit d'hypothèses aventurées qu'il convient de considérer avec prudence. DE CALLATAÏ (7) propose un solide article rappelant les différentes hypothèses interprétant les marques de contrôle sur les monnayages royaux hellénistiques et suggère raisonnablement d'y lire le système de contrôle interne des ateliers.

Dans son ouvrage sur les monnaies datées, COHEN (10) consacre une section entière aux Séleucides.

Emissions royales

Ateliers occidentaux. L'atelier de Sardes sous Séleucos I fait l'objet d'une étude de coins par MILLER et HOOVER (60). Le style et une liaison de coins les conduisent à suggérer une filiation ente l'atelier de Séleucie de Piérie et celui de Sardes, ouvert pendant la campagne de Séleucos I contre Lysimaque. L'étude de l'histoire monétaire de Pergame par MARCELLESI (48) comporte un volet sur les émissions séleucides. ASHTON (3) attire l'attention sur des monogrammes partagés entre des monnaies d'argent autonomes de poids persique, des bronzes et des tétradrachmes d'Antiochos I et Antiochos II frappés à Cymé durant les années 250. KRENGEL et LORBER (43) publient un catalogue raisonné par coins et proposent une chronologie absolue du monnayage cappadocien d'Antiochos VII.

Ateliers syriens. HOOVER et IOSSIF (26) interprètent de la même manière une monnaie de plomb de Tyr frappée au nom de Démétrios II en 129/8. Un bref conspectus des émissions tyriennes des

Séleucides est disponible dans SAWAYA (64). HOOVER, HOUGHTON et VESELÝ (25) révisent l'histoire de l'occupation de Damas par Démétrios III et Antiochos XII par le biais d'une étude détaillée du monnayage d'argent de cette cité durant cette période. Une étude de coins des tétradrachmes séleucides d'étalon ptolémaïque frappés à Tyr et Sidon fait l'objet d'une publication préliminaire par IOSSIF (34). Elle souligne la montée en puissance de l'atelier de Tyr et la perte de vitesse de celui de Sidon durant la seconde moitié du II^e siècle.

Satrapies orientales. Un catalogue des monnaies de Séleucos II (51 tétradrachmes et 5 drachmes) et Séleucos III (36 tétradrachmes) à Séleucie du Tigre et une étude de leur circulation sont publiés par MILLER (58) avec une étude de coins commentée de O.D. Hoover. Un nouveau bronze séleucide permet à HOLT et WRIGHT (17) de confirmer l'attribution d'une monnaie frappée d'une abeille à l'atelier de Suse sous Antiochos III et de redater l'enfouissement d'un trésor de cette cité des années 160. BOILLET (5) extrait un article de son doctorat et présente l'atelier monétaire d'Ecbatane et son rôle dans l'empire séleucide. Les règnes de Séleucos I et Antiochos III ont marqué une recrudescence de l'activité mais une partie substantielle de la taxation se faisait sans doute en métal brut. De nouvelles monnaies de bronze séleucides découvertes à Afrasiab (ancienne Samarcande) sont publiées par ATAKHODJAEV (4).

Circulation monétaire

Il n'est pas possible, dans le cadre de cet article, de dépouiller l'ensemble des publications de fouilles qui ont livré des monnaies séleucides malgré leur intérêt pour l'étude de la circulation monétaire. Un article de DUYRAT (14) aborde la question de la naissance et du développement de la monnaie de bronze en Syrie, entendue au sens large, incluant l'époque séleucide.

Les trésors séleucides des six dernières années sont assez nombreux, notamment grâce au volume 10 de *Coin Hoards* (28) ; la section « articles » de cet ouvrage est totalement consacrée aux trésors de cette dynastie. Un dense compte rendu par IOSSIF (32) permet une première entrée dans ce catalogue avec des éléments de synthèse. Certains de ces ensembles rassemblaient plusieurs milliers de monnaies et ont été dispersés sur le marché. Ils sont organisés de manière chronologique. Leur origine géographique n'est pas toujours connue mais les contenus permettent une distribution régionale qui est enrichie par d'autres publications.

L'Asie Mineure a livré huit trésors. La trouvaille dite « de la Mer noire » publiée par MARINESCU et LORBER (49) est contemporaine du trésor dit « de Séleucos III » (CH 10.272). Elle contenait des monnaies séleucides, dont certaines sont attribuées par les auteurs à l'atelier d'Istros, et permet de remonter la datation des lysimaques de Byzance et Chalcédoine. Un trésor de 77 tétradrachmes est situé par LORBER et HOUGHTON (46) en Asie Mineure du nord-ouest. Il contenait notamment une intéressante émission commémorative d'Antiochos III à Lysimacheia en 196/5. Les provenances précises des ensembles publiés par NELSON (61), enfoui vers 281 et MEADOWS et LORBER (56), vers 204/3, ne sont pas connues mais la côte égéenne est probable. LORBER (45) examine un petit ensemble de monnaies de Séleucide du Calycadnos daté vers 96/5. HOOVER (21) localise un trésor en Cilicie ou en Pamphylie vers 190/189, en relation avec la guerre antiochique. Le trésor de Gaziantep publié par MEADOWS et HOUGHTON (55) et daté c. 143 conduit à des révisions chronologiques importantes à rapprocher de celles de LORBER (44). Ce dernier auteur date vers 151/0 l'enfouissement d'un trésor de localisation incertaine dit « Demetrius I hoard ». Il est particulièrement important du point de vue de la datation puisqu'il confirme notamment la chronologie basse des tétradrachmes athéniens du Nouveau Style et permet d'affiner la datation des tétradrachmes à la couronne des cités d'Asie Mineure et d'affirmer leur étalement dans le temps. Les trésors orientaux sont beaucoup moins nombreux. MEADOWS (53) publie un trésor trouvé en Israël et daté de 126/5. Un unique ensemble, publié par MILLER (59), provient de l'extrême est. Il aurait été enfoui au Pakistan (Quetta) vers 206-200.

Les trésors de monnaies de bronze sont relativement peu fréquents. LORBER et HOUGHTON (47) fournissent une liste de tous ceux qu'ils ont recensés en note de leur article sur un lot de 87 bronzes apparu dans le commerce en 2006 qui serait le plus ancien trésor de bronzes séleucides recensé. Il pourrait provenir de Séleucide et Piérie et aurait été composé uniquement de monnaies de Séleucos I et

Antiochos I malgré quelques intrusions tardives. HOOVER (20) publie un deuxième trésor provenant du nord d'Israël ou du sud Liban. Composé de 307 monnaies majoritairement frappées à Aké Ptolémaïs, essentiellement sous Antiochos IV, il aurait été enterré vers 121/0. Un troisième trésor, étudié par WRIGHT (69), a été vu dans le commerce. Il viendrait de la région entre Damas et la côte sud. Il était composé de 244 bronzes et d'un plomb, majoritairement de Damas, enfouis vers 72/1.

Hors du monde grec, POTTS (63) signale la présence mineure des monnaies séleucides en Arabie tandis qu'alexandres, chouettes athéniennes et surtout leurs imitations locales sont fréquents.

DE CALLATAÏ (8) et MEADOWS (54), étudiant la production et la circulation monétaire du royaume attalide par des voies différentes, mettent en lumière les relations étroites entre ce royaume et la Syrie séleucide par le biais de la circulation monétaire.

Histoire et monnaie

Un article par DE CALLATAÏ et LORBER (9) sur les épithètes royales, notamment sur les monnaies, consacre plusieurs pages aux Séleucides.

Le III^e siècle a fait l'objet de plusieurs articles. DUYRAT et OLIVIER (15) confrontent la production de monnaies d'or des Séleucides et des Lagides à travers une étude numismatique complète (étalon, titre, dénominations, production, circulation, typologie) et un corpus d'analyses élémentaires du métal par la méthode LA-ICP-MS. DUYRAT (13) utilise les trésors pour situer la frontière entre possessions séleucides et lagides au III^e siècle en Koilè Syrie et en évaluer l'étanchéité après le passage sous contrôle séleucide, alors que l'étalon lagide est maintenu. HOUGHTON (28) reconstitue l'organisation des ateliers de Syrie du Nord, de Commagène et de Mésopotamie sous Séleucos II et la met en relation avec la guerre fratricide contre Antiochos Hiérax et la révolte des provinces iraniennes attestée par les sources babyloniennes. MARTINEZ-SÈVE (51) reconstitue l'histoire de Suse et de la politique des Séleucides dans cette région au III^e siècle en se fondant en grande partie sur les sources numismatiques croisées avec les textes et l'archéologie.

VÎLCU et PETAC (66) mettent des émissions de statères d'or aux types d'Alexandre à Istros en relation avec les opérations de la seconde guerre de Syrie. MEADOWS (52) propose une nouvelle chronologie des ères des villes de Pamphylie et met en lien la production de ces ateliers avec les opérations d'Antiochos III en Asie Mineure à partir de 203. WRIGHT (68) interprète des imitations en bronze de monnaies d'Antiochos III datées de la cinquième guerre de Syrie comme destinées à l'armée et examine l'intérêt économique de telles frappes. L'usage de la surfrappe des monnaies royales durant la sixième guerre de Syrie fait l'objet d'un article substantiel de BLASIUS (6). L'épisode de l'occupation arménienne de la Syrie par Tigrane est examiné par DUYRAT (12) à travers les trésors et les monnaies de fouilles. Paradoxalement, les trouvailles de monnaies de ce roi sur le territoire syrien sont exceptionnelles.

Un catalogue des émissions de bronzes du II^e siècle non datés de Sidon témoigne, selon ABOU DIWAN (1), d'un accommodement du pouvoir séleucide accordant une forme de liberté monétaire à une cité sous son contrôle. DUYRAT (11) étudie les liens entre guerre et thésaurisation monétaire en Syrie du IV^e au I^{er} siècle av. J.-C. à travers 347 trésors. Les statistiques montrent clairement que toutes les guerres ne produisent pas de pic de thésaurisation. C'est seulement lorsque le conflit a duré que, les propriétaires ne pouvant récupérer leur bien, des accumulations significatives de données sont disponibles. Les guerres d'Alexandre et des Diadoques puis celles des Hasmonéens fournissent les concentrations de trésors les plus importantes. Un article original de IOSSIF et LORBER (41) met en relation le port de la barbe et les guerres conduites par différents représentants de la dynastie séleucide, au rebours de l'*imitatio Alexandri* qui privilégie les visages glabres. Pour certains d'entre eux, il est même possible de lier la pousse de la barbe et les progrès de la campagne militaire.

La religion des Séleucides

L'exploitation de l'iconographie monétaire pour comprendre les relations de la dynastie séleucide avec le divin a connu une nouvelle impulsion durant les six dernières années. Ces travaux abordent différentes dimensions de l'iconographie religieuse. La première concerne les divinités représentées sur la monnaie royale. IOSSIF (36) s'interroge sur le choix d'Apollon comme divinité principale de la dynastie

séleucide et réinterroge l'ensemble des sources grecques et orientales, textuelles et numismatiques, sur le dieu archer. ERICKSON et WRIGHT (16) s'intéressent au même sujet et proposent de voir dans l'Apollon archer des Séleucides une représentation du pouvoir royal. L'iconographie d'Hélios et Apollon sur les monnaies séleucides, principalement sous Séleucos IV et Antiochos IV, a fait l'objet d'un examen attentif par IOSSIF et LORBER (39, 40). La typologie, les épithètes royales, le contexte culturel des satrapies orientales sont étudiés en détail et permettent de mieux comprendre comment ces choix ont pu être accueillis par les populations des satrapies orientales. IOSSIF et LORBER (39) remontent aux sources du culte solaire dans la partie orientale de l'empire séleucide grâce à l'examen de types et symboles monétaires confrontés aux autres sources disponibles. Ils expliquent ainsi l'apparition des portraits radiés d'Antiochos IV l'assimilant à Apollon Hélios. Un bronze de Séleucos I représentant un homme assis et une tête d'éléphant cornue est interprété par IOSSIF et LORBER (42) comme une image de Dionysos maître des éléphants de guerre indiens, élément fondateur de la royauté de Séleucos I. La procession de Daphné est revue par IOSSIF (35) à la lumière des textes et des monnaies. Une association d'Antiochos IV à Dionysos pourrait expliquer le comportement étrange du roi décrit par Polybe.

D'autres articles évaluent la relation des Séleucides au divin. IOSSIF (33) propose une approche quantitative des représentations de dieux sur les monnaies séleucides en argent qui montrent l'alternance des représentations de Zeus et d'Apollon, avec une partition est – ouest de l'empire, Zeus étant absent des ateliers orientaux. L'idée qu'Antiochos IV imposa la figure de Zeus dans son empire est fermement démentie. La question de la divinisation des rois séleucides est vue à travers deux articles de IOSSIF. Dans le premier (37), il propose un long développement à propos des têtes ornées de cornes sur les monnaies de Séleucos I et Séleucos II. Marque de divinisation dans les provinces orientales de l'empire, cet apanage a été employé avec modération par les Séleucides. Dans une autre publication, IOSSIF (38) revient sur les sources épigraphiques de la création d'un culte royal sous Antiochos III et les confronte au témoignage des monnaies. Il en conclut que la tentative d'établissement d'un culte royal aurait été un échec et que les signes de divinisation des Séleucides restent très discrets.

La caution divine apportée par les symboles liés au taureau sur les monnaies de Séleucos I fait l'objet d'un article de HOOVER (22). Il s'agit d'une particularité babylonienne et iranienne, la Syrie n'ayant pas adopté cette typologie. En examinant l'iconographie monétaire et les vestiges des sanctuaires de Bactriane, MARTINEZ-SÈVE (50) reconstitue la manière dont les Séleucides et leurs successeurs ont donné une dimension religieuse à leur pouvoir dans cette région.

NOY (62) étudie l'apparition de couronnes sur le monnayage hasmonéen dès le règne de Jean Hyrcan I et leur maintien jusqu'à la guerre de Bar Kokhba. Il conclut que l'origine de ce nouvel attribut se trouve sur les monnaies séleucides où elles symbolisent la caution divine donnée à la dynastie.

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THE COINAGE OF ARABIA BEFORE ISLAM

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General

Two major publications appeared in 2010 providing a fresh look at coin production in ancient Arabia. Intended as a set, the first of these (2), the publication of a private collection, offers a concise conspectus of ancient Arabian coins and revised typologies of some of them, including Himyarite coinage; the second volume (3) offers extensive studies of Philistian and Nabatean (these two are reviewed elsewhere in this Survey), Minean, Qatabanian, Sabaeen, Himyarite, and Eastern Arabian coinages. In their introductory overview, HUTH and VAN ALFEN (4, 5) stress that the beginnings of coinage in Arabia followed two distinct traditions, the first along a line running roughly from Gaza on the Mediterranean coast to the Hadhramawt on the Arabian Sea, consisting initially of imitations of Athenian coinage, the other in Eastern Arabia, running along the Persian Gulf coast from the mouth of the Euphrates to the Oman peninsula, consisting of imitations of Alexander III's coinage, with fewer imitations of Seleucid coinage. They also stress that our understanding of ancient Arabian coinage is still in its infancy, with many more typologies and die studies needing to be done, and the role of coinage generally within Arabian societies needing to be addressed. With an eye towards numismatics, POTTS (6) reviews current understandings of early Arabian social and political histories, and (7) examines the few finds of non-Arabian coins in the Peninsula, noting that the number of non-local coins and their broad temporal range makes these find statistically insignificant. HUTH (8) reviews circulation patterns of Arabian coinages within the Peninsula, and includes a conspectus of known Arabian hoards, noting that the coins generally did not travel far from where they were manufactured, especially the Athenian imitative types. A handful of Alexander imitative types have been found outside of the Peninsula, notably in hoards found in Turkey (Gordion, Mektepin), Syria, and Iran (Susa). In (9) he discusses general aspects of Arabian numismatic iconography, particularly the development of indigenous imagery of deities and royalty, while in (10) HUTH catalogues and discusses the twelve known ancient Arabian gold coins. The rarity of gold coins is to be explained by limited access to gold, and a marked preference for silver, due to the metal's widespread availability in trade with Mediterranean markets.

HOOVER'S (1) concise overview of Arabian coinage appeared before (2, 3) thus could not incorporate changes in typologies and attributions found in these publications.

South Arabia

HUTH (13) provides a detailed look at the Athenian imitation phenomenon along the western part of Arabia, from Gaza to the Hadhramawt, offering new typologies for Minean and other central and northern imitative types, as well as thoughts on the beginnings of Qatabanian and Sabaeen owl imitations, for which see also SEDOV (18). Huth's addendum catalogues the 49 known letters, monograms, and symbols found on Sabaeen coins. VAN ALFEN'S (20) die study of Qatabanian and Sabaeen owl-type coinages, which completely revises MUNRO-HAY'S (16) recent typology, reaffirms Huth's dating of the beginning of South Arabian coinage to c. 400 BC with a small series of Qatabanian owls on the Attic standard, followed by a massive issue of imitative owls under the Sabaeans on an indigenous standard of 5.4 g for the largest coin, subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{16}$ fractional units. The volume of this production tapered off over the course of 47 subsequent discrete series. STEIN'S (19) contribution resolves problems of linking Qatabanian and Sabaeen coinages, particularly the marks of value that appear on the obverses of the coins, to monetary terminology found in the abundant epigraphic evidence discovered in Yemen. These thousands of palm-leaf stalks, branches and other pieces of wood,

preserve contracts, letters, and lists written in Sabaic and Minaic that mention money and coins. In addition to correlating the value-marks with relevant vocabulary, Stein offers extensive definitions of the terms, and their relation to vocabulary in other Semitic languages. HUTH and STEIN (14) suggest a new reading for the perplexing “cursive symbol” found on a number of South Arabian coins: *s⁴mh¹ly*, a well known Ancient South Arabian name. In a study based primarily upon epigraphic and numismatic evidence, ROBIN (17) sorts out the difficulties of identifying the 21 Himyarite kings who ruled between c. 50 BC to AD 400, offering new readings of the names and new chronologies. Very little metallurgical analyses have been performed on southern Arabian coinages, which makes KIRFEL, KOCKELMANN and YULE’s (15) analysis of Sabaean and Himyarite coins a welcome contribution.

Eastern Arabia

The monetization of eastern Arabia began roughly 150 years later than elsewhere in the Peninsula and was based initially on Alexander III imitations, some of which replaced Alexander’s name in Greek with personal names written in Aramaic or Ancient South Arabian, including the names Abiel, Abyatha, Harithat, and the single letter *s²*, written either horizontally or vertically, which presumably stand for *S²ms¹* (Shams), a deity, whose name appears on yet another series. The chronologies of these coinages and the location of their production, ancient Gerrha, Hagar, and Ikaros, among other places, has long been a matter of contention, which CALLOT (21) has attempted to resolve. Callot dates and attributes the series as follows: Abiel, starting end of 3rd c., minted in Mleiha; Abyatha, c.220-204 BC, minted in Hagar (Dumat al-Jandal?); Harithat, mid-2nd c., minted in Hagar (Dumat al-Jandal?); Series with horizontal *s²*, 222-204 BC, minted on Ikaros (Faylaka); Series with *S²ms¹*, 230-220 BC, minted in Gerrha (= Thaj); Series with vertical *s²*, mid-2nd c., minted in Gerrha (= Thaj). On a number of his coins Harithat is called the King of Hagar (*Hrtt mlk Hgr*). In an exhaustive study, which draws upon numismatic, epigraphic, and historical sources, ROBIN and PORTER (23) argue that Hagar is Gerrha, which they locate at al-Hufuf in Bahrain.

The coinage of Abiel is the focus of two interrelated articles by MACDONALD (22) and VAN ALFEN (24). This series which has inscribed an Aramaic formula on the reverse which includes the name Abiel and the name of Abiel’s father, began at some point in the 3rd c. BC in silver on a (reduced) Attic standard, and continued in all probability well into the 2nd c., when the weights and silver content of the coins were radically reduced. In an extensive epigraphic study of the Abiel inscriptions on the coins, MACDONALD divides the inscriptions into four Epigraphic Traditions (ET 1-4) reflecting discrete epigraphic traits probably representing separate chronological, geographical, or political milieu over the life of the series. One major conclusion of his study is that the various Abiels who authorized the coins were not kings, as has long been thought, but rather a series of queens. With his die study of the Abiel coinage, VAN ALFEN builds upon Macdonald’s Epigraphic Traditions, identifying 20 discrete numismatic styles, based on the non-epigraphic aspects of the coins, probably representing different issues within ET 1-4. He suggests that the Abiel series began towards the mid-3rd c. BC, that those minted in silver (ET 1, 2, 4) were produced within a comparatively tight chronological compass, while the billon coinage of ET 3 was produced over a much greater span of time, very likely down to the mid-2nd c.

Coins found in Excavations

While the majority of known Arabian coins have been found as singletons by metal detectorists, particularly in Eastern Arabia, or in clandestine hoards (cf. 8), a large number of coins have been and continue to be found in archaeological excavations, in both Eastern and Southern Arabia, while far fewer have been found in Northern Arabia (27). YULE (28) notes a single Abiel coin from recent excavations, while SALLES and SEDOV (25, 26) record a sizeable number of Sabaean and Himyarite coins found in excavations in southern Yemen over the last several decades.

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BATTRIANA E PARTIA

Fabrizio Sinisi

Battriana

Gli ultimi sei anni hanno prodotto tre monografie relative alla storia della presenza greca tra Battriana ed India che fanno massiccio affidamento sulla documentazione numismatica. COLORU (17) affronta il tema in due parti, la prima dedicata alla storiografia sulla Battriana greca e la seconda alla ricostruzione storica vera e propria. Qui diverse altre fonti si affiancano alla numismatica per fare il punto sulle numerose questioni aperte, sulle quali l'autore non manca di pronunciarsi personalmente. Analogo l'uso di fonti ad ampio spettro, su un orizzonte esteso dai Seleucidi ai primi Kushana, da parte di WIDEMANN (83), con un'enfasi marcata sulla documentazione numismatica in un approccio – non sempre facile da seguire – che spinge però molto in là l'analisi delle fonti per ricostruire un'intricatissima storia di lotte intestine e di fazione. HOLT (40) si concentra invece sulla storia degli studi, in particolare sul complesso rapporto tra storici e numismatici, auspicando l'affermarsi della “cognitive numismatics”, ovvero una metodologia che integri le diverse fonti abbandonando però le speculazioni delle ricostruzioni tradizionali elaborate dalla “narrative numismatics”.

HOLT e BOPEARACHCHI (42) sono poi tornati sul medaglione di Alessandro curando una miscellanea di sette contributi in favore della sua autenticità, senza però dissipare tutti i dubbi (cfr. la recensione di BRACEY [15]).

Numerosi gli articoli, tra i quali alcuni che includono materiale greco-battriano o indo-greco – e talvolta partico – nel quadro di indagini sulle monetazioni ellenistiche, relative agli epiteti reali (16) come all'iconografia femminile tra divinità e regalità (55), mentre altri impiegano la documentazione numismatica discutendo questioni più ampie tra Seleucidi e Greco-battriani (56, sul culto reale). Tra i lavori più specifici BOPEARACHCHI ha pubblicato alcuni nuovi ritrovamenti: in (13) una moneta d'oro di un nuovo sovrano greco, Eliodoto, rinvenuta in Kashmir, ed un conio proveniente dall'Afghanistan con inciso un rovescio di tetradrammo di Demetrio I. In (11) alcuni pezzi con combinazioni inedite di tipi e monogrammi: dracme di Menandro II e di Peucolao, un bronzo di Apollodoto II ed un bronzo di Agatocleia ribattuto da Eliocle II. In (8) BOPEARACHCHI torna sul ruolo delle sovrabbattiture per la ricostruzione storica, presentando in un'unica trattazione occorrenze già pubblicate e inedite, suddivise in sei gruppi, dal periodo dei re Greco-Battriani a quello dei primi Indo-Sciti e degli ultimi Indo-Greci.

LERNER (53-54) rivede la cronologia della presenza greca ad Afrasiab/Maracanda ed Ai Khanum, suggerendo di spostare alla metà del I sec. a.C. l'abbandono di Ai Khanum sulla base del rinvenimento di una dracma di Lisia e delle iscrizioni della tesoreria relative alle monete ivi depositate. HOLT (41) rigetta tale conclusione contestandone metodo e merito, in relazione tanto all'importanza della singola moneta di Lisia, quanto alla rappresentatività dei depositi della tesoreria per la ricostruzione della circolazione quotidiana.

WILSON (85) prende in esame le varie opzioni per il sistema di datazione della pergamena di Amfipoli dell'anno 30 del regno di Antimaco. JAKOBSSON (49) identifica uno Zoilo III da separare da Zoilo II per la combinazione di ritratto più giovanile e monogrammi, mentre in (50) propone di attribuire i tetradrammi attici di Teofilo con l'appellativo di Autokrator ad un re battriano, da datare al periodo immediatamente successivo al crollo del regno nel 130 a.C., distinto dall'indo-greco Teofilo Dikaios.

JAKOBSSON (44) pubblica poi un'ampia sintesi in cui tipologia, in particolare le divinità dei rovesci, ed epiteti usati sulle monete sono indagati per rintracciare legami e connessioni tra diversi sovrani. Così l'impiego di Zeus da parte di Pantaleone ed Agatocle fa domandare all'autore se questi due sovrani non avessero legami dinastici con i diodotidi; l'ipotesi proposta che Pantaleone fosse inizialmente un reggente per conto del suo giovane parente Eutidemo II porterebbe allora, a dispetto degli sviluppi successivi, ad una connessione familiare tra diodotidi ed eutidemidi. Quindi lo scontro tra Antimaco I Theos ed Agatocle sarebbe tra due linee dinastiche: una diretta che da Diodoto I porterebbe, attraverso l'unione di Eutidemo I con una figlia di Diodoto, ad Antimaco I, figlio di Eutidemo I, ed

una collaterale rappresentata da Agatocle, che aveva raccolto l'eredità di Pantaleone. Analogamente potrebbero connettersi agli eutidemidi anche altri sovrani, come Lisia Aniketos, che usa lo scalpo di elefante e l'Eracle stante di Demetrio I, o Zoilo I e Teofilo Dikaïos. Altri punti significativi sono: l'attribuzione ad un terzo diodotide di nome Antioco delle monete con il nome di Antioco normalmente ascritte a Diodoto I (su cui JAKOBSSON ritorna in [48]); la discussione dell'era greca del 186/85 a.C., connessa con Demetrio I ma forse ascrivibile ad Apollodoto I come artefice della secessione dei Greci d'India (questione ripresa in [47]); l'idea che Eucratide I abbia adottato il titolo di Gran Re non in connessione con le campagne indiane ma nel quadro di una competizione ideologica con i Seleucidi dopo la morte di Seleuco IV, che vide impegnati con modalità analoghe anche Mitridate I di Partia e l'elimeo Kamnaskires I; l'identificazione del Demetrio citato da Giustino come "re degli Indiani" con il Demetrio III Aniketos delle monete, la cui cronologia andrebbe quindi alzata alla prima metà degli anni 40 del II sec a.C.; la proposta che le serie attribuite ad Eucratide con Eliocle e Laodice al dritto fossero invece coniate da Eliocle in una fase in cui reggeva il regno dopo la morte di Eucratide, prima di assumere egli stesso il diadema. JAKOBSSON (45) ha poi aggiunto una discussione delle serie in bronzo di Antimaco I e II e della figura di Zoilo I Dikaïos, visto come possibile vassallo di Eucratide contro Menandro.

Diverso invece l'approccio di MITTAG (57), che fa una sintesi dei passaggi significativi della storia della regione tra Seleucidi e Greco-battriani evidenziando proprio la problematicità di molte delle ricostruzioni assunte comunemente come base di discussione, soprattutto quando manca un nesso tra la documentazione numismatica e altre fonti. Convenzionali sono, ad esempio, la datazione dell'era greca al 186/85 a.C., che poggia sull'identificazione dell'era di Azes con l'era Vikrama del 58/7 a.C., e quella dell'avvento di Eucratide, messo in parallelo da Giustino con Mitridate I, nel momento in cui la stessa cronologia arsacide è soggetta a revisione.

WILSON (86) offre altri argomenti all'identificazione con Demetrio III del "re degli Indiani" di Giustino, tra i quali spicca la comparazione del peso dei bronzi di diversi sovrani, che sembra mettere in connessione Demetrio III con le serie tarde di Menandro. Ne risulta uno scenario con un primo attacco di Eucratide a Menandro intorno al 162 a.C. ed una seconda breve campagna intorno al 150 a.C., nel contesto della quale Eucratide viene affrontato da Demetrio III, da datare quindi al 150-145 a.C. JAKOBSSON (46) aggiunge un ulteriore elemento analizzando l'immagine dello Zeus frontale usato sull'argento da Demetrio III, che appare più in linea con il tipo impiegato da Agatocle che con quello affermatosi da Eliocle I in poi.

Per quanto riguarda il periodo post-greco, BOPEARACHCHI (9) contesta l'interpretazione di R. Senior dell'iscrizione in pracrito sui rovesci di otto bronzi attribuiti ad Artemidoro rinvenuti ad Amluk Dara, che faceva di Artemidoro un figlio di Maues, proponendo possibili letture alternative e di ascrivere la serie direttamente a Maues. Il lavoro più rilevante è sicuramente quello di FRÖHLICH (28), che pubblica le 499 monete saka e indo-partiche della Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Oltre al catalogo, vengono discusse in dettaglio varie questioni come attribuzioni e cronologia, nominali e zecche. Da segnalare relativamente alla ricostruzione della sequenza dei re saka che l'autrice considera problematiche, seppur per ragioni diverse, tanto la teoria tradizionale di Jenkins che quella proposta da R. Senior con Azilises diretto successore di Maues ed un solo Azes. SENIOR (71) ha peraltro pubblicato un tetradrammo di Azes con al dritto il re con lancia che attesterebbe una sovrabattitura su una serie attribuita ad Azes II dell'Azes I di Jenkins.

All'iconografia religiosa delle monete saka sono dedicati due contributi di FRÖHLICH, uno (29) di carattere generale e uno (30) concentrato sulla dea raffigurata come Tyche, interpretata alla luce dei contesti culturali e religiosi orientali.

Partia

La direzione della ricerca seguita dagli studi sull'impero partico è assimilabile a quella relativa alla Battriana solo in parte, anche a causa delle oggettive differenze di documentazione che – almeno in teoria – favoriscono per la numismatica partica un approccio più strutturale.

Alle presentazioni di carattere generale (51, 66, 75, 78) vanno aggiunti lavori che documentano nuovo materiale (38) o ne forniscono una rielaborazione. Quelli di GORIN (33) e RTVELADZE (62)

ritornano, nel quadro di discussioni più ampie, sui rinvenimenti di monete partiche nel sito battriano di Kampyrtepa, arrivando a conclusioni opposte – rispettivamente contro e in favore – su una diretta presenza partica in Battriana. ASSAR (2) reinterpreta le date di alcuni tetradrammi attribuiti a Vardane II riconoscendovi l'anno 366 dell'era seleucide, in cui si apre la coniazione di questo personaggio ribellatosi contro Vologese I.

L'introduzione alla pubblicazione di una collezione privata (4) gli offre poi l'occasione per una sintesi della storia della monetazione arsacide e per riassumere diversi punti toccati in lavori precedenti, relativi tanto alla cronologia quanto alle attribuzioni.

Tra i più problematici figurano sicuramente quelli inerenti al periodo della cosiddetta "Parthian Dark Age" tra 91 e 57 a.C., già affrontati nei due articoli tecnicamente più complessi degli anni qui in esame. Nel primo SIMONETTA (76), prendendo le mosse dai due lavori del 2006 di G. Assar e R. Vardanyan (entrambi pubblicati in *Parthica* 8), ritorna sull'intero periodo affiancando al materiale numismatico le notizie delle fonti scritte, in particolare quelle fornite dai diari astronomici babilonesi, fondamentali per la ricostruzione di questa fase della storia partica. Viene proposta la sequenza delle serie S29-S30-S34-S31-S33-S36-S35-S38-S39-S40.16 per le dracme e S32-S30-S34-S31-S36-S37-S38-S39 per i tetradrammi – in parte già esposta (*East & West* 51, 2001) – in luogo di quella messa a punto da Sellwood e Mørkholm. Utilizzando le stesse fonti, soprattutto i diari astronomici che conosce molto bene, ASSAR (3) analizza tutti gli argomenti di Simonetta in ben trentasei paragrafi, più tre "additional points" di chiusura, per difendere la sequenza elaborata da Sellwood e Mørkholm, con S29-S33-S31-S34-S30-S36-S35-S38-S39-S40-S41 per le dracme e S32-S31-S34-S30-S36-S37-S38-S39-S41-S44-S45 per i tetradrammi, prendendo le distanze da Simonetta anche in relazione ad attribuzioni e conseguente ricostruzione storica.

Tecnicamente elaborato anche il trattamento delle dracme di Artabano II offerto da GONNELLA (32), che interpreta come marchi di controllo della produzione alcuni dettagli tipologici, in particolare i segni incisi sullo schienale del trono sul quale siede l'arciere dei rovesci, cruciali per distinguere le serie e definirne una sequenza.

Assimilabile per approccio di fondo, ma di respiro molto più ampio, è il Volume VII della *Sylloge Nummorum Parthorum* (SINISI [79]), primo ad essere pubblicato dei nove previsti. Il progetto, modellato direttamente sulla *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum*, coinvolge gran parte delle principali collezioni museali per produrre per la prima volta, accanto alla pubblicazione dei materiali, una vera e propria analisi strutturale della monetazione arsacide su larga scala. Delle 2276 monete studiate per il Vol. VII, che copre i sovrani da Vologese I a Pacoro II (51-110 d.C.), 1321, tra cui tutte le 945 relative al periodo provenienti dalle collezioni partecipanti al progetto, sono catalogate e illustrate individualmente. Oltre al catalogo, tipologia e metrologia sono analizzate in dettaglio e una sezione sulla cronologia illustra la ricostruzione del sistema di produzione e i nessi con attribuzioni e contesto storico, quest'ultimo già sintetizzato nell'introduzione. Le conclusioni più significative da un punto di vista storico sono: il ribelle contro Vologese responsabile dei tetradrammi datati tra 55 e 58 d.C. conia solo a Seleucia; le serie con il re in tiara ascritte a Vologese II da Le Rider e Sellwood rappresentano l'ultima fase di Vologese I, che quindi regna fino al 79 d.C.; non c'è nessuna lotta per il trono alla fine del regno di Vologese, Pacoro II essendo il figlio di Vologese associato al trono dal padre ancora in giovanissima età; Artabano III non è un rivale di Pacoro, ma un reggente in sua vece, come indicato dalla particolarissima iconografia dei rovesci dei suoi tetradrammi.

Diversi articoli affrontano temi storici con la documentazione numismatica nel ruolo di fonte principale. GASLAIN (31) analizza le immagini delle prime serie arsacidi coniate a Susa, in particolare quelle di divinità, per discutere le modalità della conquista partica della città, mentre GREGORATTI (34) torna sulla questione del rapporto tra città greche, soprattutto Seleucia, e corona arsacide. DĄBROWA ha affrontato diversi temi: in (20) si è concentrato sui destinatari della propaganda arsacide veicolata dalla monetazione, cercando di definirne una suddivisione, attraverso l'analisi di iconografia e legende, in base alle rispettive aree di circolazione dei diversi nominali. In (21) ha interpretato alcuni epiteti della titolatura reale leggibile sulle monete come indizi di una forma di culto del sovrano. In (23) riassume gli elementi ripresi dalla tradizione seleucide visibili sulle monete arsacidi, dall'uso del Greco alla composizione delle legende, alle convenzioni delle effigi reali, pur nel quadro di una

graduale affermazione di un'identità partica simboleggiata dall'arciere delle dracme. Lo status della lingua greca nell'Iran partico costituisce il tema di un ulteriore contributo (24), in cui l'uso nella monetazione viene considerato come risultato non di mera imitazione di modelli greci ma di una precisa decisione politica. WEBER (80) ha analizzato invece le legende in aramaico delle dracme degli inizi e quelle in partico dell'ultimo periodo. OLBRYCHT (59) ha affiancato l'esame delle serie monetali ai diari astronomici babilonesi per delucidare alcuni passaggi degli inizi del regno di Mitridate II: i tetradrammi S23 vengono ascritti a Mitridate contro l'attribuzione ad un Arsace X corrente negli ultimi studi, mentre viene messo a fuoco il contesto delle campagne orientali di Mitridate contro i nomadi dietro la produzione delle dracme delle serie S24-27. RICHTER (67) interpreta come risultato di influssi romani alcune caratteristiche delle monete arsacidi tra fine I sec. a.C. e inizi I sec. d.C., in particolare disposizione, posizionamento e componenti delle legende, oltre ad elementi dell'immagine del re come l'acconciatura.

Vari articoli trattano di iconografia. CURTIS (19) prende in esame iconografia reale, scene di investitura e raffigurazioni del falcone come simbolo di regalità in Partia ed Elimaide. L'Apollo su omphalos seleucide viene letto da ERICKSON e WRIGHT (27) al confine tra iconografia religiosa e regale, come mostrerebbe la sua rielaborazione nell'arciere partico. GÜNTHER (35) si concentra sullo stesso tipo di Apollo e sulle sue connessioni con l'iconografia achemenide, così come sulla figura di Eracle, nell'indagare gli antecedenti degli sviluppi visibili in periodo partico. SINISI (77) analizza la figura della dea comune sui rovesci dei tetradrammi proponendo di interpretare la versione con cornucopia, distinta dalla personificazione della città di Seleucia almeno originariamente caratterizzata dalla corona muraria, come Nana; ELLERBROCK (25) non concorda e ripropone l'identificazione con Ashi o Anahita nel quadro di un esame più generale dell'iconografia religiosa sulle monete.

A dodici dracme contraffatte, che riproducono serie databili tra 170 e 55 a.C., è infine dedicato l'ultimo lavoro di David SELLWOOD (68), pubblicato lo stesso anno della sua scomparsa.

Relativamente alle monetazioni cosiddette sub-arsacidi, solo le serie del Fars hanno ricevuto trattazioni specifiche. Il catalogo di una mostra sulla monetazione della Perside post-achemenide ha offerto a KLOSE e MÜSELER (52) l'occasione per un'approfondita sintesi generale della storia della regione da Alessandro ai Sasanidi. Gli autori optano per la cronologia alta dei Frataraka, datandone gli inizi tra fine IV e inizi III sec. a.C. HOOVER (43) ha poi modificato la sequenza dei sovrani grazie ad una sovrabbattitura di Baydad su Ardashir, che sarebbe quindi l'iniziatore della dinastia. Nello stesso orizzonte cronologico si muovono ENGELS (26), che rigetta il modello conflittuale della relazione tra dinasti del Fars e Seleucidi, e CURTIS (18), che esamina le connessioni iconografiche delle serie del Fars, le prime legate alla tradizione achemenide e quelle iniziate da Vadfradad II a modelli partici. WIESEHÖFER (84) ridiscute tutta la questione della cronologia ribadendo invece la datazione dei Frataraka al II sec. a.C. HAERINCK e OVERLAET (37) contestano l'identificazione della struttura raffigurata sui rovesci dei Frataraka come un monumento turriforme, recentemente riproposta da POTTS (60), per interpretarla come un sacrario con altare all'interno, forse costruito sulla terrazza di Persepoli nel punto ove era sorto in epoca achemenide il Palazzo H.

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PTOLEMAIC NUMISMATICS

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The most important developments in Ptolemaic numismatic research in the period 2008–2013 were a revival of die studies, largely neglected in recent years; increasing use of metallurgical analyses; interest in monetary supply; and the introduction of a new system of classification for Alexandrian bronze coinage, by series rather than by reign. The transition to a decimal system at the turn of the second century remained a major topic of investigation, along with numismatic iconography.

Overviews

In a general survey of Ptolemaic coinage LORBER (35) introduced the hypothesis that the reigning Ptolemy could be depicted on tetradrachms only if they were struck in newly acquired or recovered territory, a principle that may have been applied to Egypt itself during the upheavals of the second and first centuries.

In an exhaustive study of the devaluation of Ptolemaic currency, CAVAGNA (8) described the development of Egyptian coinage down to the break in the bronze hoards after the reign of Ptolemy IV, which he recognized as a real break in the coinage followed by declining weights in the second century. A fresh review of grain prices and penalties, extending the work of Cadell and Le Rider from 173 to the end of the Ptolemaic dynasty, confirmed the hypothesis of several successive inflations between c. 222 and 170 but showed that prices remained stable for the next fifty years. Unconvinced by Cadell and Le Rider's thesis of natural inflation, Cavagna preferred Gara's theory of a new accounting model because it is supported by changes in monetary terminology in financial documents. He associated the redefinition of the value of bronze coins with the break in the hoards and examined possible methods by which the coinage might have been revalued, especially countermarking. Cavagna observed that money supply was constrained by a generally stable stock of monetary metals that was recycled, excluding the possibility that sudden increases in currency supply could cause extreme price inflation. Each period of sharp price inflation correlated with a crisis in Ptolemaic history that involved loss of territory and revenues, suggesting that retariffing of the bronze coinage was a response to fiscal crisis. For the second century overall Cavagna followed Gara in positing a contraction in the production of bronze coinage, a gradual decline in monetization, and a return to an economy in kind.

PICARD (49) summarized the development of coinage in Ptolemaic Egypt with emphasis on its originality and repeated major reforms. He gave particular attention to the reform at the turn of the second century, which had a dual aspect. The iconographic reform of Series 6 bronze coinage introduced new obverse types as well as the use of obverse types as value markers. At the same time the old system of drachms and obols was replaced by a decimal system of reckoning based on a unit worth roughly one 1200th of the stater.

OLIVIER's PhD dissertation (44) was a comprehensive die study of the precious metal coinage of all Ptolemaic mints from Ptolemy V through Ptolemies IX and X, supplemented by metallurgical analyses and by hoards, many of which Olivier inspected personally and some of which are new additions to the record. Olivier's commentary related the resulting numismatic data, especially the levels of production, to their historical context. He identified a major gap in Alexandrian silver production toward the beginning of his period, falling between the unmarked tetradrachms of Ptolemy V (Sv. 1231) and those of Ptolemy VI (Sv. 1489); the latter are first attested in hoards deposited around 160 but were perhaps produced in part just before the Sixth Syrian War. A particularly important contribution was Olivier's demonstration that the Ptolemaic era coinage was struck at a series of different mints, and his suggestion that in the second century it served Lagid policy by supporting the sedition of the Maccabees against Seleucid rule. For Alexandria, he confirmed the observation of Mørkholm that production of the dated tetradrachms (introduced in 155/4) was low until it rose suddenly and radically in 122/1, after which it remained elevated until 106/5.

MARKOU (42) and KEEN (31) both surveyed the history of Ptolemaic coinage on Cyprus, and they agreed that precious metal coinage, at least in the third century, was issued not to meet local expenses but to contribute to the currency supply of the Ptolemaic empire as a whole, whereas bronze coinage was intended for local use. Markou focused more on the output of Cypriote mints and Keen more on overall monetary supply, emphasizing the role of imported coinage and noting some discontinuities in Cypriote mint activity, such as the suspension of precious metal production between c. 240 and the late 190s. Despite a lack of evidence for aggressive production of bronze coinage on Cyprus after the reform of Ptolemy II c. 260, Keen assumed that the overall monetary policy, as in Egypt, involved a substitution of bronze coinage for silver, driven by the need to compensate for the lack of silver sources within the Ptolemaic kingdom. Keen also attempted to calculate an annual rate of bronze coin loss from a data base of excavation coins. It found a negligible rate of loss under Ptolemy III, surprising in light of the apparent abundance of his bronzes with the Aphrodite reverse. A very high rate of loss under Ptolemy IV, especially at Nea Paphos, reflects the extreme abundance of small bronzes believed to portray Arsinoe III and may also provide evidence for the transfer of the Ptolemaic administrative center from Salamis to Nea Paphos.

ASOLATI (3) published a new type catalogue of the bronze coinage of Cyrenaica from its beginning to A.D. 180, informed by his study of excavation coins and of the holdings of the Archaeological Museum of Cyrene. Insofar as these sources did not provide new evidence, he hewed to the classifications of Robinson and Buttrely, while admitting their hypothetical character.

Egyptian bronze coinage

In a massive metrological study, WOLF (59) demonstrated that the weights of third-century Ptolemaic bronze coins were very carefully controlled, especially after the reform of Ptolemy II. Individual coins vary significantly in weight, but the mean weight of each denomination is precise, indicating that control was exercised before the flans were cast, presumably by careful weighing of the bronze destined for the production of a specified number of coins of a particular denomination. In Wolf's view, these results imply that the bronze coinage was valued close to its intrinsic worth, contrary the now-prevalent belief that it was a fiduciary currency. He also showed that the system of classification by series can be applied to many provincial bronze coinages.

FAUCHER and LORBER (19) offered a new classification of second-century Egyptian bronze coinage belonging to Series 6 and 7, based on hoards, metrology, and metallurgy. Series 6 was aligned with the change in the system of reckoning c. 200. Its five subseries underwent an irregular process of weight reduction that can be tracked because obverse types remained consistent, apparently serving as denomination markers. Series 7 was metrologically stable but was struck from a debased alloy with a higher lead content. Faucher and Lorber argued that Series 7A (naming Queen Cleopatra on the obverse) need not be attributed to the coregency of Cleopatra I and Ptolemy VI, allowing for a lower chronology for the second-century bronze coinage generally. Series 7B was in place before 146 but a reanalysis of the 1948 Corinth hoard (*IGCH* 264) showed that it did not include any later coinage. Other evidence dates Series 8 to the third and fourth regnal years of Cleopatra III and Ptolemy IX, and Series 9 to the following period. The authors also considered the relationship of the coinage to wheat prices and penalties and submitted that the managed weight reduction of Series 6 and the metrological stability of Series 7 over many decades do not support theories that attribute dramatic increases in commodity prices to monetary manipulations.

The new system of classifying Egyptian bronze coins was developed by PICARD and FAUCHER and was fully explicated for the first time in their publication of the 3527 identifiable Ptolemaic coins uncovered in the Alexandria excavations conducted by the Centre d'Études Alexandrines (50). The coins are grouped into ten chronologically successive series. The general characteristics of each series are explained, the denominations represented in the series are listed in tabular form, and the evidence for face values and absolute chronology is discussed. Much attention is devoted to the Grand Mutation, the major reform of the bronze currency at the beginning of the second century that involved the introduction of the decimal system. According to Picard and Faucher, the new bronze unit at the basis of this system was a tiny unit whose value fluctuated between 1/1100th and 1/2200th of the silver stater

without tracing a regular curve over time. The authors dated the introduction of the decimal system quite precisely from the monetary terms used in papyri, after 7 January 197 but before 22 September 197. This narrow dating of the Grand Mutation provoked a reassessment by LORBER (39), who inferred a period of constricted monetary supply between the bronze demonetization of Ptolemy IV (before November 205) and the introduction of Series 6. These developments occurred in the larger context of the Ptolemaic silver shortage and Lorber illustrated this *topos* of papyrology by surveying Egyptian silver hoards, which became smaller and very rare after the middle of the third century, with only one hoard each for the latter reign of Ptolemy III and the reigns of his two successors. The hoard record shows that coined silver became scarce in the Delta as well as in the *chora*, and comparison with Syro-Phoenician hoards indicates that this was not the result of natural attribution but of deliberate policies instituted by Ptolemy III. The resumption of regular minting of silver coinage at Alexandria in 155/4 and the introduction of bronze Series 7, which was significantly debased with lead, are identified as inflection points at which the value of bronze coinage *vis-à-vis* silver might have changed.

Several papyrological studies shed light on the devaluation of the bronze currency and the introduction of the new system of reckoning (both covered, in papyrology, by the term *bronze standard*). A bank register from the Herakleopolite nome published by CLARYSSE and THOMPSON (9) reveals that in 235 the banker occasionally charged a small *allagê* of a hemiobol on bronze payments even when bronze was the stipulated medium of payment. FISCHER-BOVET and CLARYSSE (20) reviewed documents previously cited in connection with the introduction of the bronze standard, overturned some of Cadell's datings, and concluded that the traditional date for the monetary transition, 210, remains viable. In a new study of Egyptian grain prices, VON REDEN (57) emphasized the limitations of the data and proposed a model of the evolving relation of silver and bronze currencies essentially based on that of Maresch. GORRE (24) offered an interpretation of *P. dem. Berlin* 13593 (Elephantine, 198), a fictitious marriage contract drawn up on the occasion of a divorce. The goods mentioned are valued according to three different standards, and then these values are added together; in Gorre's view this excludes the adoption of a bronze standard in 210. Yet comparison with earlier demotic marriage contracts shows that the values of metal objects remained stable whereas those valued in bronze currency increased. Gorre inferred a loss of confidence in the bronze currency and concluded that at the time of the contract bronze coinage could be used in three different ways, as equivalent to silver currency, as exchangeable for silver with the payment of an officially defined agio, or as a currency whose value fluctuated for reasons unknown to us. Subsequently GORRE (25) compared *P. dem Berlin* 13593 with a later demotic marriage contract, *P. Turin* 2129 (171) and deduced from the latter that the Grand Mutation introduced a bronze coinage valued at 1: 125 *vis-à-vis* silver. Since this was close to the market ratio of the uncoined metals, the reform essentially eliminated the fiduciary value of Ptolemaic bronze coinage in an attempt to restore public confidence, but the continued rise of prices implies that the reform was unsuccessful.

MARESCH (41) published records of the royal bank of the Herakleopolite nome from the reign of Ptolemy VIII. At the end of each business day, deposits and disbursements in precious metal were converted to their bronze equivalents and the total balance was calculated in bronze. These practices vindicate the use of the term *bronze standard*, which has been vigorously rejected by some numismatists in recent years.

Specific emissions, attributions, and chronologies

In the earliest portrait/eagle coinage of Ptolemy I LORBER (36) identified shared controls linking issues of Alexandria, Cyprus, Sidon, and Tyre. These links date the introduction of the portrait coinage, as well as the surrender of Sidon and Tyre to the year 294, and prove that provincial mints were operating very soon after the recovery of these possessions, contrary to the prevalent view that they first opened under Ptolemy II.

Our understanding of Ptolemaic imperialism advanced through the study of several bronze series issued outside of Egypt. PSOMA (51, 52) connected the so-called Paroreia bronze coinage with the occupation of Macedonia by Ptolemy Ceraunus and redated a Ptolemaic bronze coinage struck at Byzantium to the reign of Ptolemy II, associating it with the Black Sea campaign of the Second

Syrian War. WOLF and LORBER (60) identified a Ptolemaic bronze coinage minted on Sicily in support of Hieron II at an early stage in his career, perhaps c. 264/3 but in any case before any documented relations between Hieron and Alexandria. The latter phases of this coinage are imitations struck by Hieron in West Greek style.

In an article dedicated to the gold coinage of the Theoi Adelphoi, CAVAGNA (7) challenged the idea, first suggested by Mørkholm, that the famous “Letter of Demetrius” (PCZ 59021) implies that Ptolemy Philadelphus reformed his gold coinage not long before 258, and that the gold of the Theoi Adelphoi was contemporary with that of Arsinoe Philadelphus. A review of the evidence led Cavagna to associate the inauguration of the Theoi Adelphoi coinage with the deification of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II in 272. He guessed that minting of this coinage probably ended after the introduction of *mnaieia* of Arsinoe Philadelphus in 261/0. Building on Cavagna’s contribution, OLIVIER and LORBER (45) published die studies of three Ptolemaic gold coinages of the third century, the Theoi Adelphoi gold, the *mnaieia* of Arsinoe Philadelphus, and the principal gold issue of Ptolemy VI depicting his radiate father (Sv. 1117). They cited a papyrological source (*P. Hib.* 1 100) confirming Cavagna’s date for the introduction of the Theoi Adelphoi gold. Metallurgical analyses point to an improvement in gold refining under Ptolemy III and imply that the Theoi Adelphoi and Arsinoe gold, which contain slight impurities, could not have remained in production for long after his accession. Each of the three gold coinages studied displayed a different pattern of production and this, in conjunction with hoards, suggested that the Theoi Adelphoi gold played a role in military finance, the majority of the Arsinoe *mnaieia* were distributed to veterans of the Second Syrian War, and Sv. 1117 was struck specifically for the donative recorded in the Greek text of the Raphia Decree.

In a survey of the Ptolemaic bronze coinage of Tyre, LORBER (33) proposed two major changes to the classifications of Svoronos based on parallels with the denominations of Alexandria: Sv. 834–838, marked with a double cornucopiae and a club, were reattributed from Gaza to Tyre under Ptolemy II, and Sv. 705–711, marked with a club only, were reattributed from Ptolemy II to Ptolemy III. In his own overview of the coinage of Hellenistic Tyre, SAWAYA (53) cited archaeological finds to dispute the reattribution from Gaza to Tyre.

A review of tetradrachms imitating the dated silver of Ptolemais (Ake) by LORBER (40) revealed that the series began with an issue that did not imitate Ptolemais. A hoard of year 32 imitations allowed for the identification of many obverse dies, implying that the issue was sizable. Probably it was struck for military purposes by a petty ruler not subject to Lagid authority, located somewhere to the east of the Ptolemaic kingdom.

LANDVATTER (32) published a die study of the Sarapis and Isis tetradrachms issued mainly by Ptolemy IV. His most interesting result was that the main Alexandrian issue (Sv. 1123–24) was struck from an estimated 22 obverse dies on multiple anvils, implying some pressure for rapid production. Die linkage allowed Landvatter to identify an unmarked issue of Sidon.

The unique portrait tetradrachm of Ptolemy VI struck at Ptolemais was interpreted by BLASIUS (5) in light of the bitter rivalry between the Lagids and the Seleucids. He showed that the legend, largely off the flan, conforms to the standard titulature of Ptolemy VI, King Ptolemy Theos Philometor, and the enigmatic inscription between the eagle’s legs is not a date, but a control abbreviating the names of two moneyers who signed issues of Antiochus VI and Alexander Balas at Ptolemais. Blasius thus placed the portrait tetradrachm in the context of Philometor’s final triumphant campaign in Coele Syria and Phoenicia.

Nearly a century later the autonomous city of Ascalon minted tetradrachms with the portrait of Cleopatra VII, including a previously unknown date found in the Leon Levy excavations of Ascalon, which inspired a new study of the autonomous Ascalonian tetradrachms by GITLER and MASTER (23). OLIVIER and PARISOT-SILLON (46) brought new clarity to the tetradrachms and denarii of Cleopatra and Mark Antony, both of which are associated with Antony’s Armenian campaigns by their presence in the Sarnakunk hoard. Metallurgical analyses indicate that the tetradrachms must be products of the Antioch mint, whereas the drachms were struck from a different metal, presumably emanating from captured Armenian booty. Die studies yield estimates of 41–48 obverse dies for the tetradrachms and 63–c. 80 obverse dies for the denarii; however the authors propose a relatively long period of

production for the tetradrachms (36–32/1) and a shorter one for the denarii (late 34/early 33–32). Both coinages are hybrids of eastern and western practices: their technical features are eastern, but the placing of portraits on both obverse and reverse derives from Roman imperial coinage and symbolizes the equality and collegiality of two allies.

Two authors dealt with base metal coinage of the first century. HOOVER (27) published Levantine lead imitations of the bronze type Sv. 1733, arguing that the prototypes must have been introduced into Coele Syria during the War of the Sceptres and that the imitations were probably required for military finance. His analysis supports the attribution of Sv. 1733 to Cleopatra III and Ptolemy X. PICARD (47) sought to identify the bronze pentadrachm mentioned by Hero of Alexandria. It was the smallest coin of its time and the basic unit of the decimal system introduced in the second century, as recognized by both Milne and Gara. The bronzes of Cleopatra VII with marks of value of 80 and 40 drachms allow the deduction that the pentadrachm was a coin weighing c. 1g and it can be identified with Sv. 1732–1733, varieties that comprise more than 10% of all the Ptolemaic coin finds of the excavations of the Centre d'Études Alexandrines.

Production technique

Through metallurgical analyses DUYRAT and OLIVIER (13) demonstrated that Seleucid and most Ptolemaic gold coins, with the exception of the *trichrysa* and part of the Theoi Adelphoi coinage, were struck from the same stock of metal as Alexander's staters, i.e., gold from the Persian treasures captured during Alexander's eastern campaign. The Alexandria mint refined its gold to a high degree of purity and carefully controlled the weight of its gold coinage, which circulated mainly in Egypt.

FAUCHER's PhD dissertation, updated for publication (17), illuminates many aspects of the production of Egyptian bronze coinage, especially the technology of production and the alloy employed, as determined through metallurgical analyses of coins from different series. FAUCHER revisited certain topics in a separate article (15) with a special emphasis on the effect of high levels of lead in second-century coinage and the phenomenon of molded coins.

A most remarkable archaeological find was the discovery in Karnak temple of the remains of a second-century mint of imitative bronze coins, reported by FAUCHER, COULON, FRANGIN, and GEORGI (18). The finds included a forge, older Ptolemaic coins presumably destined for the melting pot, a strip of unstruck bronze flans from a chapelet mold, and freshly struck imitations of the "large horn Ammon" type of Series 6A. The authors related this operation to a shortage of official currency, perhaps caused by the civil war between Ptolemy VIII and his sister.

Hoards and circulation

The publication of several bronze hoards strengthened the relative chronology of Egyptian bronze coinage in the third and second centuries: the Nag Hammadi hoard by SEIF EL-DIN, SHAHIN, and FAUCHER (55); the Fouad Street hoard by PICARD and FAUCHER (50); the Tell Nowa hoard by FAUCHER (14); and the Karnak Baths hoard by BORAİK and FAUCHER (6).

Other hoard studies mainly involved precious metal coins. LORBER (37) examined Egyptian silver hoards as evidence for the successive currency reforms of Ptolemy I. DUYRAT (11) analyzed the impact of wars on hoard loss in Hellenistic Syria (including Ptolemaic territory) and concluded that the Syrian Wars did not cause any intensification of hoard loss. DUYRAT's investigation of the circulation patterns of Attic- and Ptolemaic-weight coinage (12) fixed the boundary between the Ptolemaic and Seleucid kingdoms at the fortification line of the Beqaa Valley and demonstrated that Ptolemaic Syria and Phoenicia was as impenetrable to foreign coinage as Egypt. GRIGORIAKIS (26) published a hoard from Chios deposited in the final days of Ptolemaic control. BARAG (4) published two second-century hoards from the Hebron area illustrating the penetration of Ptolemaic silver from Cyprus into the Seleucid province of Coele Syria and Phoenicia. SYON, LORBER, and GALILI (56) published silver and bronze hoards recovered from an early first-century shipwreck off the coast of northern Israel. Among these was a hoard of (probably demonetized) Series 8 bronzes which supports the late second century date proposed for the series by Faucher and Shahin.

FAUCHER (16) used hoards and finds at 36 excavation sites to estimate the circulation of Egyptian bronze coins. The results, clearly preliminary, do not entirely agree with what has been inferred from papyri; they suggest that monetization of the *chora* was well under way before the reform of Ptolemy II and that bronze coinage became scarce in the *chora* in the second and first centuries.

JAWORSKI (29, 30) reported finds from the excavations at Tolmeta (ancient Ptolemais) indicating that the coinage of Ptolemaic Cyrenaica remained in circulation until the third or fourth century A.D., and that Egyptian bronzes of Cleopatra VII were introduced to Cyrenaica in the last years of the first century B.C. when the Legio III Cyrenaica was recalled from duty in Thebes.

Iconography

In the field of numismatic iconography the main areas of interest were the legitimating symbolism of early Ptolemaic coin issues and the ever-fascinating prominence of Ptolemaic queens. A frequent theme in both cases was the fusion of Greek and Egyptian ideologies, usually expressed by Greek imagery. WEBER (58) interpreted the ram's head on early Hellenistic coins of Egypt as a representation of the oracular god Ammon of Siwah, to whom Alexander and his companions famously made pilgrimage, and of Amun-Ra of Thebes who was also worshipped at Siwah. Three authors discussed elephant symbolism. LORBER (38) suggested that the elephant headdress worn by Alexander on early Ptolemaic tetradrachms might have an Egyptian aspect deriving from the ritual elephant hunts of Dynasty XVIII pharaohs at Niye, Syria, after their campaigns of conquest in the Near East. For ALONSO TRONCOSO (1) the elephant headdress was a war trophy recalling the defeat of the Indian war elephants by the Macedonian phalanx and thus proclaiming Macedonian ethnic superiority; it also commemorated Ptolemy's victory over Perdiccas. The elephant quadriga on Ptolemy's gold staters repeated the theme of Alexander's victory over India while implying his supernatural power over the forces of nature. SCHNEIDER (54) argued that elephants had become symbols of the power and invincibility of India even before Alexander's eastern campaign, and that Alexander used the elephant as the symbol *par excellence* of his mastery of the eastern world, even adding an *agema* of elephants to the one thousand Macedonians and ten thousand Persians who guarded his throne. Schneider discussed tetradrachms of Ptolemy I portraying Alexander in the elephant *exuviae* in the context of Seleucid and Ptolemaic manipulation of elephant symbolism, mostly with quotes from Goukowsky, and only after consideration of elephant imagery on coins of Seleucus I, an inversion of the actual historical sequence. LORBER (34) surveyed the aegis in Ptolemaic iconography and suggested that it might have an Egyptian as well as a Greek significance, symbolizing the protective aspect of the Horus King. DAHMEN (10) traced the development of coinage under Ptolemy I, noting the first appearance of the mitra of Dionysus as an attribute of the deified Alexander. Though Ptolemy never depicted Alexander wearing the royal diadem, his Alexander images made possible two developments of the 290s, the first portrait of a diademed Alexander on the coinage of Lysimachus, and Ptolemy's own diademed likeness which set the precedent for later royal portraits. PICARD (48) also surveyed the development of coinage under Ptolemy I, highlighting three sources for the iconography: Ptolemy's ties to Alexander, Macedonian tradition, and Ptolemy's personal ambition. The appearance of Ptolemy's portrait on the obverse of his coins, a position traditionally reserved for a deity, announced that the divine king was the only appropriate tutelary divinity for the new kingdom. Picard devoted much attention to the significance of the royal title, which cannot reflect Macedonian kingship and must instead imply that Ptolemy was heir to Alexander in his role as Great King.

FULIŃSKA (21) submitted that while Ptolemaic coins are unfailingly Greek in style, some elements of their imagery are hardly explicable in terms of Greek tradition and experience. These are best understood as expressing the importance of duality and the female factor in Egyptian royal ideology, where they are connected with divine descent, dynastic continuity, and divine protection. These perceptions are traced through four coinages that depict Lagid queens—the Theoi Adelphoi coinage, the Arsinoe Philadelphus coinage, the coinage of Queen Berenice, and the Cypriote bronze issue of Cleopatra VII. Fulińska's commentary on the Arsinoe coinage implies Egyptian sources for the lotus scepter and hints at possible Egyptian interpretations of the lotus finial, noting that the lotus was the national symbol of Upper Egypt and also a symbol of creation and rebirth.

In a paper blending Alexandrian poetry, Cypriote epigraphy, artworks, and coinage, FULIŃSKA (22) proposed Cypriote influence on the association of Ptolemaic queens with Aphrodite. Here she derived the lotus finial of Arsinoe's scepter from Cypriote sources while submitting that the lotus was aimed at both Greek and Egyptian audiences. The *mnaeion* of Arsinoe III Philopator ("possibly the most beautiful coin of the Ptolemies") depicts the queen with elaborate jewelry, and in poetry rich jewelry and especially the stephane were familiar attributes of Aphrodite, so that these details served to identify the queen with the goddess. The Cypriote bronzes depicting Cleopatra VII holding the infant Caesarion recall Egyptian representations of Isis suckling Horus rather than Greek depictions of Aphrodite, which rarely express her maternal aspect. Considering the iconography of Ptolemaic queens from a Cypriote perspective, ANASTASIADES (2) reached rather different conclusions. *Mnaieia* of Arsinoe Philadelphus issued on Cyprus served to bring Cyprus into the sphere of Graeco-Egyptian religious symbolism, emphasizing the legitimacy of Ptolemaic rule over Cyprus and conveying the message that Cyprus was under Egyptian protection. Anastasiades cited two Egyptianizing elements of Arsinoe's coin portraits: The ram's horn makes her a female counterpart of Alexander, with whom she was associated in the dynastic cult, and the lotus bud visible atop her head is a symbol of rebirth and of Arsinoe's apotheosis, identifying her with Isis and drawing a parallel between her marriage to her brother and the marriage of Isis and Osiris. More than two centuries later Cleopatra VII employed the double cornucopiae of Arsinoe Philadelphus on her Cypriote bronze coinage to symbolize her coregency with Caesarion. The attributes of her portrait associate her with Julius Caesar's ancestor Venus and perhaps allude to the statue of Cleopatra erected by Caesar in the temple of Venus Genetrix in the Roman Forum. The symbolism advertised Caesarion's relation to Caesar amid the dangers of the Roman civil war, meaning that the coinage should be dated after Caesar's assassination in 44, rather than immediately after 47 when Caesar returned Cyprus to Ptolemaic rule.

MÜLLER (43) examined the motives for and significance of the sibling marriage of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II to illuminate their self-representation in various media, including the Grand Procession, poetry, cult, and coin imagery. Her discussion of the double portraits of the Theoi Adelphoi coinage dwells on the themes of dual power, family resemblance as an assertion of legitimacy, and large eyes as an expression of divinity. Her analysis of the Arsinoe Philadelphus coinage emphasizes the religious implications of the stephane, which combined sacral and royal aspects in an allusion to the Argead heritage, reinforced by the sceptre, a symbol of royalty. The ram's horn evoked Arsinoe's temple sharing with the Ram of Mendes, but the principal audience of her high-value coins was Greek and for that audience the ram's horn recalled Ammon and Alexander's visit to his oracle at Siwah. In Müller's view the double cornucopiae is not the personal emblem of Arsinoe Philadelphus but rather a symbol of the blessedness of a dual rule, its two horns rising from the lotus representing Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II stemming from the savior god Ptolemy Soter. The contents, representing *tryphe*, fruitfulness, and good fortune, are primarily Dionysian but also implicate Hera and Aphrodite.

IOSSIF and LORBER (28) associated a small detail of the radiate coin portraits of Ptolemy III and V, the decoration of alternating rays, with patterns seen in Egyptian mythological papyri of the Third Intermediate Period. The solar imagery of the coins implicates both kings in the cycle of solar regeneration and identifies them not only with Ra and Horus but with the solar child, whose daily birth recreated the whole cosmos. Both portraits also include military elements relating to Greek kingship as well as to the religiously ordained conquest and control of Syro-Phoenicia. The two themes—the king as benefactor and the king as warrior and protector—are not antithetical but represent two complementary aspects of kingship as conceived by both Greeks and Egyptians.

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CARTHAGE ET L'AFRIQUE DU NORD

Laurent Callegarin

Les publications relatives aux émissions de Carthage et aux monnayages de l'Afrique du Nord utilisant l'écriture punique et/ou néopunique ont conservé un niveau équivalent à celui de la période précédente (47), période qu'ACQUARO ferme par une riche synthèse bibliographique et par l'exposé de quelques problématiques actuelles (1).

Catalogues de collection et ouvrages de synthèse

Hormis quelques études monographiques faites sur la base de collections de musées nationaux, comme celles de PERASSI pour Malte (109), de SOLTANI pour l'Algérie (40, 41), ou de collections privées, comme celle de V. Cammarata dans AMATA (4), on recense un nouveau catalogue d'envergure, après la parution en 2006 de celui de la Banque centrale de Tunisie (46) : il s'agit de celui de la collection de la Banque de Sassari édité par PIRAS (35). Des spécimens monétaires puniques, de façon plus ou moins secondaire, ont été relevés dans les collections du musée archéologique de Zagreb (Croatie) (15, 48), du musée Pushkin (Russie) (25), de l'université Karl-Franzens de Graz (Autriche) (38) et de la fondation KIKPE d'Athènes (34). DOWLER offre également un inventaire des exemplaires puniques détenus par le British Museum (13).

Concernant les ouvrages de synthèse, faisant suite aux monographies de Manfredi (1995) et d'Alexandropoulos (2000/2007), le plus remarquable est celui de VIOLA (45, 49), dont les multiples entrées autorisent un maniement adapté aux besoins de chacun. Mentionnons également le livre de VILLARONGA et BENAGES (44) qui revient sur les émissions hispano-carthaginoises.

Des synthèses historiques relatives au monde punique, utilisant l'instrument monétaire dans leur argumentaire, sont à relever : HOYOS (24) sur les Carthaginois, DE VINCENZO (12) sur la Sicile avant notre ère et FRONDA (18, 50) sur l'Italie du sud durant la deuxième guerre punique.

Les monnayages à légende punique et/ou néopunique

Avant de recenser les travaux portant sur les émissions puniques par zone géographique, il convient de citer les tableaux synoptiques offerts par CAMPO pour l'ensemble du bassin méditerranéen (9) et par ALEXANDROPOULOS pour l'Afrique du Nord (3).

Afrique du Nord

FREY-KUPPER (65) présente une étude préliminaire d'un moule bivalve en pierre, découvert en 2000 lors des fouilles archéologiques de l'université d'Amsterdam à Bir Messaouda (Carthage). Cette pièce exceptionnelle renseigne sur le procédé de coulage de monnaies puniques en bronze des types SNG Cop. 309–313, datées de la dernière phase de la deuxième guerre punique. De son côté, VISONÀ (85, 87) revient à deux reprises sur la production carthaginoise durant la première et la deuxième guerre punique, en rapprochant notamment le type en bronze SNG Cop. 330 de l'expédition sicilienne des années 213-211 a.C.

Les frappes des princes numides font l'objet d'une attention particulière et renouvelée. Leur genèse a été discutée par ALEXANDROPOULOS (51), et leur dispersion reprise de façon exhaustive par VISONÀ (88, avec une Part. II annoncée pour 2014). En raison de l'importante masse monétaire que représentent les émissions dites génériquement « de Massinissa et de ses successeurs » dans l'ensemble de l'Afrique du Nord, l'existence d'un possible atelier en Maurétanie occidentale est envisagée, sans preuve probante, par GOZALBES (68) et EL HARRIF (63).

La connaissance de bon nombre d'ateliers numides et maurétaniens s'est fortement affinée grâce à des études monographiques. Outre l'article stimulant d'ALEXANDROPOULOS (51) sur les débuts du

monnayage de *Iol*, en lien avec les émissions de Syphax, le livre de MANFREDI et MEZZOLANI ANDREOSE (78) offre un panorama complet des émissions de la future capitale de Juba II (74, 75, 76, 77, 80). L'histoire de l'atelier de *Siga*, actif depuis le règne de Syphax, a été revisitée par ALEXANDROPOULOS (53) qui propose d'attribuer les monnaies royales à légende MShTNtS(S)N non seulement à Mastanesosus, mais aussi à l'atelier de *Siga*.

De la même manière, la production de l'atelier monétaire de *Lixus* a bénéficié d'une analyse globale et approfondie menée par CALLEGARIN et RIPOLLÈS (61). Par ailleurs, CALLEGARIN et EL KHAYARI (62) lèvent le mystère centenaire des frappes à légende lue de façon erronée *bb 'l*, en fait *bb 't*, attribuant deux émissions à l'antique cité maurétanienne de *Babba*, future colonie augustéenne, non encore localisée avec certitude. De même, sur la base de la dispersion des monnaies et des descriptions littéraires, MEDEROS (79) propose de localiser l'atelier qui émet les monnaies à légende *šmš* à l'emplacement de la cité maurétanienne de *Banasa*. Enfin, avec une approche plus historiographique, l'atelier de *Tamuda* a bénéficié d'une mise au point par GOZALBES (66).

Plus généralement, les nouveautés concernant les monnayages maurétaniens (production, chronologie et circulation) sont exposées dans CALLEGARIN (60), et dans GOZALBES (67). AMELA clôt le dossier des frappes néopuniques de Maurétanie en revenant sur les émissions royales, parfois bilingues, faites durant les guerres civiles et en soulignant l'influence de Rome (54).

Sicile et Sardaigne

Un bilan critique de l'évolution des émissions carthagoises en Sicile est proposé par COSTA (92). L'auteur discute tous les points polémiques concernant la localisation des premières frappes carthagoises (Groupes I et II de Jenkins & Lewis), leur chronologie (c. 396-390 a.C.), l'identité du lieu de frappe des monnaies d'or du Groupe III (c. 375 a.C.) ou encore celle(s) des bronzes dits siculo-puniques, en essayant de dépasser l'historiographie contemporaine à qui il reproche de survaloriser la dimension militaire pour justifier les émissions carthagoises. CUTRONI TUSA (94), quant à elle, confirme la localisation sicilienne des monnaies des Groupes I et II de Jenkins & Lewis et la datation haute des pièces du Groupe II (c. 396 a.C.). Signalons aussi les deux ouvrages de BUCETI (89, 90), d'où émergent quelques séries puniques au milieu des monnayages grecs de Sicile.

À côté d'une ample frise de l'histoire monétaire de la Sardaigne développée par PIGA (99), on relève deux études ponctuelles et précises, l'une de PIRAS (100), qui propose de réattribuer au territoire sarde la frappe de petit module au type Tête de Korè/Protomé de cheval, et l'autre de VISONÀ (106) à propos des monnaies en électrum, que le numismate date de la rébellion sarde de 241-238 a.C., les rapprochant des frappes de la révolte libyenne contemporaine.

Dépôts, trouvailles de site et circulation monétaire (par zone géographique)

Généralités

En marge des découvertes ponctuelles, on assiste au développement d'une réflexion sur la place et le rôle de la monnaie punique en contexte funéraire. Plusieurs articles, qui reprennent des trouvailles anciennes ou qui en exposent de nouvelles, s'en font l'écho. Parmi eux, retenons ceux d'ARÉVALO (6), de MANFREDI (30), de VERDÚ (43) et de FARISELLI (16). À titre d'exemple, et pour ouvrir sur le domaine de la circulation monétaire, les nécropoles d'Ibiza renferment, outre des monnaies de l'atelier local d'*Ebusus*, des spécimens qui proviennent de Sardaigne (IA et B), de Carthage et de *Iol*.

Afrique du Nord

Davantage que la présentation de nouvelles trouvailles de site ou des dépôts, on recense des travaux de synthèse sur la circulation monétaire soit des émissions d'un atelier particulier, soit sur une aire déterminée. En ce qui concerne les dépôts, BALDUS (55) donne la première édition complète d'un trésor exhumé en 1973 à *Bulla Regia*. Outre une paire de boucles d'oreilles en or et trois statères carthagoises datés d'avant 241 a.C., le trésor, enfoui vers 235 a.C., comprend 127 monnaies carthagoises en billon. Des fouilles menées à Carthage, il convient également d'extraire les modestes trouvailles faites sur la colline de l'Odéon (56) et dans le cimetière vandale (86), dont la fonction reste une question ouverte (perturbation du contexte stratigraphique ou phénomène de résidualité ?).

La publication préliminaire de l'inventaire de la collection numismatique du musée de Tétouan autorise le réexamen des découvertes anciennes, non publiées, faites sur les sites de *Tamuda* et de *Lixus* (69). Toujours en Maurétanie occidentale, notons que c'est grâce à la découverte d'un exemplaire rare à légende *bb't* durant les récentes fouilles de *Volubilis* (64, 62) que l'attribution à la ville préromaine de *Babba* de deux émissions en écriture néopunique a pu être faite et qu'une localisation du centre urbain dans la moyenne vallée du Sebou peut sérieusement être envisagée. À côté des études générales portant sur la circulation monétaire dans l'Extrême-Occident (59, 84), on compte plusieurs contributions relatives à la dispersion des monnaies de *Iol* (72, 81, 82). À l'autre extrémité de l'Afrique du Nord, MANFREDI apporte, grâce à la fouille du Mausolée B de *Sabratha*, un éclairage supplémentaire sur l'apport de la numismatique à l'archéologie (70, 71).

Sicile et Sardaigne

En partant des monnaies de site et des dépôts, la circulation monétaire est abordée à l'échelle de la Sicile, sur une période plus ou moins longue ou pour des émissions précises, à la fois par COSTA (92), par CUTRONI TUSA (94), et surtout par PUGLISI (101, 91, 93) qui, sans compter les trouvailles isolées, prend en compte pas moins de 385 trésors, dont au moins 80 contiennent des monnaies puniques ou siculo-puniques. Sur la base de cette dernière et ample étude, la numismate tente dans un nouvel article une approche quantitative des émissions monétaires (102).

Les autres travaux portent à notre connaissance le fruit des opérations archéologiques de terrain. Se détache, par son ampleur et l'importance des résultats, l'ouvrage de FREY-KUPPER (95), dont les 488 bronzes puniques exhumés en contexte permettent, en s'appuyant sur d'autres trouvailles monétaires faites sur des sites voisins, non seulement de dater les différentes séries, mais également d'isoler des types locaux et de les attribuer à des régions d'émission. Plus limitées, signalons également en Sicile, l'étude de SOLE concernant le lot monétaire issu de la fouille di Capo Soprano à Gela (103, 104) et la mention de spécimens monétaires puniques exhumés dans les nécropoles de Palerme (105) et de Cefalù (96), et sur le site de Ségeste (96). Pour la Sardaigne, citons PAVONI (98) qui recense sur la fouille du forum romain de *Nora* quatre exemplaires puniques.

Malte, Gozo et Pantelleria

Pour les îles sises dans le détroit de Sicile, VISONÀ (110) offre une vision dynamique de la circulation monétaire à Malte et Gozo entre le IV^e et le II^e s. a.C., tandis que PERASSI (108) confirme l'authenticité du trésor (partiel ?) de bronzes numides comprenant 82 monnaies (12 au type Alex. 12 et 70 Alex. 18) et propose de le relier à l'activité du *fanum Iunonis*. Pour Pantelleria, CUTRONI TUSA (107) informe de la trouvaille, à Cala Tramontana, d'un trésor de 3471 monnaies exclusivement du type SNG Cop. 190-201 de Sardaigne enfoui durant la première guerre punique.

Péninsule Ibérique et Gaule méridionale

Parallèlement aux articles de synthèse qui rassemblent les données permettant d'appréhender la circulation des espèces monétaires, notamment celle des émissions carthaginoises et hispano-carthaginoises, sur la longue durée (119, 119, 123, 126, 128) ou sur une période précise (123), des contributions exposent de nouvelles et nombreuses trouvailles, sous forme de dépôts ou de monnaies isolées. Hormis le site d'El Gandul (Séville) qui, grâce à la présence d'un ensemble monétaire comprenant des types SNG Cop. 98, 109-119, 126-127 et 148-151, permet d'envisager une présence militaire carthaginoise dès la fin du IV^e-début du III^e s. a.C. dans le Sud péninsulaire (114, 115), la période de la deuxième guerre punique reste privilégiée avec les découvertes de Cerro Colorado (Málaga) (111), de Villarrubia de los Ojos (Ciudad Real) (113), d'Armuña de Tajuña (Guadalajara) (117, 127), de Los Baños (Murcie) (129), du trésor, sans nom, ni localisation, de la Real Academia de la Historia (118), ou encore celle, non localisée, du trésor X4 (124). Les nombreux dépôts, souvent composés d'éléments hétéroclites en argent (pièces d'orfèvrerie, *hacksilber* et monnaies), amènent à s'interroger sur l'identité des propriétaires (soldats, mercenaires ou alliés indigènes ?), et les trouvailles monétaires isolées sur celle des camps militaires repérés (romains ou carthaginois ?) (120, 112). Un peu en marge, PADRINO (122) s'interroge sur la forte présence de monnaies numides sur l'île d'Ibiza,

présence qui atteste un renforcement des liens entre les pouvoirs royaux et autonomes (cf. le cas de *Iol*) du territoire de l'actuel Algérie et les îles Baléares, comblant ainsi le vide laissé par la chute de Carthage en 146 a.C.

L'ouvrage de synthèse de FEUGÈRE et PY (116, 130) fait le point sur les trouvailles de monnaies puniques et numides en Gaule méditerranéenne.

Italie

Dans leur article sur les « pseudo-ateliers » d'Italie centrale, imitant notamment les monnaies d'*Ebusus*, STANNARD et FREY-KUPPER (132) fournissent, dans les annexes, plusieurs listes de trouvailles de monnaies puniques (provenant de Carthage, de Sicile, de Sardaigne, de péninsule Ibérique et de *Melita*) réparties sur une frange méditerranéenne italienne qui va de Rome à Pompéi. WILLIAMS (133) complète ce panorama avec l'Etrurie méridionale où, entre 264 et 238 a.C., sont recensées de nombreuses monnaies sardo-puniques ; davantage que le résultat d'une véritable circulation monétaire, Visonà (2001) propose d'y voir le reflet d'actes votifs des commerçants navigateurs. Enfin, CRAWFORD (131) tente de recomposer le trésor de Tiriolo (Bruttium) découvert en 1788, document important pour l'histoire économique et militaire de la deuxième guerre punique.

Péninsule balkanique

Tandis que CAMILLERI (135) réalise un inventaire des trouvailles monétaires, notamment puniques, sur le territoire albanais et que BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ (134) évoque la présence de bronzes sardo-puniques sur l'île de Palagruza (Croatie), MANFREDI (136), regroupant l'ensemble des données monétaires disponibles en Europe centrale, en présente une analyse spatiale.

Iconographie et épigraphie

Divers travaux s'intéressent à la fusion « hellénistique » opérée dans les monnayages puniques entre les éléments typologiques grecs et les éléments orientaux ; celle-ci est particulièrement manifeste à l'époque de la deuxième guerre punique dans les monnaies barcides et les monnayages d'Italie et de Sicile sous contrôle carthaginois, avec la claire intention de s'opposer à l'expérience italo-romaine. Dans cet ordre d'idée, peuvent être citées les contributions d'ACQUARO (2) pour les émissions de Carthage, de MANFREDI (29), de PRAG (36) et de GUZZETTA (22) pour celles de Sicile, de CARROCCIO (10) pour l'Italie du sud et de RIPOLLÈS (37) pour l'Ibérie orientale. Plus ciblée, l'étude de LULLIRI (27) interroge les symboles et les lettres employés dans les monnaies sardo-puniques.

Les types monétaires sont étudiés, à la lumière des pratiques cultuelles et des mythes composant le monde du sacré phénicien et punique, par MORA (32), BRIDOUX (58) et OGGIANO (33). Les éléments isiaques sont décortiqués dans BRICAULT (8), notamment pour les émissions d'Afrique du Nord (57) et pour celles de *Cossura* et *Melita* (39), alors que le signe de Tanit fait l'objet d'un examen dans GAUDINA (20). MORA s'intéresse également à l'imaginaire de l'Extrême-Occident partagé par les cités des deux rives du détroit de Gibraltar et gravé sur leurs matrices monétaires (31).

Outre MANFREDI (29) qui étudie la mise en exergue d'une imagerie guerrière par les Barcides, LÓPEZ (26), au travers d'une étude singulière, met l'accent sur la traduction monétaire de la présence des troupes numides en Italie et en Sicile durant la deuxième guerre punique, tandis qu'ALEXANDROPOULOS (52) apprécie la dimension militaire des types royaux numides.

Dans le domaine de l'épigraphie monétaire, RHORFI (83) revient sur les expressions accompagnant le toponyme en écriture punique ou néopunique pour montrer l'existence de cités-États en Maurétanie occidentale.

Analyses archéométriques

Hormis une contribution générale plaidant en faveur de la multiplication des études archéométriques (17), des analyses ponctuelles ont été réalisées par CUTRONI TUSA (94), sur les monnaies puniques en electrum frappées en Sicile et par FREY-KUPPER (95), sur les bronzes puniques de Sicile. De son côté, MANFREDI (28, 73) s'interroge sur les gisements miniers et le circuit d'approvisionnement en métal, en Sardaigne et en Afrique du Nord, qui ont permis les frappes puniques.

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THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

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1. General works and directions of research

This is clearly an important period for Republican numismatics. Michael H. Crawford's standard reference *Roman Republican Coinage* (Cambridge, 1974) was published forty years ago. While for one or two decades after the appearance of *RRC*, scholarship in this field had widely – and often not incorrectly – been conceived of as merely providing footnotes to *RRC*, things have now changed. Finally, the impact which *RRC* made at the time of its publication seems to have been digested. With more and more material evidence becoming available for study to more and more students of the Republican coinage, mainly through the digital revolution (see section 5 below), the speed of research has picked up considerably in the more recent past. These framework conditions facilitated serious efforts to take the subject further in many different areas. As a result, the notion that *RRC* is in need of being updated or replaced in the not too distant future suggests itself.

In the period under review, no relevant monograph on Roman Republican coinage in its entirety has been published. Short introductions to Republican coinage before and after the creation of the denarius respectively were given by BURNETT (53) and WOYTEK (350); POBJOY (245) provided an eminently readable general overview, and EVANS (121) offered some reflections on coins and the archaeology of the Roman Republic.

The memorial volume for Roberto Russo, edited by VAN ALFEN and WITSCHONKE (322), contains a total of 11 papers on Republican numismatics. Among these, a seminal, 170 page study on the anonymous struck bronzes by McCABE (195) – which was inspired by Roberto Russo's research on this topic, see RUSSO (282) – may be singled out. An article in the same volume by WITSCHONKE (338) discusses a considerable number of unpublished varieties of Republican coins from a recently dispersed, most important private collection, which was particularly strong in struck bronze coins and is also published in monographic form by RUSSO and DE FALCO (284).

The coinage of the Late Republic, which had occupied centre stage in the period covered by the previous Survey, has received less attention in the past six years. HARLAN's monograph on the coinage of 81–64 BC (151), a prequel of the author's 1995 publication on the issues of 63–49 BC, is partly flawed by methodological shortcomings like inadequate consideration of the hoard evidence (see the review by McCabe).

By contrast, early Roman coinage was clearly a focus of research in 2008–2013, with some interesting new hoards being published (see section 2). The monograph by COARELLI (72) is among the more important contributions – although it will doubtless cause controversy. The author himself warns his readers in the opening sentence: „Questo non è un libro di numismatica“, and he deserves credit for this warning. In fact, while some of COARELLI's iconographic observations may be regarded as significant – like the identification of the youthful janiform head on the obverse of the *quadrigati* as “Fons”/“Fontus”, the son of Janus – his chronology of the early didrachm series in particular seems unsound. It is hardly possible to date the beginning of the *quadrigatus* production as early as 269 BC, since this would imply minting of this type for more than fifty years, which is inherently implausible. The fragility of COARELLI's high *quadrigatus* chronology also becomes obvious in that his account almost completely bypasses the three didrachm issues *RRC* 25–27 (legend: ROMA): his dating of the latest ROMANO didrachms with Roma and Victory (*RRC* 22/1) to ?272 BC barely leaves room for the three issues, between the Roma/Victory coins and the earliest *quadrigati*. COARELLI's contention that the office of the IIIviri monetales was created as early as 269 BC is equally unconvincing, while his dating of the introduction of the denarius to 215/214 BC may perhaps not be far off the mark (see below).

Among articles in scientific journals, two contributions by BRANSBOURG (46–47) may be highlighted as potentially having a bearing on our general understanding of the Republican series. In the light of his observations, the problem of the re-tariffing of the denarius, at least, will need to be considered

further (see also the article by RUSSO on this point: 283). WOYTEK (347) demonstrates that the full name of the Roman standard gold coin as introduced in the first half of the first century BC was *denarius aureus*. CALLATAÿ (64) illustrates the importance of non-Roman coinages for the monetary economy of the Roman state with examples from Late Hellenistic Asia minor.

A paper on the nature of Roman money by Harris in *JRS* 2006 continues to inspire ancient economists. HARRIS (153) himself re-examined the role of coinage within the wider concept of Roman money, and further pertinent contributions, often with a focus on the importance of credit and its instruments in Roman society, may be mentioned: see HOLLANDER (156), LO CASCIO (184), ROLLINGER (272-274), ROSILLO LOPEZ (276) and VERBOVEN (327).

In general, a large quantity of important Republican material was recently published in sales catalogues: AMELA VALVERDE (8) gathers about 30 more interesting coins from international auctions; DEBERNARDI (93) provides a similar service.

2. Early Roman coinage and the initial phase of the denarius

The period under review saw an increased interest in *aes rude* and cast coinages. For *aes rude*, see BERTOL and FARAC (32: on *RRCH* 142), DOMÍNGUEZ-ARRANZ and GRAN-AYMERICH (105), DRAGO (110) and DUCA (113). VECCHI (325) published a monograph on *aes grave*, intended to replace his 1979 joint publication on the subject with B. K. Thurlow. Further contributions on cast coinages include CRISAFULLI (80: actually not on a piece of *aes signatum*, but a fragment of a *ramo secco* bar), BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ (39) and KOLNÍKOVÁ and SMRŽ (172); see also RANUCCI (258). Of particular relevance for Roman *aes grave* are the two separate small foundation deposits published by JAIA and MOLINARI (164). An unusual third century hoard discovered at ancient Lavinium, containing three pieces of *aes rude* and two fragments of *aes signatum* as well as 39 struck bronze coins of various Italian (and Sicilian) mints – but not of Rome – sheds new light on chronology and on the behaviour of early Roman money in circulation: MOLINARI (207). On terminological aspects related to “*aes signatum*” see CRAWFORD (77). For a thorough typological analysis of the Janus/prow series of *aes grave* and its successors see MORELLO (209).

In excavations at Nora (Sardinia), a hoard of 7 Greek (Neapolis, Cales and Tarentum) and 11 Roman pre-*quadrigatus* didrachms was found, viz. *RRC* 20/1 (1 ex.), 22/1 (4 exx.), 25/1 (2 exx.) and 27/1 (4 exx.): BONETTO *et al.* (41). TORREGROSA YAGO (317) publishes a Second Punic War hoard of 51 silver coins from Spain containing mainly Hispano-Carthaginian and Spanish issues, but also one Roman didrachm *RRC* 25/1 and five *quadrigati*. The hoard seems to have been buried around 215–212 BC; it is unclear if we have a complete record. A pre-publication (without a catalogue) of another mixed hoard from Spain is provided by BRAVO JIMÉNEZ *et al.* (48). It contains Republican pre-denarius silver (*RRC* 22/1 [one halved]; *quadrigati*; one oath scene drachm), as well as Hispano-Carthaginian and Spanish coins, jewellery and scrap metal. On the importance of this attestation of the recently discovered oath scene silver coin type, see also GARCIA BELLIDO (135). LIBERO MANGIERI (181) presents a remarkable hoard of 15 silver coins combining south Italian issues with four Roman didrachms (*RRC* 20, *RRC* 25, two *quadrigati*), one drachm of the *quadrigatus* coinage and a single early sestertius.

VAGI (321) dates *RRC* 13/1 – and associated issues – to the opening phase of the Second Samnite War (326/325 BC) and attributes it to Naples; this is close to COARELLI’s high chronology (72): he proposes a date between 326 and 312 BC and also favours Naples as the mint. BURNETT (55) interprets varieties of the didrachm type *RRC* 25/1 with the legend ROMANO as not being authentic issues of the Roman mint. RICHARDSON (264) explains the depiction on the reverse of the oath scene gold coins (*RRC* 28/1–2 and 29/1–2) as being essentially generic. He suggests that the bearded man on the left may be the Roman *pater patratus*, or at least a *fetialis*, and the man standing on the right the leader of some pacified opponent of Rome. The scene would depict the swearing of an oath attendant on the striking of a *foedus* in general and therefore evoke the concept of *fides*. COARELLI (72) concurs with the identification of the bearded man as the *pater patratus* and proposes to interpret the man with the piglet kneeling in the centre as the *verbenarius*. Still, he thinks that the reverse type should be taken

as referring to a particular moment in early Roman “history” in that it copies the monument on the *sacra via* depicting the *foedus* between Romulus and Titus Tatius (on this group of statues see Serv. ad Aen. 8.641). The objections to RICHARDSON’S reading of the scene by ZOLLSCHAN (356), who argues that the coins do not depict a fetial ritual involving a *pater patratus* connected with a *foedus*, but rather a military *coniuratio*, do not seem conclusive. FACCHINETTI (122) doubts the traditional interpretation of the reverse of the *quadrigati* as being a copy of the sculpture set on top of the roof of the Capitoline temple in 296 BC and points out typological parallels in depictions of the Gigantomachy in Greek vase painting.

Another focus of research was the early denarius and the contemporary bronze coinage – a period for which the classification (and micro-chronology) provided in *RRC* has long been perceived to be not entirely satisfying. While HOLLSTEIN (157) tries to adduce additional arguments in favour of Crawford’s denarius date of 211 BC and GARCIA-BELLIDO (135) even proposes to move the reform down to 209 BC, on the somewhat shaky basis of Spanish find evidence, it appears that a slightly earlier chronology than the one preferred in *RRC* might be the correct one. A date of the reform of c. 214 BC seems to be one of the implications of McCABE’S tentative analysis of the anonymous struck bronze (195); another one is that the old axiom of a concurrent introduction of the denarius and the “sextantal” bronze standard probably needs to be abandoned.

There is a lot of potential in a minute analysis of the styles and varieties of early anonymous denarii, building on the observations by BRINKMAN and DEBERNARDI (49); of course comprehensive die studies would be needed to finally sort out the structure of this confusing series. New material of the early denarius period, mostly from trade, continues to appear: WITSCHONKE (336, 338) publishes two denarii and a sestertius completing the silver of series *RRC* 85 (H). The Sicilian school stresses the importance of Sicilian hoard evidence for the creation of the denarius system: CACCAMO *et al.* (61), RIZZO (267). STOYAS (308) argues that the introduction of the *victoriatus* should be linked with the Roman capture of Capua in 211 BC. Furthermore, he demonstrates that the silver coins *RRC* 101 were struck in Corcyra in c. 199 BC, the Greek monogram of the magistrate responsible for the issue standing for P. Sulpicius Galba, cos. iterum 200 BC, who led military operations across the Adriatic in 200/199 BC; Corcyra was his naval base.

3. Studies on individual issues from the mid-2nd century onwards

SCHAEFER and McCABE (293) propose a conclusive reassessment of two different series of anonymous bronzes featuring a star on the reverse. The interpretation of *RRC* 242/1 and 243/1 put forward by EVANS (120) fails to convince. HOLLSTEIN (159) correctly identifies the figure on the reverse of *RRC* 268 as Quirinus. PANCOTTI (224) revives the 19th-century identification of the rider on the goat on *RRC* 288 as Attis. PASSEHL (229) redates the small, but typologically remarkable issues *RRC* 309 and *RRC* 310, loosely attributed to the period 118–107 BC by Crawford, to 124–122 BC, on prosopographical, stylistic, iconographic and systematic grounds. RYAN (286) explains the types of *RRC* 321 as referring to the first promulgation of a *lex agraria* by Sp. Cassius in 486 BC; the type may have been inspired by the contemporary bills of Saturninus. PASSEHL (228) identifies the mint magistrate responsible for *RRC* 353 (Mn. Fonteius C. f.) with Cicero’s client, for whom the famous speech *pro Fonteio* was composed, by emending the praenomen “M.” in the manuscript tradition accordingly. PASSEHL (230) examines the evidence for the name of the magistrate responsible for *RRC* 377 and convincingly reads his *nomen gentile* as “Vilo(nius)”, rather than Volteius (thus Mommsen, Grueber, Sydenham) or Volumnius (Cichorius, Crawford). DEBERNARDI (96) publishes a die study of *RRC* 398. WOODS (343) proposes to identify the enigmatic head on the obverse of *RRC* 464/1 as that of the sphinx depicted on the reverse of this type; close iconographic analysis, however, reveals that the coiffures of the two heads differ substantially. D’ANGELO and MARTÍN ESQUIVEL (22) confirm Crawford’s date for *RRC* 486; their belief that these coins were not issued by an ordinary moneyer is erroneous. WOODS (344) most unconvincingly suggests that the galloping bull on the reverse of *RRC* 494/24 represents Brutus, the assassin of Caesar (portrayed on the obverse). PASSEHL’S proposal to identify the magistrate CN. LENTVL, responsible for the rare and enigmatic gold staters *RRC* 549, with the moneyer of the series *RRC* 345 (88 BC) is one of the most innovative re-classifications of the reporting period (229).

As for imperial coinages, the modifications proposed by ASSENMAKER (28) for the absolute and relative chronology of Sulla's issues are contradicted by the numismatic evidence for the relevant types (die axes; hoards); on Sulla's issue *RRC* 359 see also DRUMMOND (111). The aureus of Pompey (*RRC* 402) continues to attract interest, but treatments remain largely unconvincing: AMELA VALVERDE (10), DOMES (104), MESIANO (196), PASSEHL (229), TRUNK (319). As was to be expected, Julius Caesar's coinage received a lot of attention, in the wake of the publication of Woytek's *Arma et nummi* – the main reviews of the latter monograph published in the period under review are by CRAWFORD (79), JEHNE (166) and MOLINARI (208). AMELA VALVERDE's treatment of *RRC* 443/1 adds nothing significant (12). WOODS (340) reads the obverse image of this issue, an elephant trampling on a dragon-like snake, as an allegory of the fight between Caesar and Juba I of Numidia, supposing a pun on the king's name via the meaning "*iuba* = snake crest": the latter explanation seems highly implausible, while the allegorical identification of the elephant with Caesar is not new and may be regarded as widely accepted. NOUSEK (219) draws attention to the fact that by using the image of an elephant on this issue, Caesar adapted the iconography of his Roman opponents for his own self-promotion: he took over the traditional family badge of the Caecilii Metelli, at the same time perhaps mocking Pompey's Alexanderism and an ancestor of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was said to have ridden on an elephant through Gallia Narbonensis in 121 BC. BOTRÈ (43) tries to use metallurgical data to support an attribution of the aurei *RRC* 452/1 to Gaul in 50 BC, which is impossible. WOODS's interpretation of the Latin numeral "52" on this Caesarean issue as the finite verb "*iit*" is nonsensical (341). TORDEUR (316) presents a preliminary die study of Caesar's quinarius type *RRC* 452/3. He collected 25 specimens from 10 obv.- and 12 rev.-dies; his attribution and typological interpretation of the issue are doubtless incorrect. In his corpus of medallions and pseudo-medallions, MITTAG (206) publishes two strikes of *RRC* 476/1a (C. Clovius praef.) on large flans from Italian museum collections. As for the quattuorviral portrait issues of 44 BC, SUSPÈNE (310) provides a well-balanced re-examination of the background of the appearance of Caesar's likeness. BERGMANN's contention that the wreath worn by Caesar on the Urban issues of 44 BC is a *corona graminea* cannot be proved, since no ancient depiction of such a wreath is preserved (31, p. 114).

The coinages of Brutus and Cassius are studied by HOCHARD (155), KREILER (176), LAIGNOUX (179) and POPOVITCH (248); the EID MAR issue and its iconographic afterlife are discussed by WALBURG (333) and SCHULZ (295). Among the numerous issues of Mark Antony, AMANDRY (2) treats the Atratinus bronzes *RRC* 530, of which he lists 17 specimens; he believes them to have been struck in Rome in 40/39 BC. OLIVIER and PARISOT-SILLON (222) analyse the issues with portraits of Antony and Cleopatra. PAUNOV (233) publishes one of Antony's rare legionary aurei, a specimen of *RRC* 544/4 from Burgas museum.

4. Organizational and technical aspects

WITSCHONKE (337) offers a synopsis and a new, somewhat speculative interpretation of the various systems of control marks used for Republican coinages; WOYTEK (349) discusses several controversial marks – letters and numerals – on Late Republican denarius types. DEBERNARDI (94) publishes several instructive engravers' errors on Republican denarii.

In *NC* 1969, Crawford conclusively demonstrated that plated denarii of the Republic (with the possible exception of parts of civil war issues produced under emergency circumstances, such as perhaps part of *RRC* 509) were not official products, but merely unofficial contemporary forgeries. The fact that in some cases plated and unplated coins seemingly come from the same die may satisfactorily be explained by the use of transfer dies in the production of false coins. DEBERNARDI (92) disputes this – without adducing substantial evidence to support his highly improbable hypothesis. Crawford's interpretation of the phenomenon should not be doubted.

GEISER and CAPT (140) publish a reverse die for the production of *RRC* 382/1b (C. Naevius Balbus, control mark Q), discovered in the La Tène oppidum of Sarmuz (Switzerland). The conical die is made of bronze and shows residues of silver indicating that it was used to strike coins. Irregularities in the legend suggest classification as a forger's die. GEISER and CAPT unfortunately repeat the erroneous

interpretation of the *pileus* of Vulcan on the reverse of *RRC* 464/2 as a garlanded punch die. For the correct identification and a new general treatment of various technical aspects of Roman coin production see WOYTEK (352). AMELA VALVERDE (16) correctly regards a die from Spain with the obverse type of *RRC* 466 as a forger's tool, and rejects the hypothesis that part of this issue was produced in Spain. He also discusses other related finds from Spain.

Based on results published by Balbi de Caro in the late 1990s, PANCOTTI and CALABRIA (225) interpret serration as a technical necessity, since the alloy used for *serrati* is believed to have been much more brittle than the alloy of non-serrated denarii, due to a lower copper content.

Halved and quartered Republican asses are treated by FELGUERA HERRERA (124) and STANNARD (304).

5. Catalogues of collections

RUSSO and DE FALCO (284) publish not only the 1828 coins from the RBW Collection sold in two NAC auction sales (261), but also the Republican gold coins of this collection offered in 1999 in the Triton III sale (lots 808-851). Among Republican collections dispersed in trade, the JD collection (165) and one marketed as having been assembled by a "Student and his mentor" (309) also deserve mention. A rather small private collection was published by KAMPMANN (168). See also GIOVE (144), PIRAS (243), SCHACHINGER (288: unfortunately unillustrated), *SNG Belgique* (312: *aes grave* and struck bronze: nos 25-48) and VARDANYAN (324: fully illustrated; 461 coins; conspicuous for the presence of 225 coins from the 1945 Sarnakunk hoard, *RRCH* 455).

More significantly, some important public collections of Republican coins have been published online during the reporting period. The British Museum has put up a fully illustrated catalogue of its complete collection of over 12,000 Republican specimens, incorporating the C. A. Hersch bequest: GHEY and LEINS (141). The American Numismatic Society has published 6300 Republican coins, the bulk of its holdings, on the internet at <<http://numismatics.org/search/>>; other museums like the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin and the Musei Capitolini (Rome) have begun efforts to make their Republican holdings digitally available.

6. Hoards and site finds

A major development was the creation of the database "Coin Hoards of the Roman Republic Online" <<http://numismatics.org/chrr/>>, for which see LOCKYEAR and GRUBER (187). It lists hoards mainly from the period 155 BC to AD 2. It is not a coincidence that its time frame corresponds to the period covered in the monograph by LOCKYEAR (185), since the online database originated as the author's personal research database – which, in turn, was based on Crawford's *Roman Republican Coin Hoards* (London, 1969) and extensive notes Crawford had compiled. The digest of "principal" Roman coin hoards by DEPEYROT (101) also contains several Republican hoards.

The monograph by MANGANARO (191) – to be read alongside PUGLISI (251) – is crucial for the Sicilian hoards of the Republican period, especially for the Second Punic War; these books should be consulted in conjunction with the informative review by Burnett. General overviews of patterns of (Republican) hoarding in larger areas of the Empire have been published by RODRÍGUEZ CASANOVA (268-269) and AMELA VALVERDE (11) for Spain, by MIŠKEC (205) for Slovenia, by NAD (216) for Croatia and by TSANGARI (320) for Western Greece. POP (246) republishes several silver hoards from the Sălaj county in Transylvania, some containing Republican coins.

In the reporting period, several Republican hoards already listed in Crawford's *RRCH* have been republished in whole or in part: PARIBENI *et al.* (227) republish Pisa (*RRCH* 102), DEBERNARDI (97) Orzivecchi (*RRCH* 106), BERGAMINI (30) Bevagna (*RRCH* 171). MARCOS ALONSO (192) provides a fully illustrated publication of the El Centenillo hoards of June 1911 and 1929 (*RRCH* 181 and 196 ["Sierra Morena"]). RENDINI *et al.* (262) republish the Montiano hoard (*RRCH* 266). HARDWICK (150) publishes 155 denarii of the mixed Hierapytna hoard *RRCH* 374, rediscovered in the Nicholson Museum, University of Sydney. STOPPIONI (307) republishes Pieve Quinta (*RRCH* 421). SIEGL (300) publishes ten denarii from the Grosspold hoard (*RRCH* 426) in the collection of the Vienna Münzkabinett.

Also, a remarkable number of new hoards was published. Let us first consider hoards containing more or less exclusively Roman Republican material of the denarius period (for earlier hoards, see section 2 above). A Sicilian hoard of 2 denarii, 272 quinarii, 169 sestertii, four bronze coins and gold jewellery down to *RRC* 89/2 is available in a pre-publication by CACCAMO *et al.* (61: no listing). SCHAEFER (290) publishes a purse from north-east Spain: two worn anonymous *victoriati* and five (mostly worn) asses, closing with *RRC* 216/2. BROŻYNA and DYMOWSKI (51) publish a group of five Republican denarii down to *RRC* 364/1. GHINI *et al.* (142) publish a hoard of 152 denarii and quinarii down to *RRC* 394 (74 BC), found during controlled emergency excavations. The excavation hoard of 107 denarii presented by ZIEGERT (355) has the same closing date (no catalogue). FILIPOVA, PAUNOV, BOYADZHIEV *et al.* (127) publish a hoard from Smolyan 1975 (7 denarii and 1 quinarius down to *RRC* 425/1: *IRRCBulg* 61). FOURNIER (130) publishes a hoard of 23 denarii down to *RRC* 452/2 discovered in 2007 during controlled excavations at Thasos. RICHARD RALITE *et al.* (263) publish a purse hoard of 12 denarii down to *RRC* 494/23. PAUNOV (232) republishes the Obzor 1953 hoard (40 denarii down to *RRC* 496/2, including one Dacian imitation). RANUCCI (253) publishes the Foligno 1962 hoard of 156 silver coins (including one denarius of Juba I) to *RRC* 511/3. DOTKOVA (106) publishes the Makotsevo hoard of 44 denarii to *RRC* 544. The Greek denarius hoard published by OECONOMIDES and KOUREBANAS also closes with Antony's legionary issues (221: no catalogue provided).

Some of the newly presented hoards are known to be incomplete, or the publications are problematic in some way. RANUCCI (259) publishes 312 denarii (including one denarius of Juba I) down to *RRC* 523/1a from the large Foligno 1998 hoard, which originally comprised 3039 Republican silver coins: more than 2700 of them were, however, stolen in 2003, before they had been identified. SCHAEFER (289) publishes a summary listing of a hoard of approximately 500 denarii (plus two quinarii and one *victoriat*) closing with *RRC* 233/1, which has apparently been dispersed in trade. GORINI (148) reconstructs 96 denarii and quinarii down to *RRC* 345 of a hoard now merged into the collection of Republican coins in the Museo di Fossombrone (originally the hoard had contained 125 coins). The San Basilio hoard published by GORINI and PEPE (149: 124 silver coins down to *RRC* 396) is known to originally have been larger. PIVIVAROV and ONIŠUK (244) publish a hoard found in 2009 in the village of Pochapi in Western Ukraine: 35 Republican denarii of the 2nd/1st c. BC are mentioned, 8 of which are said to be "barbarous copies" (Dacian, apparently). There is no listing; the chronological range is given as being from *RRC* 216/1 to *RRC* 485.

There are important new mixed hoards of the denarius period. RIPOLLÈS *et al.* (265) publish a silver hoard consisting of 47 Greek, Celtic, Spanish and Roman Republican coins (and fragments of coins), crockery, jewellery and hack-silver. The Republican coins, most of which are chisel-cut, or reduced to halves or quarters, are 17 early denarii (or fragments thereof) and one quinarius. BLANCO JIMÉNEZ (37) publishes 38 coins found in a Roman cinerary urn, viz. one denarius *RRC* 353/1b and 37 bronzes of Gades. KOS and ŽBONA TRKMAN (175) publish a mixed bronze and silver hoard associating 34 Republican with two Norican coins; the latest Roman coin was identified as *RRC* 198B/1b. On an interesting mixed Celtic and Roman hoard now lost see CRAWFORD (78). WALTHALL (334) publishes a small hoard from Morgantina containing seven denarii down to *RRC* 465, one quinarius, one denarius of Juba of Numidia, and perhaps one bronze coin of (Pseudo-?)Massilia.

PROKOPOV, PAUNOV and FILIPOVA (250) publish the Bratya Daskalovi hoard of late Hellenistic (including imitative) tetradrachms and drachms and one denarius *RRC* 282/5. PAUNOV (235) republishes the Georgi Dobrevho hoard of 2000, containing two Republican denarii, *RRC* 216/1 and 325/1a, two imitations of Thasos tetradrachms and one Late Hellenistic tetradrachm of Ilium. PAUNOV (231) reconstructs a part of the Rodina 1964 hoard, which had been kept in a museum in Veliko Tarnovo (until it was stolen): 5 tetradrachms of Maroneia and 49 Republican denarii (down to *RRC* 415/1). MINKOVA (202) publishes the Naydenovo hoard of 6 Republican denarii (to *RRC* 443) and 29 late Hellenistic tetradrachms and imitations. PROKOPOV and PAUNOV (249) publish the Maluk Chardak 1990 hoard of 526 Republican denarii down to *RRC* 528/2b, one imitative denarius, two tetradrachms, as well as a silver bracelet.

For Augustan hoards relevant to the student of Republican coinage, see BILIĆ (35), DEBERNARDI (98), SIDIROPOULOS (299) as well as SORGE *et al.* (301). Among Roman imperial hoards which are

structurally significant for their Republican content, the following deserve mention: ABDY (1), BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ and VOJVODA (42), DEMBSKI (99) and especially IRELAND (163: closing date Nero, but nearly 800 out of c. 1150 pieces are pre-imperial) and VIDA (329: closing date Antoninus Pius, but 136 out of 175 pieces are Republican).

Republican site finds and contributions on Republican circulation patterns cannot be adequately reviewed here due to lack of space, but the exemplary study by FREY-KUPPER (131) must be singled out.

7. The coinage of the Social War - Copies of Republican coinages

The coins of the Italic insurgents of the Social War are included among the documents of Italic languages in CRAWFORD's monumental *Imagines Italicae* (76); on numismatic aspects of the work see BURNETT (56). A hitherto unknown Italic denarius type copying RRC 304/1 is published by CAMPANA (67).

The period under review saw intense research activity regarding the "Dacian" copies of Republican denarii. On the one hand, a lot of new material was published: see DAVIS (82-86), DAVIS and PAUNOV (88), AMELA VALVERDE (20) and the publication of the Davis collection in a sale catalogue (89). DAVIS' website of this material, containing a substantial number of pertinent images, must also be mentioned here (87). On the other hand, new metallurgical data is now available, and there is a lot of discussion on the function of these imitative coinages in the Late Iron Age society of Dacia: see LOCKYEAR (186), MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA (198), WOYTEK *et al.* (353). On Eraviscan denarii, cp. TORBÁGYI (315) and KOLNÍKOVÁ and KOTIGOROŠKO (171).

Roman Republican prototypes of some Celtic coin types of Britain and the continent were studied by SCHEERS (294), WOYTEK (346) and WOODS (342, 345: his identifications do not always stand up to closer scrutiny).

8. Republican coinage in antiquarian literature

SERAFIN PETRILLO (297) publishes the text and coin illustrations of a numismatic manuscript by Pirro Ligorio (1514–1583), which also contains Late Republican material. HOLLSTEIN (160) provides a convincing numismatic analysis of the *Fasti magistratum et triumphorum Romanorum* (1566) by Hubert Goltz (1526–1583).

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FROM AUGUSTUS TO COMMODUS

Richard Abdy

As in previous years it should be noted that a completely exhaustive list of publications involving Roman coinage from Augustus to Commodus is unrealistic. I have tried to add some omissions from the previous Surveys where this has been brought to my attention, and of course I apologise in advance to any colleagues whose papers have been omitted this time round.

Circulation – inside and outside the empire

WALTON's publication (149) had produced a prodigious body of material on the circulation of all periods of Roman Britain from the dataset recorded by the UK's Portable Antiquities Scheme (www.finds.org.uk). Intra-regional circulation areas are plotted to form a microcosm of the empire as a whole during the Principate; denarii dominate the coin finds in the military areas while civilian zones show a preference for aes coinage.

Another area of silver lies just beyond the frontiers since base metal was usually not required in the bullion economies of the 'barbaricum'. The papers of a major conference on the subject at Nieborów in Poland in 2005 have been published BURSCHÉ (27). Many of the archaeological contexts containing the better quality denarii up to the second century AD stretch into Late Antiquity. LIND (93), for example, reviews a 19th-century discovery of a denarius hoard from Gotland which contained 211 first-second century AD denarii with 2 Migration -period gold bracteates. First and second century AD denarii representing the residue from Pomeranian finds preserved in museum collections are recorded by BURSCHÉ (30), together with an update for such finds across the whole of Poland, BURSCHÉ (31). The Danish bog site of Illerup Ådal is a particularly evocative case in point with Antonine or earlier denarii amongst stunning weapons deposits in organic-rich contexts datable to succeeding centuries. It is now the subject of a new comprehensive coin report forming its own volume by BURSCHÉ (28). (See also BURSCHÉ (29) for a wider discussion concerning influx of 2nd century denarii into Denmark). The Illerup Ådal find was probably the results of sacrifice of war gear from a defeated army but denarii finds from less belligerent contexts is handled by BJERG (20) who looks at the settlement contexts on Jutland. A wider view is taken by HORSNÆS (76), covering Danish archaeological contexts in Sealand, Funen as well as Jutland itself. (Reviewed by INGVALDSEN (79)).

At the other end of our period it has always been notoriously difficult to observe the presence of Roman denarii in Britain before it became part of the Roman Empire. (A case in point is the Hallaton hoard dealt with in the Iron Age section of this volume). A recent discovery of a woman's grave from Chesil, Dorset yielded a host of Iron Age grave goods from the late / early first century BC / AD and amongst a set of beads was a denarius Serratus of the 80s BC, pierced to be strung with them; CRAIG-ATKINS *et al.* (46).

Gold aurei were also acceptable in barbarian bullion economies and such finds in Slovakia are covered by BUDAJ and MILITKÝ (25). Far more puzzling are the sestertii favoured over silver coinage in the Western Baltic. Roughly 3,500 finds 2nd – 3rd century sestertii are considered by ZAPOLSKA (167), against just 150 denarii. The Flavian to Antonine periods are best represented and their proliferation was probably connected with the strong amber trade into the Roman Empire. This phenomenon is also noted by BURSCHÉ (26) who sees a particular connection to northern Italy in the third century, given the restricted supply of late sestertii to the more distant provinces. Although commercial connections probably carried most Roman coins beyond the frontiers, another method of transmission was the direct presence of the Roman army on expedition as seen at the site of the Varus battlefield at Kalkriese. BERGER (18) considers the Roman coins of all denominations which were left by the defeated legions in AD 9.

Retreating back across the limes, other area-specific studies recently published also hail from the heavily militarised areas of the Roman Empire. VAN HEESCH (69) looks at the northernmost region of

the continental empire, covering the Mosel to the North Sea during the late first century BC, while the upper Rhine during the first century is covered by MARTIN (100). At the other end of the Rhine-Danube frontier PAUNOV (114) charts the pre Roman and Romanising coin circulation of Moesia and Thrace. GÄZDAC (61) covers the period from the conquest of Dacia under Trajan until the early fourth century, while PETAC (91) looks at the first period up the evacuation of the province by Aurelian.

Mint varia

WOYTEK's (163) *System and product in Roman Mints* is an extremely perceptive excursion into the production process of Roman coinage in the late Republic and early Empire, inspired by a pioneering paper on the subject by R A G Carson. (There is another article by the same author on an inscription just published which also considers the evidence of the contorniate type showing a minting team at work – WOYTEK (165)). WOYTEK (155) also ponders the interchangeable names of Roman gold coinage. In his search for the official terminology the author presents a very useful corpus of literary and epigraphic passages mentioning the coin types.

The Role of the Military

LÓPEZ SÁNCHEZ (95) considers the army units on the legionary coins of Mark Antony and the decision to reprise the type under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Within the empire, there is an examination of the coins from a major site with military connections: the strategic garrison at Nijmegen, discussed by BELIËN (16 & 17) and KEMMERS (83). The site had been established as a springboard into Germany for the campaigns under Augustus, which included the Varus disaster, but which was abandoned in the Batavian revolt of AD 69, a comparable emergency to that of AD 9. Another Roman military site that might have been affected by the Batavian revolt is the fort of De Hoge Woerd – although in this case it perhaps accounted for the relatively late development of the vicus (shown by the spatial distribution of the coin finds) and the site continued throughout the rest of the Roman period. 745 coins from the site (the majority metal detector finds) are considered by KEMMERS (82).

Messages for Regions and Legions

DEPEYROT (51) reviews the role of the military on the iconography of Roman coinage, particularly the emperor's battle role as cavalry officer (especially on types of Domitian and Trajan) ready to mop up the enemy once their ranks have been broken by the legions. VOJVODA and TAPAVIČKI-ILIĆ (148) consider the result of this military effort in the depiction of the captured province on coins during the Principate. An early example of a numismatic commemoration of a province and its army occurs at the start of the reign of Vespasian. The military stronghold of Moesia, whose legions played a key part in the civil wars of AD 69, produced a local coin type in honour of the *exercitus Moesicus*; a denarius whose obverse die is also demonstrated by PAUNOV and DONCHEVA (115) to have been re-used for an aureus with a more generic reverse type (of Victory).

On the theme of political iconography, the promotion of the Republican concept of collegiate power during the principate on coin design is to be found in a paper by PUGLISI (121) with the otherwise enigmatic title of 'The male couple...' For the male-female power couple in imperial coin iconography, the empress on the Julio-Claudian coinage of Lugdunum is considered by MARSURA (99). The Roman foundation myth of Aeneas and its significance in the Augustan narrative of empire is covered by ASSENMAKER (6). There is a more general debate on the importance of Roman Imperial coin types by BECKMANN (9).

There is a major work on the subject of numismatic iconography by NOREÑA (112), with the consistency of the messages and themes compared across the reigns of the Principate. Another more general view of coin iconography is to be found in ELKINS (56), including a synopsis of the history of iconographic studies in numismatics. This includes the more modern approach also seen in earlier work by KEMMERS demonstrating the selection of military-themed coin types supplied to the Nijmegen garrison relative to nearby civilian areas.

The search for evidence of *damnatio* on Roman coins in the high empire is undertaken by SAVIO (135). The coinage of the Principate is also a rich source of ancient architectural themes and this is the subject by a book by HEFNER (72) and an article by ELKINS (57) on the Flavian-Trajanic period with particular consideration of the intended audience for these building representations.

Economy

KESSLER and TEMIN (84) have made an extensive search for spot prices of wheat during the late Republic and Early Empire – a usefully ubiquitous commodity. Wheat prices are also considered by RATHBONE (129) in assembling evidence for changing living standards over time to track the changing fortunes of the empire over the first to third centuries AD.

Omitted from the previous survey was VAN HEESCH's (68) interesting 2007 study of wage payments in the Roman Empire. The supply of small change is further considered in VAN HEESCH (70), who notes that for cash in hand to soldiers in the Julio-Claudian period assess were favoured over semisses or quadrans and also that quadrantes become rarer as Rome becomes more geographically distant. This theme is continued with MCINTOSH and MOORHEAD (97) who plot finds of quadrantes in Britain. These tiny coins are generally considered to be so rare as to be virtually non-existent in Roman Britain. This article covers 34 quadrantes with British findspots, eight of which have been recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

It is the other end of the denominational scale that concerns LO CASCIO (41). Here the use of gold coinage is tracked from its change under Caesar to a regular part of the currency system, its importance demonstrated by Pompeii where gold makes up the majority of the face value of the total coin finds (although the caveats of that emergency situation are considered by ANDREAU (3)). The practicalities of making substantial payments is followed by HARRIS (67), who considers the degree of credit money over and above physical money in the Roman system and its social and legal framework (compared to late 18th century Britain for example which had a more formalised system with a central bank social ties were even more important in antiquity – this theme is explored further by RATHBONE (128)). The problem of credit money is also considered by HOWGEGO (77), who also draws on the significance of the work of BUTCHER and PONTING (35 – see the metallurgy section below) to ponder the degree of economic integration across the empire.

Specialised Studies

Augustus and the Julio-Claudians

2014 was the 2000th anniversary of the death of Augustus which provided the occasion for grand exhibitions at Rome and Paris. There is a catalogue for this, together with an overview of the coinage of the reign, SUSPÈNE (145). Major textbooks on the presentation of the Emperor on the material culture of the age – including coins – have previously been published by LEVICK (90) and POLLINI (118).

Two collection catalogues solely devoted to Augustus have appeared: VOGT (147), as well as CATALLI (42) for the Museo Archaeologico Nazionale, Florence. CATALLI's catalogue also carries scientific analysis of the 478 coins of the collection which are also considered by GORGHINIAN *et al.* (63). As befits a numismatic collection in the quintessential Renaissance city, it is also interesting for the early modern replicas which are also catalogued and analysed. RICH (131) looks at the developing presentation of the first emperor while AMANDRY and BARRANDON (2) examine the formation of the Augustan coinage system during the 20s BC. MORELLO (109) considers the portraits of the first emperor, LEPRI (89) has a paper on the architectural monuments depicted on Augustan coinage, and PEANO (116) looks at the ways his Alpine campaigns were commemorated on the coins. For RAMBACH and WALKER (123) one Augustan aureus type may record a lost Classical artwork, 'Myron's Heifer'. The problem of attribution of Gallic and Spanish mints producing aurei and denarii of Augustus is revisited by SUSPÈNE, BLET-LEMARQUAND and AMANDRY (144) in the light of an obverse die attributed to Patricia in Spain and reverse die attributed to Lugdunum found in the sacred spring of Diana at Nîmes.

CARDONE (39) continues the theme of the *tresviri monetales* also covered in the previous section. IULA (81) looks at the context of the *Princeps Iuventutis* (prince of youth) and *Decursio* (equestrian manoeuvres) coin types under the Julio-Claudians. Another institution of the time was the imperial bodyguard recruited from the Germanic barbarians. On the praetorian camp-type aureus of Claudius, LÓPEZ SÁNCHEZ and HOLLARD (94) identify the long-haired guardsman as one of the Batavians who played a major role in the succession of that emperor.

FABRI (58) discusses the posthumous image of the first empress Livia was syncretised as Ceres on the dupondius type of Claudius, while the ways Nero promoted himself as Augustus's heir on his coinage is covered by GRAU (65). The total coinage in circulation under Nero is estimated by De la Hoz MONTROYA (78). For the whole period, there is now an up to date overview of Julio-Claudian coinage by WOLTERS (151), part of the new Oxford handbook on Greek and Roman coins. (For Neronian countermarking see also PARDINI (113) below). A well-illustrated survey of the coinage of Nero has come out, LEONI (88), part of a series including Trajan and Hadrian.

Civil Wars

A banker's mark on a coin of Galba, an emperor notorious for his uncompromising attitude towards *nummularii*, found in the great Lliria denarius hoard from Spain prompts a discussion by MORANT (108). BUTCHER *et al.* (32), on the coinage of Otho is discussed as part of the metallurgy section below, but the same emperor's public imagery, naturally drawing heavily on the coinage of an otherwise brief and ephemeral reign, is the subject of ROCHE (132).

Flavians

Drawing on his experience with *RIC* II.1, CARRADICE (40) has produced an overview on Flavian coinage for the Oxford Handbook. The new *RIC* contains many new types, including one studied in detail by MITTAG (103). Until recently it was supposed that the first numismatic appearance of a *nimbate* (haloed) Roman emperor was on *sestertii* of Antoninus Pius. A new *sestertius* of Vespasian has come to light showing that the Antonine coin was modelled on a Flavian predecessor. MITTAG (103) examines this coin (now number 80 in the new *RIC* II.1) and its symbolism expressing an eastern peace-bringer with solar overtones.

LACH (85a) examines the gold of Vespasian thought to have been produced at Alexandria at the start of his bid for power. One new Vespasian aureus that did not reach *RIC* II.1 has reverse commenting on the defeat of the First Jewish Revolt and the unusual legend *IVDAEA RECEPTA*. GAMBASH *et al.* (60), examine this specimen and consider the term *recepta*, with its notion of the return to the imperial fold, on pre-Flavian examples of Roman coinage, while the presence of Greek graffiti on the coin suggests eastern mintage – perhaps even on the scene in Judaea itself.

Other Flavian *aes* types examined are the *SPES AVGVSTA* type by SEELENAG (139), while the anonymous mines coinage produced for Dardania is examined alongside archaeological evidence attribution of the crossed-cornucopiae 'Commagene' orichalcum coinage to Rome by BUTTREY (36). Compelling evidence includes hybrid specimens with obverses dies of this series combined with recognised Rome reverse types. In addition there is a distinct western bias to the findspot evidence; for example the thermopolion cashbox at Pompeii. SERAFIN and SERRA (140) look at the coinage of Vespasian through the extensive assemblage of coinage of this period preserved in the Tiber.

Adoptive emperors

The overview of the coinage of Trajan and Hadrian was covered in the new Oxford handbook by BECKMANN (15). Well-illustrated surveys of the types of Trajan and Hadrian have been produced by LEONI (86 & 87). The Trajanic period in particular has seen major catalogue activity in the period of this review: the corpus by WOYTEK (158) in the *Moneta Imperii Romani* (*MIR*) series and the Paris collection (*BNCMER*) catalogue by BESOMBES (19). These have naturally attracted a raft of reviews. This includes BECKMANN (11) who has also looked at Trajan's *COS V* coinage through a die study of the aurei BECKMANN (10), a tricky undated group minted between AD 103-111 and a point where the two Trajan catalogues

clash. CLAY (45) gives a particular incisive review article of WOYTEK which helps us to appreciate the enormity of the undertaking. WOYTEK is also reviewed by DOYEN (53), LUCHELLI (96), SAVIO (136), while WOYTEK (156) himself reviews BESOMBES. METCALF (102) compares both in one review.

The topic of Trajan's 'restoration' of the older denarii is considered by LIND (92) in the context of the Rennweg (Wien) hoard (published in 2004). This hoard had 7 AV and 1261 AR to AD 138, but also still contained a very large component of Republican denarii.

DEPEYROT (52) considers the rich iconography of Trajanic coinage alongside the art and propaganda of the period, while, more specifically, RICCARDI (130) looks at Trajan's use of the gods Hercules, Jupiter and Sol and, in the case of an emperor turned god, PUENTE (122) discusses the use of Nerva's memory on the coinage of his successor. The themes on Trajan's gold coinage are also considered separately by WOYTEK (152) and one particular new type recording the Dacian embassy of AD 102 is looked at in greater detail by WILLIAMS and WOYTEK (150), while WOYTEK (154) also discusses the unique CIRCENS CONST type of AD 98, and Trajan's quadrans type with wolf (WOYTEK (162)). Trajan was one of the greatest imperial builders of ancient Rome, and the study by MARZANO (101) suggests that this emperor's many architectural coin types were seemingly selected for particular audiences by the denomination on which they appeared. The Hadrianic sestertius with a temple appearing in the dramatic scene of the emperor addressing the citizens is examined by CLARIDGE (44 – omitted from previous survey) who cogently argues that this building is the lost temple of Trajan, newly completed and at the moment of its inauguration by the deified emperor's successor.

Beyond architecture, there is a curious Hadrianic coin type that purports to be a sestertius of Hadrian's army series showing the EXERCITVS ALEXANDRI, reported by NICOLINI DE FAZI (111), a follow up to the 1977 paper by same author on the same specimen.

Antonines

The overview of Antonine coins has been covered in the Oxford Handbook by YARROW (166). Apart from HAMER (66), on the imperial couple's allusion to Mars and Venus on coins of Marcus Aurelius, most of this section is composed of studies of Diva Faustina I. There is a book by BECKMANN (12), which provides an exhaustive die-study of her aurei, as well as three articles derived from this research, BECKMANN (8, 13 & 14). BECKMANN (7) publishes three important aureus die links between all the members of the imperial house under Antoninus Pius. These links have implications for the length of production of coinage in the name of Faustina I following her death as well as providing loose dating for the major reverse groups of her gold coinage. This idea is explored in detail in the author's main publication, BECKMANN (12). It is interesting to note that this research confirms the suspicion that production of coinage for Diva Faustina I continued throughout the reign of Antoninus Pius. This point is relevant to DEL BASSO and ZAMBONI (47) who re-date the Fecunditas type of Diva Faustina I from AD 141 to AD 147.

The theme of the deification of Faustina I is continued by HOLLARD (75) and ROWAN (133), while the coins of this deified empress from the Tiber are considered by CHIAPPINI (43). ROWAN (133) examines the unprecedented prominence given to her in the coinage of her husband, and demonstrates this quantitatively through the types listed in hoard evidence, while HOLLARD (75) publishes a new discovery of a medallion type depicting an early manifestation of the trend to assimilate deified empresses with the moon goddess Luna / Diana.

For the reign of Antoninus Pius in general, the frequency of coin types chosen and their implication in audience targeting has been studied by ROWAN (134).

Geographical

Italy: Pompeii

While the coin finds of the five year excavations of Pompeii by Università di Perugia are published and analysed by RANUCCI (126), the ten-year excavation of the Pompeian Regio VI, Insula 1 by the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii (AAP) has also added a wealth of numismatic material, HOBBS (73 & 74). Regio VI is also covered by CANTILENA (37 – reviewed by SAVIO 137), which consists of sixteen insulae and provides a breakdown of coinage in circulation at the time of the eruption. HOBBS (74) makes a detailed study of the coins from below the AD 79 destruction layer. An interesting group

from amongst the pre-AD 79 coinage is the use of imported small change from Massalia (Marseille) and Ebusus (Ibiza), which is then copied locally with increasingly diverging style over time. HOBBS (74) provides a full type catalogue for the imitative series (drawing on previous work by STANNARD (143)). VITALE (146) shows Ebusus coins and their copies make up 59% of the non-Roman small change. The coin finds of Regio I has been covered by GIOVE (62), while much of the recent city-wide Pompeii studies has involved gold coinage (see also Lo CASCIO (41) above and ANDREAU (3) considered shortly). VITALE (146) concentrates on the other end of the numismatic scale; the quadrantes found in Pompeii. Here issues of Augustus persist, making up nearly half of the AD 79 circulation.

CANTILENA (37)'s chronological breakdown of the coinage in use in Pompeii in AD 79 stretches from the 3rd century BC through to the reign of Vespasian (AD 69-79) as expected, but even includes two denarii from the reign of Titus who had only succeeded to power at the end of June AD 79, just two months prior to the traditionally accepted date of the eruption of Vesuvius, 24th August AD 79. ABDY (1) notes that one of these two coins has been recently used to challenge the traditional eruption date, despite its partly legible condition. However, die links and improved photography allow the whole coin to be read and demonstrate its production during July-August 79.

ANDREAU (3) provides a round-up of the coin evidence in the destruction layer of AD 79 and the many previous attempts to draw social significance from the Vesuvian coin finds.

Rest of Italy and Slovenia

Specific period studies of the Tiber finds forming have been mentioned above (SERAFIN and SERRA (140) and CHIAPPINI (43)). In addition two classes of archaeological site provide the opportunity to look at coinage in a ritual context. The family tombs of the Fadienti from near Ferrara from the first and second centuries have yielded copper asses: MORELLI (109). RANUCCI (125 & 127), publishes the collection box from a temple site near Orvieto, still in situ and still containing predominately copper asses together with some silver coins.

For PARDINI (113), the recent excavations on the Palatine in Rome have yielded useful evidence in the dating and purpose of Nero's countermarked coins with NCAPR. Two specimens were recently found in the destruction layer of the great fire of July AD 64.

Coin finds in the Alpine areas of Italy and Slovenia provide the evidence for an earlier phase of countermarked coinage (and the related supply-increasing activities of halving and copying), discussed by RANT (124) in the previous INC proceedings. This concerns the shortage of aes caused by the civil wars over much of the first century BC leading to the countermarking and halving of old Republican bronzes as well as the Augustan aes.

Gaul and Britain

The whole of Roman coinage in Britain (including later periods) has been tackled by MOORHEAD (107), lavishly illustrated in colour with over 800 specimens. A particular theme of Roman base metal coin finds in Britain throughout the second century AD is 'coins of British association'. Although these are minted in Rome, these types seem to have been subject to batch shipments to the province leaving them with a heavy bias towards British findspots (as opposed to the rest of the empire). The findspot statistics for one of the best known examples of Roman coins of British association, the dupondii and asses of Antoninus Pius featuring Britannia has been recently revisited by ROWAN (134). In addition to types currently recognised as being of British association ranging from the reign of Nerva (examined by SHOTTER 141) to the Antonine period, MOORHEAD (106) has also demonstrated that a further type of Faustina II can be added to the list.

The largest Julio-Claudian hoard from Britain: 1153 Roman silver denarii (to AD 63/4) from South Warwickshire is catalogued by IRELAND (80). WOYTEK (159 and 164) has written on some recent finds of irregular bronzes of Trajan from Britain as part of his prodigious studies on the coinage of the emperor. BLAND and LORiot (24) have produced a corpus of the gold coins found in Britain and Ireland up to 2009 ranging in issue date from the 40s BC (Julius Caesar) to the mid-eighth century. MARSURA (98) has collected an extensive list of coins of Roman empresses from throughout the Roman Imperial period (including many from the second century) found in Gaul.

Low Countries

A comprehensive inventory of known hoards and single coin finds from Belgium found to date (from throughout the Roman period) has been published in a number of volumes by DENGIS (49).

Germany / FMRD series / Austria

There are two new FMRD volumes: covering Aachen and neighbouring areas (Nordrhein-Westfalen, Abteilung VI, Band 2/2) as well as Rheinhessen (Rheinland-Pfalz, Abteilung IV, Band 1, Nachtrag 2). In addition, ELKINS (55) has examined an interesting concentration of five finds of the famous Colosseum sestertii type near Frankfurt (am Main). The early Roman site of Magdalensberg (abandoned in the Claudian period) has yielded a large number of coins. KRMNICEK (85) – review by GORINI (64) – has examined a sample of 1,434 Greek, Danubian Celtic and Roman coins and considered the changing nature of the coin circulation (e.g. Celtic coins continued to dominate Augustan contexts).

The great frontier settlement of Carnuntum has recently yielded some countermarked asses of Augustus and an Antonine *limesfalsa*, the subject of a study by DEMBSKI (48).

Balkans

A corpus of denarius hoards found in Romania – some 200 finds amounting to over 25,000 coins – has been compiled by DEPEYROT (50). For Serbia BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ (21) has collected twenty hoards: discovered over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries, the latest coins range from Trajan to Commodus. The same author together with colleagues (BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ and CRNOBRNJA 22; BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ and ARSENIJEVIĆ 23) has produced single reports on two denarius hoards of the first and second centuries: Ušće near Obrenovac and Radalj near Drina respectively. The Ušće hoard consists of 403 denarii, ranging from Tiberius to Marcus Aurelius (AD 167/8). Apart from the coins, the hoard also includes pieces of gold and bronze jewellery. The extant portion of the Radalj hoard consists of 249 denarii and one Cappadocian drachma ending with a Commodus coin of AD 180.

Further south a denarius hoard (63 coins) from an urban context at Messene, Greece is published by SIDEROPOULOS (142). As a denarius hoard closing with the Lugdunum issues of Augustus it is an almost unparalleled find for such an eastern area of the Roman Empire.

The East

ARSLAN and DEVECIOĞLU (5) catalogue an Antonine denarius hoard of 210 coins from Manyas in the region of ancient Bithynia. It spans the reigns of Otho to Antoninus Pius and includes two local silver drachms of Amisus. Another interesting coin of Antoninus Pius was found at Bethsaida, ARAV and SAVAGE (4). It was an aureus from his short period as junior emperor under the final weeks of Hadrian and is a type only recently published.

Miscellaneous Topics

General guides

FERRI (59) has produced a general guide covering coinage from Augustus to Diocletian.

Medallions and other specialist minting

CANTILENA (38) looks at the interesting case of the 4-aureus gold medallion of Augustus, excavated at Pompeii during the 18th century and one of the earliest Roman aureus multiples known. It formed part of a hoard of ordinary coins terminating with a denarius of Vespasian of AD 72-3.

SCHINDEL and WOYTEK (138) note that Nero is the first to produce the seemingly bizarre double bust asses which are also sporadically produced to the end of the second century. These medallic asses (in the sense of some presentational purpose) are also mentioned in CLAY's (45) review of WOYTEK's Trajan corpus where the reviewer cites his own interesting research into these odd pieces. SCHINDEL and WOYTEK (138) write up an exciting new discovery, a prototype for the bi-metallic coins and medallions that would flourish in the second to third century.

The development of the Roman medallion up to the first prolific reign for these unusual artefacts (Hadrian) is catalogued by MITTAG (104), the major publication in this area for this survey. Starting with a version of the C CLOVI dupondius from the time of Julius Caesar struck on oversized flan, it runs up to the large and varied output of Hadrian. MITTAG is primarily concerned with the larger aes medallions; the lower denominations – such as the aforementioned double-bust asses – are often omitted. That medallions could be produced down to the size of semis is shown by the framed specimen cited in VAN HEESCH's (71) review article of MITTAG from his own research on semisses and quadrantes.

Collections

The Hannover and Florence catalogues of Augustus and the Paris catalogue of Trajan have previously been discussed under these emperors. Also from Florence is BANI, BENCI, and VANNI (7), the collection catalogue of the Roman medallions from all periods. There are many fine and important specimens and 71 out of the 228 medals are of the first and second century AD. A general catalogue of the Roman gold held by the national library of Romania, PREDA and PETAC (120), has a number of interesting types, including some previously unpublished specimens of Hadrian. Two collections in Belgrade have important assemblages of quadrantes, the Serbian national collection itself together with the private Fajfrić collection and these have been catalogued by MLADENović and WOYTEK (105).

Metallurgy

There has been a team effort to undertake a major XRF survey of the coinage of Augustus. GORGHINIAN, ESPOSITO, FERRETTI, and CATALLI (63) collected samples from 478 coins of various denomination of the reign and from across various mints. This project also formed part of the previously mentioned Florence catalogue.

LIND (91) considers Nero's reform of the silver coinage in AD 64, and this is now covered in great depth by the new publication by BUTCHER and PONTING (35), an important new textbook in this field. This expands on their paper at the last congress on the subject, BUTCHER and PONTING (33), while PONTING (119) has also introduced much of this recent work in a chapter on a more general book on the Roman Economy. The latest scientific methods have been used to look at the properties of silver from this period, not just the denarius but also the various silver issues from the eastern provinces. The authors see the Neronian debasement as part of a long term convergence of the imperial and provincial silver standards; part of the reason why denarii only join Syrian tetradrachms in any significant quantity in the Levantine circulation from the late first century AD. BUTCHER, PONTING, and MUONA (32) had earlier looked at the silver of Otho and found that the minor debasement previously attributed to Vespasian actually had in origins in that shorter-lived civil war reign. Finally with BUTCHER and PONTING (34) the next stage of these authors' collaboration is broached, examining the denarius throughout most of the second century down to the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

WOYTEK (153) turns to the gold coinage, specifically in the reign of Trajan, the subject of his major corpus discussed earlier, together with team efforts on the silver coinage of the same reign: WOYTEK, UHLIR, ALRAM, SCHREINER, und GRIESSER (157), also WOYTEK, RODRIGUES, CAPP, SCHREINER, FERLONI, RADTKE, REINHOLZ, und ALRAM (160). Another WOYTEK team project, WOYTEK, SCHINDEL, FRÜHMANN, & GRIESSER (161) has made a scientific study of the fascinating case of the earliest surviving Roman bi-metallic coin so far known, minted under Nero and discussed in the medallions section of this survey.

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FMRD touching on hoards of this period:

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DE PERTINAX À LA RÉFORME DE DIOCLÉTIEN (193-294)

Vincent Drost

Travaux généraux

L'ensemble du monnayage du III^e s. est traité de façon remarquable dans le nouvel ouvrage de référence qu'est le *Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* par ABDY (11) pour les Sévères, BLAND (47) pour les années 238-274 et ESTIOT (119) pour la fin du siècle. La synthèse consacrée au système monétaire romain par DEPEYROT (98) accorde également une large place au III^e s., EHLING (114) se concentre sur l'évolution du denier et de l'antoninien dans la première moitié du III^e s., EHLING (114) donne un aperçu général du système monétaire entre 235 et 284, KATSARI (183) s'intéresse aux provinces orientales en étudiant parallèlement monnayages impériaux et provinciaux. La réforme d'Aurélien fait l'objet d'une attention soutenue : CRISAFULLI (87) et HAKAI-ROTENBERG (156) reviennent sur ses tenants et aboutissants, PONTING (249) analyse l'évolution du titre de l'espèce radiée de part et d'autre de la réforme, DEPEYROT (97) insiste sur la démonétisation des anciens antoniniens, relégués au rang de monnaie locale au même titre que les imitations radiées. DOYEN (106) étudie en particulier le système de marquage qui apparaît sous Valérien-Gallien tandis que WOODS (305) et LORiot (201) reviennent sur l'interprétation des marques VSV et RSR au revers de monnaies d'Aurélien et de Carausius.

Une étude quantitative fondée sur le corpus de l'or du III^e s. conduit BLAND (49) à conclure non pas à une baisse des volumes de production mais à un changement dans le modèle de circulation lié au recyclage rapide de ce numéraire ou à sa fuite hors des frontières de l'Empire. À ce propos, BURSCHE (68) interprète les nombreux *aurei* percés ou découpés de Trajan Dèce et de ses prédécesseurs retrouvés sur la côte sud de la Baltique et en Ukraine comme les vestiges du butin pris par les Goths après la bataille d'Abritus en 251 (sur les traces laissées par cette bataille, voir aussi RADOSLAVOVA *et al.*, 251). Dans le même ordre d'idée, DYMOWSKI (110) voit dans l'afflux massif de deniers en Pologne le résultat d'un paiement impérial en échange du maintien de la paix sur la frontière danubienne. Concernant les provinces du Nord-Ouest de l'Empire, KEMMERS (187) démontre l'impact de la solde des militaires sur l'afflux de numéraire en argent. Quant aux grands bronzes, leur place dans la circulation monétaire du III^e s. est analysée par HOYER (178) et PILON (245) au moyen de formules pondérées. Concrètement, la circulation prolongée des imitations radiées jusque dans les années 330 est illustrée par ALLINNE & GUIHARD (21) à partir d'un petit lot de monnaies provenant de contextes archéologiques bien documentés.

Nombreuses sont les publications qui complètent le corpus en signalant des exemplaires rares ou inédits pour les règnes suivants: Septime Sévère (29, 30, 31, 218, 257), Caracalla (143, 273), Maximin le Thrace (101: premier multiple d'or attesté pour ce règne), Philippe (113), Trajan Dèce (243), Valérien/Gallien (172, 301), Gallien seul (125, 163, 300, 302), Quintille (161), Aurélien (164, 165, 166, 171, 287), Tacite (160, 164, 168, 171), Florian (164), Carus (33), Dyarchie/Tétrarchie (126, 127, 128, 142, 170, 212), Postume (162, 167, 169, 252, 276, 279), Marius (289), Victorin (274), Tétricus (278), Carausius (222, 225). L'apparition de matériel nouveau donne l'occasion d'actualiser les corpus existants. On retiendra en particulier le complément à l'ouvrage de Schulte sur le monnayage d'or et les *abschläge* de l'Empire gaulois par SONDERMANN (280), le corpus des antoniniens de Vabalathe et Zénobie par BLAND (46) ou bien celui du monnayage de Julien à Siscia par ESTIOT (117). L'étude, par GUILLEMAIN (155), de quelque 4 800 monnaies frappées à Rome sous Probus dans le trésor de La Venèra va au-delà du simple catalogue de trouvaille pour tendre au corpus. D'autres travaux portent sur des séries plus ponctuelles : monnayage lyonnais de Clodius Albinus en or (197) et en bronze (298) ; antoniniens de Julia Domna au buste sans croissant (144) ; *aurei* de Julia Paula (123) et faux modernes (124) ; antoniniens au nom de Salonin Auguste (147, 275) ; séries légionnaires de Gallien à Milan (285, 288) ; émissions de Carausius associant Dioclétien et Maximien (60).

Certaines séries voient leur attribution ou datation révisée. CLAES (85) propose de rattacher la série de monnaies de consécration pour Commode à un atelier oriental (Alexandrie ?) et de la dater de 195. Les frappes de Gordien III traditionnellement attribuées à Antioche sont réexaminées par MICHAUX (219, 220) et SALGADO (265), lequel propose de voir là les productions d'ateliers de campagne en Mésopotamie. VASIC (293) attribue certaines séries d'antoniniens frappées sous le règne de Trajan Dèce à l'atelier de Viminacium. GĂZDAC (135) apporte de nouveaux arguments pour localiser l'atelier de Régalien à Carnuntum. MAIRAT (208) révisé la chronologie des émissions de Claude II à Siscia et à Milan, infirmant l'idée selon laquelle ce dernier serait resté inactif dans la dernière année du règne. Au contraire, MARGETIĆ (212), à propos de la dernière émission d'*aureliani* de Siscia, envisage une interruption temporaire de la production au moment de la réforme de Dioclétien. La question de la localisation des ateliers au service des usurpateurs gaulois fait toujours débat. Dans un examen approfondi des frappes de 268-269, GRICOURT & HOLLARD (152) situent à Trèves l'atelier principal de Postume, actif tout au long du règne si ce n'est l'intermède d'une *moneta comitatensis* en 268 dans le contexte de la campagne en Italie contre Claude II. L'atelier de Cologne aurait, lui, été ouvert par Postume fin 268 avant de passer aux mains de Lélien en début d'année suivante. KNICKREHM (190) apporte un éclairage nouveau sur les déchets de l'atelier officiel découverts sur la Simeonstiftplatz à Trèves. Parmi les quelques 250 antoniniens identifiés pour Victorin et Tétricus I et II se trouvent mêlés des types attribués aux deux ateliers gaulois. L'auteur voit là la preuve que l'ensemble du personnel monétaire a été réuni à Trèves sous le règne de Tétricus et interprète le lot d'antoniniens de Victorin comme un stock d'anciennes monnaies. Il faut admettre qu'il est difficile de parvenir à des certitudes sur la base de cette seule trouvaille, si importante soit-elle. ABDY (1) revient sur une autre découverte exceptionnelle, celle de l'antoninien de Domitien II provenant du trésor de Chalgrove qui confirme la prise de pouvoir de cet usurpateur éphémère en Gaule en 271.

Catalogues de collections

La surabondance du matériel pour le III^e s. constitue un frein à la publication exhaustive des collections institutionnelles. BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ & BENDŽAREVIĆ (53, 54) publient l'intégralité des quelque 400 exemplaires de la période 218-238 conservés au Musée national de Belgrade. S'y ajoute une trentaine d'acquisitions récentes pour les années 238-285, dont bon nombre de raretés. BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ (52) donne le catalogue de plus de 400 monnaies du III^e s. du Musée archéologique de Split, dont quelques *aurei*. Le fonds du Musée de Sinope (CASEY, 73) est plus modeste pour la période, avec une cinquantaine d'exemplaires. BEN HADJ NACEUR-LOUM (35) publie un petit lot d'une centaine de monnaies des années 235-260 du Musée de Carthage.

La présentation sélective de certaines collections se révèle parfois fort intéressante. BANI *et al.* (32) éditent l'importante collection de médaillons du Musée archéologique de Florence (environ 80 médaillons de bronze du III^e s. et deux multiples d'or de Gallien et de Dioclétien/Maximien). BURSCHÉ (65) et BURSCHÉ & WIEČEK (70) attirent l'attention sur la collection de monnaies d'or du Musée national d'Histoire ukrainienne de Kiev. Outre une cinquantaine d'*aurei*, découpés pour la plupart (à ce sujet, voir RAYNAUD, 254), on relèvera notamment un *quaternio* (?) inédit de Valérien. Dans le cadre d'une présentation générale de la collection de monnaies antiques d'Ossolineum, DEGLER (89) illustre sept *aurei* frappés sous Philippe et Trajan Dèce. LŮZICKÝ (203) donne le décompte par règne de 563 monnaies (de Maximin le Thrace à Carus *et sui*) conservés par la Charles University de Prague. BERDEAUX-LE BRAZIDEC (38) présente les différentes composantes de la collection du Musée Ingres (Montauban) qui comprend notamment une belle sélection de deniers et d'antoniniens.

Enfin, des collections particulières acquises par des musées sont mises en valeur. MEISSONNIER (216) publie l'intégralité de la collection Ernest Bertrand qui est entrée au Musée archéologique de Dijon (163 ex. du III^e s.). METCALF (218) présente une sélection de monnaies issues de la collection Ben Lee Damsky acquise par la Yale University Art Gallery.

Trouvailles (trésors et monnaies de site)

Les travaux d'inventaire de trésors, de monnaies de site ou de trouvailles isolées se poursuivent. Les monnaies du III^e s. y sont généralement fortement représentées. La série des *Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Deutschland* s'enrichit de quatre nouveaux volumes : IV, 1/N2 (149) et IV, 3/6 (250) pour la Rhénanie-Palatinat ; VI, 2/1 (191) et VI, 2/2 (192) pour la Rhénanie du Nord-Westphalie. L'inventaire slovène se dote d'un sixième volume (269) tandis que, de l'autre côté de la frontière, un nouvel opus des *Ritrovamenti monetali di età romana* traite des provinces italiennes de Gorizia et de Trieste (72). Les incessantes découvertes anglaises font l'objet d'inventaires annuels dans le *BNJ* : *Coin Hoards from the British Isles* (12, 20) pour la liste des trésors et *Coin Register* pour une sélection de trouvailles isolées. SHOTTER (272) propose un troisième supplément à l'inventaire des trouvailles dans le Nord-Ouest de l'Angleterre. BLAND & LORiot (51) donnent l'inventaire des trouvailles de monnaies d'or en Angleterre et en Irlande, auquel s'adjoint un appendice sur les nouvelles découvertes en Gaule (voir aussi LORiot, 202). DENGIS (91-95) poursuit activement sa série des *Trouvailles et trésors monétaires en Belgique* avec cinq nouveaux volumes relatifs à l'Antiquité. Les trouvailles roumaines font l'objet d'une attention particulièrement soutenue : inventaire des trésors allant jusqu'au règne d'Aurélien par DEPEYROT & MOISIL (99, 100), trésors et monnaies de site par GĂZDAC (131) et PETAC (241). RUIVO (261) dresse le répertoire des trésors, monnaies de fouille et trouvailles isolées à partir de 215 au Portugal, région pour laquelle les référents manquent. Les inventaires des trésors découverts en Autriche (263) et dans les territoires de l'ex-Yougoslavie (231) sont complétés. Le *Barbaricum* n'est pas en reste avec deux inventaires polonais consacrés à la Silésie (84) et à la Masovie et Podlachie (256) ainsi qu'une étude contextualisée des trouvailles danoises (176).

La thésaurisation, pratique particulièrement répandue tout au long du III^e s., fait l'objet de réflexions d'ordre général (45, 48, 133, 255). BLAND (45, 48) insiste notamment sur l'importance du contexte archéologique pour l'interprétation des trésors et attire l'attention sur la destination potentiellement votive de certains dépôts. Selon DYMOWSKI (109), c'est sans doute le cas de trois fragments de trésors de deniers s'achevant sous Septime Sévère découverts dans la rivière Bzura. JACOT (180) interprète un petit ensemble de monnaies de bronze déposé à l'angle d'un bâtiment comme un possible trésor de consécration de l'édifice. BURSCHE (66, 67) présente deux cas danois atypiques : dépôt d'*aurei* découpés dans une tombe et présence de bourses de soldats aux côtés d'armes sacrifiées.

Pour ce qui est des trésors proprement dits, il faut en premier lieu signaler les publications consacrées à deux des plus importantes accumulations d'or connues pour l'époque romaine. Les quelque 2 500 *aurei* des I^{er} et II^e s. listés dans l'ouvrage de GILLES (146) représentent la quasi-totalité du trésor de la Feldstraße à Trèves, encaisse qui se clôt entre 193 et 196 et dont l'auteur situe l'abandon dans le contexte de la guerre civile qui opposa Septime Sévère à Clodius Albinus en 197. ESTIOT (118) propose une nouvelle reconstitution du trésor corse de Lava avec un catalogue très largement augmenté comptant, outre quelques pièces d'orfèvrerie, environ 450 *aurei* et multiples d'or, ce qui ne représenterait que le tiers de l'ensemble originel. Cette accumulation perdue en mer en 272/273 résulte pour partie de la perception de *donativa* successifs. VAN HEESCH (291) revient quant à lui sur les trésors mixtes du III^e s. mêlant argenterie et monnaies. D'autres trésors présentent une composition atypique. Parmi les 1 251 deniers du trésor de Cluj-Napoca (136) se mêlent un *aureus*, quelques antoniniens et deniers fourrés ainsi qu'une drachme et un bronze provincial. Ce que MESHORER (217) interprète comme la bourse d'un marin ou d'un marchand provenant d'une épave au large des côtes de Carmel associe deniers, monnaies en argent provinciales, bronzes provinciaux et impériaux, et même trois tessères. Les trésors de bronze sont peu nombreux et de faible ampleur (2, 91, 105, 181). La part belle est faite aux trésors de deniers et d'antoniniens/*aureliani*. De gigantesques dépôts récemment découverts et en cours d'étude font l'objet de présentations générales : Frome (226 : plus de 52 000 ex., *tpq* 293) en Angleterre, Pannecé II et Saint-Germain-lès-Arpajon (28 et 108 : autour de 40 000 ex. chacun, essentiellement des antoniniens des années 260-274) en France, ou encore Priboj (221 : plus de 100 kg à l'origine, c. 14 000 ex. récupérés, *tpq* sous Valérien ?) en Serbie. Le projet d'étude des trésors mené par le Musée national de Belgrade a par ailleurs abouti à la publication très complète d'importants ensembles. En Angleterre, deux nouveaux volumes de la série *Coin Hoards from Roman*

Britain (15, 13) apportent pas moins d'une trentaine de nouveaux trésors de la seconde moitié du III^e s., dont certains très importants comme Chalgrove II (207 : c. 4 957 ex., *tpq* 279) ou Gloucester (14 : 15 376 ex., *tpq* 296). Pour ne prendre que quelques exemples d'importants trésors de profils différents, nous pourrions aussi citer Rosenheim (1 289 ex., *tpq* 238/239), Saint-Jean-d'Ardières (107 : 4 110 ex., *tpq* 252), Corneliano Bertario (24 : 1 013 ex., *tpq* 274, ainsi qu'une utile bibliographie des trésors italiens du III^e s.), Fadhiline (264 : 4 887 antoniniens dont une part importante d'imitations radiées, *tpq* 274), Zbelava (284 : 2 567 ex. jusque Probus) ou encore Thoune (120 : 2 304 ex., *tpq* 293). Au total, ce sont près de cent trésors qui ont été publiés au cours des six dernières années. Il n'est naturellement pas possible de tous les citer individuellement et nous en donnons ci-dessous la liste.

TPQ 193-235 : **France** : environs de Reims (105) ; **Belgique** : Eghezée (105), Pommerœul 11 (105), Bellefontaine III (91) ; **Allemagne** : Trèves Feldstraße (146), Rosenheim (193) ; **Autriche** : Carnuntum (134) ; **Italie** : Gavorrano (22) ; **Serbie** : Požarevac (56), Čortanovci (57) ; **Roumanie** : Trestenic (179), Dobrogea (102), Cluj-Napoca (136) ; **Israël** : Carmel (217).

TPQ 235-253 : **Grande-Bretagne**: Cowbit (2) ; **France** : vallée de la Meuse (105), Saint-Jean-d'Ardières (107) ; **Belgique** : Pommerœul 7 (105), Fond-de-Forêt (105) ; **Italie** : Bioggio (180) ; **Serbie** : Mehovine (58), Kalemegdan (88), Supska II (59) ; **Bulgarie** : Durostrum (292) ; **Libye** : Ptolemaïs (181).

TPQ 253-274 : **Grande-Bretagne**: Llanddeiniolen (41), Bungay (236), New Forest (175), M1 Motorway (3), Longford Grange (4), Nomansland (18), Ethy (196), Hambrook (62), Kirton-in-Lindsey I (5) ; **France** : Fourmies (105), environs de Béthune (105), Tourouvre (154), Lava (118), Pannecé II (28), Donzacq (40), département de la Vienne (173) ; **Belgique** : Howardries (105), Merbes-le-Château (239), Bellefontaine I (91), Momignies I (92), environs de Chimay (105), Kester II (105), Eben-Emael (105), Zeebrugge (105) ; **Allemagne** : Remagen (286) ; **Suisse** : Bex-sous-Vent (230) ; **Italie** : Pombia (23, 240), Corneliano Bertario (24) ; **Croatie** : Gornje Taboriste (44) ; **Serbie** : Priboj (221), Supska I (55), Niš (36) ; **Grèce** : Érétrie (282), Chéronée (294) ; **Roumanie** : Râmnicu Vâlcea (103) ; **Turquie** : Alexandrie de Troade (215) ; **Algérie** : Algérie (77), Aïn-Elmarikan (27) ; **Tunisie** : Fadhiline (264), Aïn Bou Deryes (145), Tunisie (75).

TPQ 274-294 : **Grande-Bretagne** (jusqu'en 296): Kirton-in-Lindsey II (6), Stogursey (299), Langley with Hardley (50), Easterton II (223), Chalgrove II (207), South Yorkshire (7), Frampton (19), Breamore A (81), Blunsdon Ridge (224), Breamore B (8), Yate (80), Ashbourne (222, 225), Market Drayton (9), Little Orme III (42), Milbrook (297), Frome (226), Gilmorton (10), Elveden (16), Morecambe Bay (271), Gloucester (14) ; **Portugal** : Beja (248), Sampão (262) ; **France** : Saint-Germain-lès-Arpajon (108), Plourhan II (39), Basse-Rentgen (78), Allègre (281) ; **Allemagne** : Isny (237) ; **Autriche** : Carnuntum (90) ; **Suisse** : Thoune (120) ; **Italie** : Cisterna Grande (148), La Venèra (155) ; **Croatie** : Zbelava (284) ; **Liban** : Bekaa (17).

Quant aux monnaies de site, il est malheureusement impossible de prendre en compte ici les innombrables publications transchronologiques dans lesquelles figurent immanquablement des monnaies du III^e s. Nous nous limiterons à citer les études consacrées à d'importantes agglomérations ou sites pour des pays qui compensent ainsi l'absence d'inventaire systématique des trouvailles. C'est le cas de la France, avec Bliesbruck (153) et Reims (104), ou bien de la Roumanie, avec Apulum (139), Arcobadara (137), Buciumi (132) et Potaissa (247).

Faux-monnayage et imitations

Le III^e s. est une période particulièrement touchée par le phénomène des frappes clandestines, dont on peut ponctuellement approcher les modalités au gré des découvertes. PETERS (242) propose un aperçu général du faux-monnayage en *Britannia*. GĂZDAC (130) et OBERLÄNDER-TĂRNOVEANU

(234) reviennent sur la part importante de deniers fourrés en circulation en Dacie, y compris sur des sites à caractère militaire. D'intéressantes études abordent la question de la localisation ou de l'identification d'ateliers clandestins. PILON & REINERT (246) présentent les ateliers de faux-monnayeurs identifiés au Luxembourg (cinq pour la seconde moitié du III^e s.). En s'appuyant sur les découvertes archéologiques, PILON (244) propose de situer à Châteaubateau le fameux « Atelier II » très actif sous Postume. HOLLARD & PARISOT (174) identifient un nouvel atelier de faussaires à La Croix-Saint-Ouen où ont été découverts scories, tronçons métalliques, flans vierges saucés ou encore empreintes sur plomb d'un *aureus* de Pertinax et d'un antoninien de Postume. La découverte de moules monétaires de l'époque des Sévères pourrait témoigner de l'activité de faux-monnayeurs à Carnuntum (GÄZDAC & HUMER, 138) et à Oedenbourg (BIELLMANN, 43). Le lieu de découverte de la quarantaine de moules d'époque sévérienne conservés à Mayence et publiés par CHAMEROY (74) n'est en revanche pas connu. Quant aux productions elles-mêmes, RAUB & ZWICKER (253) livrent les résultats d'analyses portant sur une centaine de deniers et d'antoniniens coulés.

Parmi les objets insolites, on relèvera ce poids (?) en plomb de forme circulaire portant l'empreinte d'un antoninien de Postume (BOURNE, 61) ou bien cette rondelle, en plomb également, frappée au moyen d'un coin inspiré d'un *aureus* de Septime Sévère (SCHMIDTS, 267). Enfin, GRICOURT (151) souligne l'intérêt que peuvent présenter les imitations en matière de corpus en révélant une imitation d'antoninien de Postume dont le type de revers (VOTA·V·) n'est pas attesté dans le monnayage officiel.

Iconographie

Vecteur de l'idéologie impériale, la monnaie constitue une source historique de premier ordre. Dans un ouvrage sur l'histoire de l'Empire au III^e s., HEKSTER (157) en fait usage pour illustrer son propos. MANDERS (209) fait le chemin inverse en partant de la monnaie pour la resituer dans son contexte économique et politique. NOREÑA (233), lorsqu'il étudie les interconnexions entre représentation, communication et pouvoir jusqu'en 235, fait une large place aux monnaies. PERASSI (240) s'intéresse à l'évolution des portraits et des revers monétaires entre 235 et 260. HEDLUND (158) prend le relais pour les années 260-295, éclairant plus particulièrement les relations entre l'empereur, le Sénat et l'armée.

Pour ce qui est des bustes monétaires, CHRISTOL (82, 83) resitue l'assimilation de Gallien à Hercule dans le contexte des préparatifs de la campagne contre les Goths. ESTIOT (115) identifie une arme de jet, les *plumbatae*, dont la numismatique fournit l'attestation la plus précoce, ceci dès le règne de Probus. OLIVA (235) répertorie les motifs figurant sur les boucliers portés par le même empereur. Quant aux revers, il faut saluer la parution du second tome du *Typenatlas* de SCHMIDT-DICK (266) consacré aux allégories géographiques et aux personnages masculins. MORELLI (227) et GEISSELER (141) abordent des problématiques féminines en s'intéressant respectivement aux représentations de la maternité et aux revers attribués aux impératrices divinisées.

Soulignons enfin l'intérêt porté à l'iconographie monétaire des Sévères. ROWAN (260) étudie de manière très complète le recours aux divinités dans la propagande monétaire sévérienne. LICHTENBERGER (199), dans une étude iconographique générale, a ponctuellement recours à la monnaie. KEMMERS (188) analyse l'évolution des relations entre Caracalla et Geta en s'appuyant sur la documentation numismatique tandis que PANGERL (238) complète la typologie des bustes monétaires des deux princes. ROWAN (258) observe la montée en puissance de Jupiter dans le monnayage de Sévère Alexandre. Le programme idéologique sévérien élaboré sur la patère de Rennes est décrypté par CALIO (71) et MORELLI (229). Les femmes de la *Domus* impériale retiennent également l'attention. ROWAN (259) tente une approche quantitative de la fréquence des types qui leur sont attribués et émet l'hypothèse qu'à Rome, une officine en particulier se consacrait au monnayage à leur effigie. FILIPPINI (121, 122) traite de la place de Julia Domna dans l'iconographie monétaire et des aspects idéologiques du monnayage d'or frappé en son nom. Enfin, LAURIN (195) étudie les deniers frappés pour Plautille à Rome et établit une typologie de ses portraits monétaires.

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LATE ANTIQUITY (AD 294-491)

David Wigg-Wolf

In the last decade or so there has been increased interest in Late Antiquity among ancient scholars, accompanied by a significant change in the way the period is viewed. No longer is it seen purely as a period of crisis, of “decline and fall”, but as an age of transition and transformation, as the world of early Medieval Europe and the incipient Byzantine Empire came into being. At the same time interest in the period among numismatists has grown, reflected above all in the increasing number of publications and analyses of finds of late Roman coins, much facilitated by the fact that the major corpora (*RIC*, *MIR-MIB* etc.) providing the groundwork for identification and analysis have now been published for some time, even if in some cases (e.g. *RIC* vol. 9) they are in need of revision.

That said, this foundation is much enhanced by the publication of two works that stand out in particular and provide exhaustive coverage of the coinage of an emperor and a mint respectively. DROST (45) is a study of the issues struck by and for Maxentius, including analysis of the monetary system, circulation and hoarding, and iconography and ideology, together with a corpus of his coinage that includes imitations and counterfeits. Several articles by the same author cover individual issues, e.g. DROST (43; 44) and ESTIOT/DROST (53). FERRANDO (56) is the second, revised edition of his 1997 corpus of the issues of the mint of Arles/*Arelate*. The basis is a database of more than 25,000 coins from the mint, all checked in photo or original, and the corpus has 1733 entries, all of them illustrated. In contrast to the volumes of *RIC*, the structure of the corpus is consistent throughout the period. It is arranged by emperor, metal and chronology. There are comprehensive indices and concordances to other works, as well as indications of rarity. Particularly for 5th century a great deal of new material is presented. Another area that has seen welcome additions to the library of numismatics basics is the publication of collections. The extensive volume on the collection of the National Museum in Belgrade by VASIĆ (144) is greatly welcome, including as it does information on coins that are no longer in the collection or were offered to the museum but were not purchased. The book also includes more general sections on the organisation of minting, monetary reforms, etc. Other publications of collections include BANI ET AL. (7; 8), BURSCH (21), CASEY ET AL. (26) and PETAC (117); a small collection of medallions and (proto-)contorniates is to be found in ELKINS (52).

At a more general level, the *Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* provides three overviews for Late Antiquity: ABDY (1), MOORHEAD (109) and STAHL (139). KAMPMANN (97) and SEAR (137), both revised versions of earlier catalogues, will primarily be of interest to collectors; the latter covers much the first half of the 4th century, but being arranged by emperor is incomplete and excludes issues for the sons of Constantine struck by the latter during his lifetime. With ERIC II, SUAREZ (141) presents an extensive listing of coin types by emperors for collectors, thereby unfortunately separating coins from the same mint/issue, and all illustrations are of the same size and not to scale. VAN HEESCH (81) discusses control marks and mint administration in the 4th century, and although CARLÀ (24) on the end of gold coinages is mainly concerned with the early medieval period, he also looks at the late Roman background in some detail. GONZÁLEZ GARCIA (71) applies modern monetary theory to “inflation” in the 4th century, HOSTEIN (94) looks at the price of gold, and DE LIGT (101) reconstructs the mechanisms of tax paying in Late Roman Egypt as evidenced by a papyrus of the 360s AD from Oxyrhyncos. The relationship between wages and prices at the time of Diocletian’s Price Edict is the subject of a study by WAGNER (146), while MILWESKI (107) proposes that the Church Fathers can be a useful source for monetary history.

More specifically, GAUTIER (60; 61; 62; 63; 65; 66; 67; 68) assesses various issues, mainly in silver, of the Tetrarchic period and HAHN (80) the coinage of Martinianus from Heraclea. SCHMITT-CADET (136) presents an unpublished bronze for Constantine I and GENEVIÈVE (70) a new Urbs Roma issue from Arles; MOREAUX (112) studies the rare coins of Constantia in the context of a contemporary imitation in the author’s collection, and RAMSKOLD (122) Constantine’s vicennialia issues in the context

of the death of Crispus. SZEWCZYK (142) is able to publish a gold multiple of Constans lost in the theft of 1831 in Paris thanks to a sulphur cast made by Mionnet, while a nine-solidus multiple for Valens is the starting point for VONDROVEC (145) to reconstruct a series of consular solidi and gold medallions struck in either 376 or 378. WELLS (148) provides a useful listing of all bronze issues of the SPES REIPUBLICAE type of Constantius II, and the coinage of Procopius is the subject of articles by HAHN (78; 79) and OLBRICH (113). Issues of Gratian, Aelia Eudoxia and Theodosius II are the subject of contributions by DE HÉNAUT (85), GAMBACORTA (59) and RONDE (132) respectively. Anonymous issues of late-4th century half siliquae are dealt with by BLAND (13). ASOLATI (5) is a series of studies on late antique and early medieval coinage, mainly from northern Italy, covering production and a number of finds, and includes a study of the enigmatic early imperial bronzes marked in the 5th century with LXXXIII and XLII. The latter are also considered by PARDINI (116). Contributions on the coinages of the Germanic successor kingdoms of the Roman West come from LÓPEZ SÁNCHEZ (102) and MAURY AND DOYEN (105).

The anniversary of Constantine's victory at the Milvian Bridge in 312 saw continued interest in his coinage, for example from HOSTEIN (93), PUDILL (119; 120) and WIENAND (151). EHLING (48) includes a fresh look at the Ticinum silver multiple in the Munich collection, as well as a number of other Constantinian issues. The coinage for Constantine's "New Rome" and its coinage is addressed by RAMSKOLD (121), RAMSKOLD AND LENSKE (124) and CASTRIZIO (27). WOODS (153) analyses evidence for the events that led to the murder of Dalmatius and his family after the death of Constantine, rejecting an earlier interpretation by BURGESS (20), who proposed that Constantine had intended to reinstate the Tetrarchy. Tetrarchic ideology and double busts are the subject of GAUTIER (64), the alliance between Maxentius and Maximinus Daia, as well as the latter's Armenian campaigns, of further articles by EHLING (47; 49), who also studied Constantine's claim to descent from Claudius II (46). Works on individual elements of iconography include ELKINS (51) on the camp gate and baldachin, ESTIOT (54) on *plumbatae* or *mattiobarbuli*, lead-weighted darts, and OLBRICH (113) on the significance of the mushroom that appears on some of Procopius' coinage; though his interpretation is refuted by HAHN (79). DE PACE (114) returns to the enigmatic Isis coinage, while KUHN (99) is a more general analysis of imperial representation under Valentinian III.

BOLLARD (17) carried out metal analyses of late Roman bronze medallions. Technical aspects of another late coinage, early 5th century bronzes, are the subject of DEPEYROT (40), a coinage for which ASOLATI AND SALEMI (6) investigated the employment of 3D scanning to record and classify them. GUEST AND COWELL (75) analysed official siliquae and copies from the Hoxne (England) hoard, finding that the copies were probably made from (clippings from) official coins, as was the coating of plated copies. The latter were both foil plated and soft solder cliché types.

CHAMEROY (28) proposes two waves of cast copies of nummi in Egypt, in 312/313 and 316/317, connected to the instability of the civil wars, before Constantine stabilised the situation. RONDE AND HOLLARD (133) publish a rare plated aureus imitation, FARHI (55) lead coinages from 5th-century Palestine. RAMSKOLD (123) draws attention to modern forgeries of Constantine's SPES PVBLICAE coinage of 324. The peculiar phenomenon of halved or cut aurei is covered in several articles by RAYNAUD (126-130), and CASEY (25) presents a lead seal of the joint reign of Constantine and Licinius produced with an official die from the mint at Rome.

Turning to the analysis and publication of coin finds, this is the area that has perhaps seen most activity in the last six years. However, an exhaustive listing of the enormous array of publications is impossible here, and beyond the contributions listed below readers are referred to the recent volumes of the national inventories, for example the various *Fundmünzen* series, or the publications on Belgium in the series *Moneta*. MILITKY'S (106) inventory of finds of ancient coins from Bohemia includes a great deal of important 4th and 5th century material.

The excellent volume of collected papers from a conference in 2009 on the late Roman hacksilber hoard from Traprain Law in southern Scotland, edited by HUNTER AND PAINTER (95), includes a number of important articles related to the subject. ABDY (2) looks at the unusual 5th-century Patching hoard from Britain, BLAND, MOORHEAD AND WALTON (16) the new evidence for late silver coinages in Roman Britain provided by the data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme of England and Wales, GUEST (74)

at silver in 4th/5th-century Britain in its social context, GUGGISBERG (76) at the role of silver as donatives and in non-coin exchange both within and without the Roman Empire, RAU (125) at the role and function of hacksilber and coins in the Barbaricum, and REECE (131) at the role of silver and hacksilber over the generations of “de-Romanisation” at the end of Roman rule.

At a regional level, WALTON (147) is a study of the coin finds from England and Wales recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and presents important new results on the 4th and early 5th centuries. An exhaustive inventory of finds of gold coins from Britain is presented by BLAND AND LORiot (15), and includes Late Roman material as well as a supplement to Lorient’s earlier inventory of gold finds from Gaul and the German provinces. SALÄUN (135) is a further contribution on the widespread phenomenon of the presence of Tetrarchic bronzes from Carthage in significant numbers in Northern Gaul; coin production, supply and use in the late-4th/early-5th centuries in the Northwest, as Roman power waned, is the subject of studies by STROOBANTS (140) and WIGG-WOLF, R.-ALFÖLDI AND FORNECK (150) on Northern Gaul and Germany, and RUSKE (134) on Austria Romana. KRMNICEK (98) studies relations in the patterns of coin circulation between the regions in and bordering the eastern Alps. From France come three important monographs on the coin finds from sites: Bliesbrück, on the Franco-German border, by GRICOURT, NAUMANN AND SCHAUB (72), Reims by DOYEN (41) and Rouen by CHAMEROY (31; together with 30). All three include detailed analyses of the late Roman coins, including studies of the coins in their archaeological contexts. From the Balkans, GAZDAC (69) is a second edition of his work on coin circulation in Dacia and on the Middle and Lower Danube until the death of Constantine I. A study of the circulation of late Roman gold in the Diocese of Dacia is included in VASIĆ’s (144) catalogue of gold and silver from the National Museum in Belgrade, and monetary circulation in Northern Illyricum in the fifth century is the subject of IVANIŠEVIĆ AND STAMENKOVIĆ (96). GUEST (73) has analysed the production and distribution of late Roman bronze in the East.

Shorter presentations of the finds from sites are too numerous to be fully listed here, but among the most useful are WYTHE (154), a review of coin finds from a series of Romano-British temple sites, BILLOIN AND LÉMANT (12) on the archaeological contexts and monetary circulation at a late Roman rural establishment in Northern Gaul, VAN HEESCH (82) on the coin finds from Tournai, WIGG-WOLF (149) on a 5th-century context from Trier, and VAN HEESCH AND GENVIER (84) on finds from the sanctuary at Matagne-la-Grande in Belgium. PARDINI (116) explores monetary circulation in 5th-century Rome on the basis of an archaeological context on the Palatine, LAUWERS (100) is an illustrated catalogue of the finds from the Belgian excavations from Apamea, which produced a significant number of Late Roman and Byzantine coins. A new volume in the series on Zeugma by FRASCONI (58) presents the coin finds, and VAN HEESCH (83) a report on the coins from the fort at the Bahariya oasis in the Western Egyptian desert. From an Egyptian funerary context, 61 coins held in the National Museum of Scotland that are probably finds from graves in Thebes are considered by HOLMES AND O’CONNELL (88), while an important burial site from the other end of the Empire, that of the Frankish king Childerich who was buried in Tournai in 481, is reconsidered by COCHET (35).

Two important volumes are dedicated to late Roman hoards from the respective countries: ABDY ET AL. (3) presents a number of recently found hoards from Britain, TRÉSORS MONÉTAIRES XXIII (143) hoards from France, as well as one hoard from North Africa. DEPEYROT (37; 38; 39) is an extensive study of hoarding of gold and silver plate, but also including coins, across the Empire in the late 4th and 5th centuries, firmly placing the phenomenon in the traditional context of a reaction to the unrest and instability of the Barbarian invasions. Gold hoards from the Balkans are the subject of articles by MIŠKEC (108) on the Emona (Slovenia) hoard of gold multipla of Magnentius and Constans, and PROHÁSZKA (118) on a hoard of solidi from Serbia; publications of silver hoards include GAUTIER (67) on a hoard of Eastern Tetrarchic argentei, while a series of early-5th century finds of siliquae from the Pyrenees are presented by BERDEAUX-LE BRAZIDEC (9), BERDEAUX-LE BRAZIDEC AND HOLLARD (10) (both including lists of single finds of siliquae from the area) and HOLLARD (87), while a hoard of burned siliquae from Alsace are the subject of BIELLMANN (11).

Bronze hoards from the Gallic and German provinces feature in GUIHARD (77) on a find from Saint-Germain-de-Varreville (Normandy), CHAMEROY AND LAMBOT (32), who publish a site from the Ardennes that includes a small Valentinianic bronze hoard, and MOREAUX (110; 111) on a small

complex from Couvin (Namur, Belgium); PÄFFGEN, SCHNETZ, HOFMANN AND TRUTHMANN (115) present a newly recognised parcel from the enormous late-Constantinian hoard from St Maria in Cologne, while from the Middle Rhine BUMB (19) publishes a hoard from Andernach and CHAMEROY (29) one from Mayen, the latter a curious complex that includes a great deal of old material; from the Upper Rhine CHAMEROY AND LAMBOT (33) present two hoards ending 375 and 383/4 from Mulhouse.

MANGANARO (103) focuses on Sicily, the second part of the article dealing with hoards of bronze coins buried in the 4th-5th centuries, and which he connects with Alaric's raids, as well as with three hoards of solidi, which he relates to incursions by the Vandals; CASEY ET AL.'s (26) catalogue of the coins from Side includes two 4th-century hoards dated c. 348 and 354; ELKINS (50) looks at a mid-4th century hoard from the fort at Yotvata in Syria-Palaestina.

Turning outside the Empire, a great deal of work has been done on the outflow of Roman coin to the peoples to the north of the Roman frontier, and the function and significance the coinage enjoyed there. This work is of particular significance, employing anthropological and ethnographical models and methodologies from outside numismatics, and recognising as it does that coinage was not just – if at all – a monetary medium in Barbarian society. Two volumes of papers presented at conferences cover a wide range of topics, including the late Roman/early Medieval period: WOŁOSZYN (152) from a meeting at Cracow, BURSICHE AND CIOLEK (22) from a meeting at Niebórow. BLAND (14) interprets a series of uniface gold medallions from Britain very much in line with the accepted view of such pieces in the European Barbaricum as diplomatic gifts, BRICKSTOCK (18) provides some thoughts on the role of coinage on the northern frontier of Britain in the 4th century. Two case studies from Danish sites are presented by HENRIKSEN (86) on gold coins and other gold objects from the island of Funen, and HORSNÆS (91) from Isker. HORSNÆS (90), from the volume on the Cracow conference, is a more general overview of the Danish material, and she has also turned her attention to imitations of Roman gold (89; 92). CIOLEK (34) focuses on gold coins from the southern Baltic region, FISCHER (57) on the phenomenon of solidus pendants as an indicator of South Scandinavian mercenaries in the Balkans in the 5th century. The number of finds of late Roman material from Ukraine has increased exponentially in recent years, changing our understanding of the Gothic heartland at the Late Antique transition. Unfortunately most of them coins do not come from controlled archaeological contexts, but among the few pieces to be the subject of an academic publication is a gold medallion of Crispus presented by BURSICHE AND MYZGIN (23). Late Roman material also features in the extensive collection of Andrei SERGEEV (138) in the State Historical Museum, Moscow, of a wide range of “Barbarian” imitations of Greek and Roman coins.

The author of the last survey of the Late Roman Period drew attention to the digital age and the manifold opportunities that it holds for numismatics, particularly given the huge amounts of data on coin finds that are now available. Great advances have been made in this respect, and are the subject of a separate section in this survey. Information on online databases covering Late Antiquity can be found there. Work such as WALTON (147) demonstrate the enormous potential that these resources offer, and we can surely look forward to enjoying the fruits of other such enterprises in the coming years.

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LES MONNAYAGES PROVINCIAUX: LES PROVINCES OCCIDENTALES

Laurent Callegarin, Suzanne Frey-Kupper et Vincent Geneviève

Les monnayages romains des provinces d'Occident regroupent « les frappes civiques ou provinciales intégrées fonctionnellement et symboliquement au système romain, mais dont la raison d'être est locale ou régionale et dont l'autorité émettrice n'est pas en premier lieu le pouvoir central romain » (71).

PÉNINSULE IBÉRIQUE

Ce premier chapitre concerne les émissions civiques de l'Hispanie romaine, de la mort de César à l'arrêt total de celles-ci durant le règne de Claude. Bien que l'on ne puisse ignorer l'existence d'émissions à caractère impérial, pour lesquelles on observe un regain d'intérêt – DOMÍNGUEZ et AGUILERA (16) ; CEBRIÁN (6) ; CENTENO (8) ; VILLARONGA et BENAGES (38) –, seules les frappes dites hispano-romaines, c'est-à-dire issues de l'atelier d'un *municipium* ou d'une *colonia*, feront l'objet d'un commentaire.

Catalogues de collections et publications de synthèse

Le livre de RIPOLLÈS (30) est bien davantage qu'une simple version espagnole du *RPC I* (1992) et de ses suppléments 1 (1998) et 2 (2006) : enrichi de nombreuses variantes et d'un catalogue réactualisé des contremarques, c'est aujourd'hui l'ouvrage de référence sur les frappes provinciales romaines d'Hispanie. Ces émissions civiques ont fait l'objet de synthèses, plus ou moins détaillées, publiées sous forme de chapitres d'ouvrage ou d'articles: CHAVES (14), RIPOLLÈS (30) et (31) et VILLARONGA et BENAGES (38).

Le nombre de catalogues de collection est assez faible pour cette période : RIPOLLÈS et ABASCAL (33) ont publié les monnaies hispaniques de la Real Academia de la Historia, et DOMÍNGUEZ et AGUILERA (17) les exemplaires inédits frappés à *Caesar Augusta* du musée de Saragosse.

Les ateliers hispano-romains

Avant de détailler les études monographiques, signalons l'article de HURTADO (24) qui revient de manière précise sur les processus de fabrication monétaire depuis le métal jusqu'à l'estimation des volumes produits à partir d'une étude des coins, en passant par le personnel de l'atelier et la fabrication des matrices. Dans le même registre, CORES, RIPOLLÈS et GOZALBES (15) ont publié un chapelet de trois *asses* d'*Italica* au nom de Tibère (*RPC 65*), montrant que les flans, préparés dans un moule disposant d'alvéoles reliées, étaient frappés avant d'être séparés.

L'ouvrage de CEBRIÁN (7), relatif aux émissions d'*Emerita Augusta*, constitue la seule synthèse monographique publiée durant la période. Il examine tous les aspects numismatiques et traite de façon approfondie le discours monétaire. Dans un article, CEBRIÁN (6) insiste sur la double fonction de certains ateliers coloniaux péninsulaires : les séries dites impériales répondraient aux besoins financiers de l'armée romaine, tandis que les séries proprement civiques, exclusivement en bronze, sont destinées à alimenter le marché hispanique.

GÓMEZ (22) propose un bilan critique sur le monnayage de l'atelier de *Caesar Augusta*, soulignant la circulation complémentaire des frappes des ateliers d'*Emerita Augusta* et de *Caesar Augusta* en direction du Nord-Ouest péninsulaire.

D'autres productions proposent d'affiner ou de réviser l'ordonnancement des séries monétaires. C'est le cas de LÓPEZ SÁNCHEZ (26) qui tente de circonscrire plus précisément la date des émissions de Carthago Nova, notamment *RPC 149* (ca. 28 a.C.) et *RPC 162-164* (ca. 19/18 a.C.), en les rapprochant d'événements historiques militaires. De même, MORENO et QUIÑONES (28) révisent la sériation et la chronologie des émissions de la *Colonia Iulia Traducta*, arrêtées entre 12 et 2 a.C., en partant de la série datable de 6 a.C. où figurent les Césars Caius et Lucius (*RPC 98* et 101-107). Quant à AMELA

(2), il confirme la datation basse des premières séries latines (*RPC* 431 et 432), liées à la création du municipe de *Calagurris*, à savoir *ca.* 27 a.C.

Remarquons enfin l'étude de GARCÍA-BELLIDO (18) qui revient sur les fonctions des frappes impériales et civiques des ateliers d'Hispanie, synthétisant une partie des travaux réalisés dans les années 2000 et publiés dans la revue *Gladius*. Elle insiste sur l'importance de l'atelier de *Caesar Augusta* qui deviendrait à partir de 15 a.C. le centre administratif de l'armée hispanique.

Trouvailles de site, dépôts et circulation monétaire

Les découvertes relatives aux frappes hispaniques sous les Julio-Claudiens, et par conséquent les études qui en découlent, ne se répartissent pas de manière égale sur l'ensemble de la péninsule Ibérique : le quart nord-ouest est largement privilégié, bénéficiant de récentes opérations archéologiques et de la découverte d'archives inédites.

L'examen de la monétarisation du Nord-Ouest a connu un regain d'intérêt ces dernières années, regain qui confirme et amplifie les résultats de Centeno (1987). En insistant sur le fait qu'au début du Principat, et jusqu'au milieu du I^{er} s. a.C., l'usage du métal au poids et de la monnaie frappée est conjoint dans les termes de l'échange monnayé. Différentes études permettent de préciser les approvisionnements monétaires de cette zone qui connut une forte activité militaire à la période augusto-tibérienne. Certains travaux complètent utilement ceux de García-Bellido (2006), comme celui de MARTÍNEZ (27), qui s'inscrit dans le projet "Guerres Cantabres" débuté en 1997, les deux articles de RODRÍGUEZ (35, 36), dont l'un porte sur le trésor de Manzaneda (Oviedo) enfoui vers 16 p.C. (env. 4000-6000 deniers impériaux d'Hispanie et de Lyon), et l'autre sur les archives de la Real Academia de la Historia relatant des découvertes monétaires faites aux XVIII^e-XIX^e s., et surtout celui de GÓMEZ et MORILLO (23) qui livre une contextualisation stratigraphique des trouvailles monétaires du camp de Herrera de Pisuerga (Palencia), où stationna la *legio IIII Macedonica* à partir de 20/15 a.C., durant les guerres cantabres, jusqu'en 39 p.C. Tout en soulignant la part importante des pièces coupées (entre 30 et 40 %), cette dernière étude affine notre connaissance de l'évolution des sources d'approvisionnement monétaire de la région, mettant l'accent sur la prédominance des émissions ibériques locales associées aux monnayages d'argent républicains romains, puis hispano-romains des ateliers de l'Èbre, joints aux émissions gauloises de Nîmes, puis de Lyon (forte présence des types *RIC* I² 205-212, en partie, réattribués à *Calagurris*, comme atelier impérial supplémentaire, par García-Bellido et Blázquez, 2001). Les articles de CENTENO (9, 10, 11), et de VILA (37) complètent le panorama de la monétarisation de l'Ouest péninsulaire, tandis que celui d'ALKAIN, URTEAGA et IBÁÑEZ (1) donne un aperçu de la circulation monétaire sur le littoral basque, et plus particulièrement dans la ville portuaire d'*Oiasso*, au changement d'ère.

Pour les régions littorales de la Tarraconaise, au début du Principat, LLEDÓ (25) montre, en s'appuyant en partie sur l'abondance de divisionnaires dans les émissions des cités et dans les trouvailles archéologiques, que les cités portuaires développent une organisation commerciale complexe qui implique un usage élevé de la monnaie. RAMÓN (29), sur le cas précis de la cité de *Lucentum*, souligne l'extrême faiblesse des frappes extérieures à la péninsule Ibérique et met en exergue la résidualité de bon nombre de spécimens hispano-romains, retrouvés dans des niveaux datés de la fin du II^e s. p.C. Dans l'arrière-pays valencien, sur le site de La Carència, RIPOLLÈS, COLLADO et DELEGIDO (34) mettent en exergue l'importance de la circulation des bronzes hispaniques, essentiellement des *asses* issus de la vallée de l'Èbre. Une approche synthétique de la circulation monétaire dans la Meseta méridionale est donnée par ARÉVALO (3).

Iconographie

Concernant les études associant pouvoir politique et image, celle de ZARROW (39), sur l'absence du portrait d'Auguste sur les monnaies d'*Emporiae* et de *Carteia*, et celle de BELTRÁN (5), sur les images du culte impérial dans les frappes provinciales d'Hispanie, se distinguent. La dimension mémorielle et idéologique est évoquée dans CHAVES (12, 13), à partir de la typologie monétaire d'*Italica*, fortement liée aux personnalités de Scipion et d'Auguste, et dans GARCÍA-BELLIDO (19), où le type du bouclier, plus spécialement lusitanien, apparaît comme une image recomposée du passé.

GAULE

Les études menées entre 2008 et 2013 sur les monnayages provinciaux gaulois n'ont donné lieu qu'à peu d'articles de fond et d'ouvrages de référence. Face à l'impossibilité de recenser et d'évoquer l'intégralité des trouvailles de sites, nous avons limité notre sélection aux travaux les plus significatifs ou novateurs. La contribution la plus remarquable est le colloque en hommage à M. Grant qui s'est tenu en 2007 à Saragosse (Espagne) et publié par GARCÍA-BELLIDO, MOSTALAC et JIMÉNEZ (20) en 2008 dont plusieurs titres évoqués dans cette review sont extraits.

Parmi les travaux généraux, l'article de AMANDRY et BARRANDON (†) (40) synthétise et réactualise des articles anciennement publiés par les auteurs. BRENTCHALOFF (43) complète son étude des monnaies des fouilles du camp de la flotte d'Agrippa à Fréjus (Var) par un bilan sur les principales productions provinciales du sud de la Gaule, et plus particulièrement celles de Cavaillon / *Cabellio* (RPC 527-530), Antibes / *Antipolis* (RPC 531-532) et Fréjus / *Forum Iulii* (RPC 534), qui augmente très largement les quantités connues et publiées dans RPC I et ses suppléments. Ces derniers monnayages, ainsi que d'autres produits en Gaule antérieurement au règne d'Auguste, sont aussi quantifiés et localisés dans FEUGÈRE et PY (44).

Concernant le monnayage de Nîmes/*Nemausus*, la découverte la plus exceptionnelle de ces dernières années est celle d'un coin de droit officiel appartenant au premier type (RPC 523) émis par l'atelier, trouvé lors de prospections dans le département de la Lozère, et publié par RICHARD-RALITE, GENÈVRIER et VINCENT (49). BESOMBES (42) revient quant à lui sur le classement de la première émission nîmoise en divisant la série dite « légère » (RPC 523) en deux groupes différents, sur la base du style des droits. Le nouveau type défini pourrait témoigner d'une véritable émission inaugurale des monnaies de Nîmes dès 16-15 a.C. Une synthèse sur ces monnayages et l'histoire de la ville est publiée par SUSPÈNE (50). La thèse monumentale de WERZ (51) sur les contremarques dans la vallée du Rhin, désormais disponible en ligne (<http://publikationen.uni-frankfurt.de/volltexte/2009/6893>), recense, entre autres, toutes les variantes connues apposées sur les produits de cet atelier. GENEVIÈVE (47) met en exergue une production de monnaies coulées au type de Nîmes en Aquitaine atlantique, concentrée autour du site de Barzan (Charente-Maritime). Ces « imitations » sont datées, sur la base de contextes archéologiques stratifiés, des années 90-110 !

Le bronze d'Octave à la « tête de bélier » (RPC 533) que M. Grant attribuait anciennement à la colonie d'Orange / *Arausio* est maintenant donné à Toulouse / *Tolosa*, en Narbonnaise occidentale, par GENEVIÈVE (45) et (46) sur la base des quantités retrouvées dans et autour de cette ville ainsi qu'à l'appui de quelques hypothèses archéologiques.

Parmi les émissions du nord-est de la Gaule, BELIËN (41) revient sur la production et la datation des bronzes *Germanus Indutilli L.* (RPC 508), qu'il envisage sur plusieurs sites différents de Gaule Belgique vers 10 a.C. La circulation de quelques monnayages provinciaux est évoquée par MARTIN (48) en Gaule de l'Est.

ITALIE, SICILE ET ÎLES ATTENANTES

Pour l'Italie, la Sicile et îles attenantes, les émissions civiques du second triumvirat jusqu'à l'époque tibérienne sont incluses. Peu d'études sont consacrées aux monnaies provinciales ce qui est partiellement dû au fait que le nombre de types monétaires est relativement modeste comparé à celui des époques précédentes. Ceci vaut particulièrement pour l'Italie où seule *Paestum* a frappé jusqu'à Tibère (52). Les contributions les plus substantielles sont issues soit d'études de coins (52), soit d'études de trouvailles monétaires dont peuvent résulter des précisions chronologiques et une meilleure compréhension des systèmes monétaires (54, 63 et 64 notamment) et des aires de circulation.

Catalogues de collections et publications de synthèse

Le recensement de PERASSI des monnaies de *Melite* et de *Gaulos* issues de la *Heritage Malta's Numismatic Collection*, conservée au National Archaeological Museum de La Vallette inclut quatre exemplaires du type RPC 672 et trois du type RPC 673 de Malte appartenant à l'époque triumvirale (62). À l'exception de cette étude, aucune nouvelle publication de collections publiques

ou privées contenant un nombre conséquent de pièces provinciales n'est à signaler. Dans le *Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage*, WOYTEK consacre un commentaire succinct aux frappes du préteur Oppius (*RRC* 550) et du préfet Clovius (*RRC* 776) et les valorise comme précurseurs des dénominations en orichalque créées lors de la réforme monétaire d'Auguste en 23 a.C. (66). Le manuel de monnaies siciliennes pour collectionneurs rédigé par HOOVER inclut des types du début de la période triumvirale (57).

Les ateliers d'Italie et de Sicile

Pour l'Italie, CARBONE (52) publie une étude de coins des frappes de *Paestum* datées entre le I^{er} s. a.C. et Tibère. Il observe une augmentation de la production sous Auguste, notamment avec les monnaies de *Minea* qu'il attribue à cette période et une diminution à l'époque tibérienne. STANNARD et CARBONE présentent une étude de coins des imitations de l'atelier Pseudo-*Panormos* / *Paestum* (65) montrant que l'activité d'imitation s'arrête avant l'époque impériale. Les découvertes de monnaies aux types *Divos Iulius*, notamment d'imitations, sur plusieurs sites d'Italie et au Magdalensberg en *Noricum* ne permettent pas de résoudre leur attribution à un atelier monétaire, mais favorisent au moins la localisation de leur production en Italie, y compris pour leurs prototypes (voir le paragraphe dédié aux trouvailles monétaires).

À partir de l'étude des contextes stratigraphiques de Monte Iato en Sicile occidentale et d'un recensement systématique de fonds de collection, FREY-KUPPER (54) examine le monnayage de *Panormos* notamment. Les chronologies proposées dans *RPC* sont précisées et aux as sont attribués des *semiss* auparavant datés « *post* 241/210 a.C. », soit par manque de portraits impériaux, soit par absence d'un ethnique. La division en unités et demis (as – *semiss*) s'inscrit en fait dans une tradition remontant au I^{er} s. a.C.

CRISÀ (53) et GULLETTA (55) présentent les frappes de *Tyndaris* et discutent l'attribution difficile des as sans ethnique d'époque augustéenne et d'attribution incertaine (*RPC* 627 et 668). MANGANARO (60, 61) reprend le monnayage d'*Enna* dont il attribue les dernières monnaies à l'époque triumvirale, à juste titre car la mention du *municipium* de *Henna* ne laisse guère d'autre choix, malgré les tentatives récentes de datations précoces (fin du III^e s. a.C.) sur des bases iconographiques et stylistiques.

Trouvailles de site, dépôts et circulation monétaire

RANUCCI (64) discute 18 imitations *Divos Iulius* (toutes *RPC* 620) appartenant au *thesaurus* de *Volsinii*, probablement déposées au début du Principat au moment de l'ajout d'un nouveau lot de monnaies au trésor. Le *thesaurus* consiste en une *theke* en pierre découverte près de l'autel du sanctuaire local et la majorité des pièces sont des as républicains de la première moitié du II^e s. a.C. mêlés à des restes organiques d'un sacrifice. L'auteur avance l'hypothèse convaincante d'un rituel expiatoire (*piaculum*) effectué entre 39 a.C. et la première époque impériale. La thésaurisation se poursuit au moins jusqu'en 15 a.C. Les imitations *Divos Iulius* attestent la présence du type dans les alentours de Pérouse ; à celles-ci l'auteur rajoute un ensemble de 25 pièces dans la *stips* de Mandoletto découvert en 1710 également près de Pérouse. Parmi les monnaies de Pompéi, Regio VI, Insula 1, HOBBS (56) inventorie un as coupé en deux de Sextus Pompée (*RRC* 479/1) et au moins une pièce entière cachés parmi les as indéterminés (n° 800, présenté comme probable *RRC* 217/2). Quatre monnaies sont des as aux types *Divos Iulius*, deux à la tête de César (*RPC* 620) et deux autres à la couronne (*RPC* 621). À part un bronze du dernier type (n° 1042), toutes sont des imitations. À celles-ci s'ajoute un exemplaire supplémentaire du type *RPC* 620, également une imitation, coupée en deux, décrite à tort comme un as de Nîmes (n° 1047). Comparé à la masse d'as républicains à Pompéi, leur quantité est faible, ce qui confirme leur production plus au nord de l'Italie ; cependant, il n'est pas exclu que d'autres exemplaires se trouvent parmi les pièces indéterminées et non illustrées. KRMNICEK (59) recense deux bronzes de chaque type *Divos Iulius* au Magdalensberg dont deux sont réduits à l'état de moitié et deux autres semblent être des imitations. La présence de ces monnaies est sans doute due à des influences méridionales que l'on observe également pour d'autres pièces dans le faciès de ce site.

La monographie de PUGLISI sur la Sicile (63) donne des listes systématiques des types monétaires circulant en Sicile par atelier et avec lieux de découverte, en y incluant les trésors. Plus descriptif qu'analytique, le livre est riche en informations bien que sans données stratigraphiques. L'étude s'achève sur les monnaies triumvirales. Les fouilles de Monte Iato (54) permettent pour la première fois d'étudier la circulation monétaire d'époque julio-claudienne en Sicile. Dans la couche de destruction des années 40/50 p.C., la part de monnaies impériales de Rome est infime. La majorité des pièces sont des frappes augustéennes et tibériennes de *Panormos* ainsi que des émissions du I^{er} s. a.C. de cette même ville, de *Iaitas* ou d'autres villes en Sicile occidentale.

Iconographie

Des thèmes iconographiques ont été analysés pour les frappes de *Divos Iulius* (58) et en Sicile pour celles de *Lilybaion* (Apollon), *Panormos* (p. ex. figure féminine assise, Livie comme Déméter, Capricorne, triscèle, bélier) (54) et *Tyndaris* (chapeaux des Dioscures) (53). Pour les frappes de *Panormos* d'époque tibérienne des liens avec certaines frappes d'Afrique du Nord (*Thapsus* pour le portrait voilé de Livie comme Déméter et plusieurs villes pour la figure assise, représentant probablement aussi Livie) ont été démontrés.

AFRIQUE DU NORD

Fort de la définition donnée en introduction et en suivant les orientations du *RPC*, on retrouve à l'intérieur du groupe provincial africain, des monnayages de rois indépendants numides et maurétaniens, amis et alliés de Rome, et des monnayages romains de municipes ou de colonies.

On ne recense pas d'études spécifiques de ces frappes africaines provinciales qui cessent sous Tibère, elles sont communément incluses en fin d'analyse dans des travaux plus généraux. L'ouvrage le plus ambitieux, depuis les études de Manfredi (1995) et d'Alexandropoulos (2000), est celui de VIOLA (74), dont les multiples entrées (chronologique, géographique, typologique...) permettent un maniement adapté au besoin de chaque lecteur. Une brève note sur les monnayages provinciaux d'Afrique est donnée par ALEXANDROPOULOS (67) dans sa synthèse des émissions monétaires africaines.

Deux études concernent les émissions poliades: d'une part, l'ouvrage monographique de MANFREDI et MEZZOLANI ANDREOSE (73) qui revient de manière exhaustive sur les frappes de la cité de *Iol-Caesarea* depuis la première émission du dernier tiers du III^e s. a.C. jusqu'au règne de Tibère, abordant notamment la sériation, la métrologie et la dispersion des émissions; et d'autre part, à partir des trouvailles faites lors de la fouille du mausolée B de *Sabratha*, MANFREDI (71) fait un rapide bilan des connaissances sur le monnayage de cette cité de Proconsulaire.

À partir du réexamen des types gravés par les monnayages de la côté algérienne (*Timici*, *Camarata*, *Iol-Caesarea*) entre 146 a.C. et le règne de Tibère, MANFREDI (72) met en avant le rôle prépondérant de deux divinités : une masculine liée à la nature, définie comme Dionysos-Bacchus-Liber Pater, identifiée à Shadrappa, et une féminine, une Isis hellénistique. À ce propos, BRICAULT (69) offre une étude minutieuse des monnaies à type isiaque, dont celles des cités de *Sabratha* et de *Thaena*, où figure, notamment associé à Auguste, le dieu Sarapis. HURLET et SUSPÈNE (70) mettent en relief la représentation monétaire des proconsuls d'Afrique sur les bronzes d'*Hadrumetum*, d'*Achulla*, d'*Hippo Regius* et de *Thaena*, à une époque où le Principat est encore en construction (c. 8 a.C.-2 p.C.).

Enfin, AMELA (68) revient sur l'influence du monnayage républicain romain, tant sur le plan métrologique qu'iconographique et sur les frappes royales maurétaniennes de la seconde moitié du I^{er} s. a.C. Sans remettre en cause la chronologie des émissions royales, il lie ces dernières aux événements des guerres civiles et aux ambitions politiques des derniers monarques maurétaniens et numides.

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PROVINCIAL COINAGES: EASTERN PROVINCES

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Introduction and general studies (MS)

The period under review saw the publication of many new collection catalogues, particularly from Turkey, and several studies of site finds and hoards. Thus, no fewer than three publications discuss material from the now submerged site of Zeugma. This trend looks very promising, as sometimes research had been able to focus very little on questions of coin circulation due to the lack of excavation material made available. Several *Festschriften* contain articles relevant to this section, including volumes in honour of I. Prokopov (102), I. Touratsoglou (6), C. Bosch (18) and S. Bakhoun (235). The current dynamics of numismatic studies in Turkey resulted in the organisation of the First International Congress of Anatolian Monetary History and Numismatics in Antalya (114). Other congresses include a symposium on Judaea and Rome (9) and the International Numismatic Congress in Glasgow (7).

Several contributions in METCALF's *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* (15) provided valuable overviews of provincial issues: AMANDRY (1), YARROW (20) and JOHNSTON (10) covered the provinces in chronological order, BUTCHER discussed Syria (181), GITLER Palestine (204), GEISSEN Egypt (232). In addition to this, BURNETT presented a very clear and detailed discussion of the transformations (imperial titulature and portraiture, reverse designs, denominations) that took place on provincial coinage under Augustus and his immediate successors, concluding that they embodied personalized civic responses and were not centrally controlled (5). Two other studies of imperial iconography reached very similar conclusions. Drawing mainly on the same body of material, HORSTER gave an overview on how members of the imperial family were portrayed on provincial coins (8). BECKMANN provided a comprehensive analysis of both the imperial and provincial coinages issued in the name of Diva Faustina (2). Whereas an abundance of imperial issues in her name are recorded, civic issues represent her only sporadically.

Under the direction of BRICAULT, a group of scholars compiled a *Sylloge* of all the known representations of Isis and Sarapis on ancient coins (3), including an iconographical analysis of the types used, as well as their geographical and chronological diffusion. These types form an important documentary resource, especially for the Roman period and Asia Minor. MARTIN, in addition to her impressive study of personifications of civic institutions across Asia Minor (117), analyses the iconographical language used on coins from Roman colonies (13) and shows the problems associated with naming some of the personifications used for purpose of self-representation like the *Genius coloniae* or the *Fortuna coloniae*. The same author looked also at the iconography of foundation heroes (14). PENSA (16) focused on the significance of architectural coin types (city gates, acropoleis, etc). They express civic identity and traditions whereas such depictions are often stereotypical on Roman imperial coins. A few contributions have taken up the theme of imperial travels: BRICAULT looked at Elagabalus' itinerary from Antioch to Rome (4), HOSTEIN and HAYMANN both examined Caracalla's travels, the first within the province of Asia (137, 138), the latter his visit to Aegeae in Cilicia (170).

A detailed examination of the all the known bilingual coin inscriptions issued under Trajan (among them silver drachms issued for circulation in Crete and bronze issues of Philippopolis) by WOYTEK (19) highlighted an area that would deserve further study. LESCHHORN's second volume of the *Lexicon of Coin Inscriptions* (12) will provide a valuable resource covering names of cities and magistrates. Finally, ŠEMROV documented the circulation of provincial coins in the south-eastern Alpine area (17).

Collection catalogues (MS)

Noteworthy is the quite substantial number of Turkish *SNGs*, both of public and private collections, three of which solely dedicated to provincial issues (37, 39, 41). To these one should add: CASEY's catalogue of the coins in the Sinope Museum that includes a discussion of the issues from Sinope (22);

a further volume of the Oxford collection by ASHTON and IRELAND (35); ZIEGLER's catalogue of the Anemurium issues in the Köhler-Osbahr collection (44) and WILLIAMS's presentation of the coins from northern Asia Minor in the Florence Museum (43). Last but not least, DELRIEUX (23) published the coins collected by the French scholar Louis Robert during his numerous journeys in Asia Minor between 1932 and 1964, providing a wealth of information on, for example, where the coins were acquired.

An exceptional ensemble, the Abraham and Marian Sofaer collection, is entirely dedicated to coins from the Holy Land (28). It contains a high proportion of provincial issues, many of which were previously unpublished, and provides one of the best current overviews of coins from this region. Other important publications are two new *SNGs* from Greece (33-34), a private collection of coins from Marcianopolis (30) and one of coins from Stobi (27). Additional catalogues include the *SNG Leipzig* (32), the Sutz collection (29), a further volume of the Köhler-Osbahr collection (26) ranging from Persia to North Africa with a large sample of Alexandrian issues, a Brazilian *SNG* (31) with a good series of Alexandrian coins, catalogues of two Bulgarian Museums (24-25), a series of 'large' provincials from Florence (21), and a good selection of issues from kings of the Bosphorus from the Pushkin Museum (36).

Cyrenaica and Crete (DC)

ASOLATI published various essays based on the finds of the Italian excavations at Cyrene. He assigned the issues with Roma's head/bee (*RPC I* 904-6) to Cyrene instead of Crete and presented a new type of the mint for Drusus Minor and his sons (45). ASOLATI also undertook a die-study of the bronze coins of Trajan struck in Rome with Greek legend for his 3rd and 5th tribunician power (47), inferring that they were intended for circulation in Cyrenaica as well as those with the head of Zeus Ammon, which were also struck under Marcus Aurelius (46). JAWORSKI presented many studies based on the coin finds from the Polish excavations at Ptolemais, which include provincial issues of Cyrene, Crete and the above mentioned series of Rome for Cyrenaica (48). He also analysed an unpublished variant of the Pupius Rufus series in Cyrenaica (49) and a late Julio-Claudian countermark on Tiberian issues of Cyrene (50). The monograph on the Cretan mint of Polyrrenia by STEPHANAKIS (51) included silver and bronze issues struck in AD 14-41 (with remarks on coin circulation and hoards).

Achaea and Epirus (DC)

Most research concentrated on the Peloponnese. FLAMENT (58) examined the civic coinages from Hadrian to the Severans, finding evidence for die-sharing and the sharing of engravers; the main workshop was probably in Corinth. The uniformity of types adopted throughout could derive from imperial supervision, because the same designs occurred in contemporary imperial issues. These proposals were also embraced by TOURATSOGLU (68). KERMYDI (63) discussed the variety of local cults and myths of Severan issues against the background of literary sources. TSAGKALIA (69) focused on the Asclepius coin type and the devotion of the imperial family to his cult. Analytical studies were dedicated to various Peloponnesian mints, including monographs about two major cities. FLAMENT and MARCHETTI presented a corpus of Argos (59), from Hadrian to Gallienus. AGALLOPOULOU (53) published a catalogue raisonné of stray finds and hoards found in Patras between 1970 and 1982, from Augustus to Gallienus; the pattern of circulation shows the prevalence of local coins over those of Rome and other mints, whereas imperial currency prevails in hoards. Two issues of Patras were examined by HAUG (62) to discuss the civic policy during the second triumvirate; VALVERDE (71) identified the Aphrodite's head of an earlier issue of Patras as Cleopatra. WOJAN and AMANDRY (73) published a corpus of Elis-Olympia for Hadrian and Antinous, analysing the coinage in relation to the cults and the games of the city and the interest of Hadrian in the region. WALBANK (72) examined the images of cult buildings, statues and symbols in the coinage of Corinth and their significance to the civic community and its elite. AMANDRY (54) suggested that the 38-37 BC coinage of L. Sempronius Atratinus was produced in Peloponnese (possibly Gytheion).

The coinage of the Greek islands was another main area of research. SPOERRI published two studies on Eretria. The first (66) analysed its civic coinage (entirely minted under Commodus). The second (67) presented the coin finds at the site arranged by sectors of excavation; the Roman period shows a

peak under the Antonines and a prevalence of coins from Chalcis, Athens and Corinth. New studies considered the coinages of the Cyclades (70). PAPAGEORGIADOU (65) gave a general overview of the issues of the islands, which show a pattern of autonomy in terms of organization and iconography. NICOLET-PIERRE (64) catalogued the coinage of Naxos, which issued coins only during the early Severan age. A thorough study on the coinage of Paros was published by TULLY (70a), including a corpus of the Imperial bronzes from Trajan to Marcus Aurelius.

CALOMINO completed a new corpus on Nicopolis (Augustus to Gallienus), including a commentary on the mint history and on coin finds and hoards (56). He also identified some uncertain provincial issues among the coin finds of Nicopolis (55) and discussed aspects of the coinage expressing its civic identity (57). GJONGEČAJ published new studies on the coinage of Phoinike, mostly based on coins found at the site; they showed the process of *damnatio memoriae* of Nero through the erasure of his portrait (61) and included a catalogue of hitherto unknown issues of Trajan (60). ABDY (52) overviewed the coinage of Butrint, commenting on its function and showing how its designs reflected its architectural landscape and mythical background.

Macedonia (DC)

BURRER (75) published a preview of the second part of his study of the Thessalian League (Marcus Aurelius to Gallienus). STOYAS (81) presented an unpublished pseudo-autonomous coin of the Koinon from the time of Marcus Aurelius. The interpretation of the 3rd century gold medallions found in the hoards of Tarsos and Aboukir was reassessed by DAHMEN (76), who suggested that they were prestige gifts struck in Macedonia (Beroia) for high-ranking visitors at the Games in honour of Alexander and the Emperor. According to TOURATSOGLOU (82) they were *donativa* for high ranking officials produced in Rome. SAVIO (245) argued that they were made in Egypt, reviving the possibility that they were fakes, as first claimed by Dattari (246).

A volume was published by MALAMA and DARAKIS (79) on the coins from the necropolis of Nea Kerdyllia. About 1600 bronzes were recovered from 246 graves (1st-5th centuries), including small hoards of up to 30 coins. The majority of provincial coins came from Amphipolis, Thessalonica, Philippi and the Macedonian Koinon, whereas Imperial bronze played a minor role. Two hoards from Macedonia were published: one by LIAMPI (78), including new variants of Neronian issues of Thessalonica; the other by BORIĆ BREŠKOVIĆ (74) with coins of Stobi found in Serbia, showing that the local circulation was dominated by coins from Macedonia and Moesia Superior. PAPAÉVANGELOU-GENAKOS (80) studied how the metrology of the coinage of Amphipolis evolved from Augustus to Gallienus. TOURATSOGLOU (83) discussed countermarks and barbarous imitations from Philippi, Pella and Amphipolis in the FHW collection. LENGGER (77) assigned the Julio-Claudian issues *RPC* 1656-60 to Parium instead of Philippi on the basis of finds.

Thrace/Moesia Inferior (DC)

Two publications on the coinages of the Balkan Kingdoms deserve special attention. A catalogue of the hoards of coins of the Bosphorus Kings was published by BJERG (85), summarizing previous publications in Bulgarian by Frolova/Abramzon. PAUNOV (101) discussed two coins of Rhoemetalses I in the ANS with countermarks, attesting imperial control over the Thracian kingdom before the settlement of the province. Reports on provincial coin finds in Bulgaria were gathered in a *Festschrift* for I. Prokopov (102). FILIPOVA (91) catalogued 145 2nd-3rd century coins found in Rodomir, with prevalence of the Thracian mints of Pautalia, Serdica, Philippopolis over Moesian and Macedonian ones and with many specimens from Nicaea in Bithynia. GUSHTERAKLIEV's catalogue (93) of coins found at Vladinya (Lovech) included mainly issues from Marcianopolis and Viminacium. "Protocontorniates" of Philippopolis and Perinthus from the Mosel by Trier were interpreted as travel souvenirs (92). PETER (103) studied the coins of Caracalla with the KOINON ΘΠΑΚΩΝ legend, suggesting that they were made in Philippopolis and financed by the Koinon on the occasion of an imperial visit during the local festivals. NOLLÉ (100) drew extensively upon numismatic evidence to illustrate the traditions for the foundation of Hadrianopolis.

Further essays focused on iconography. ΤΑΣΑΚΛΑΚΗ and ΚΟΥΤΣΟΥΜΑΝΗΣ (104) analysed the Hades-Persephone type on a new coin of Plotinopolis for Caracalla and in other provinces. BOTEVA (86) discussed the chronology of the city-walls of Serdica drawing upon numismatic evidence. WOYTEK (153) presented a new type from Perinthus. Among the cities of the Black Sea region, Odessus was the focus of interest of many publications. CALOMINO (87) studied die-sharing among issues from Odessus, Marcianopolis and Tomis under Gordian III, suggesting that Odessus had the leading role. LAZARENKO published two chronological essays on the civic issues in the early principate (97) and in the 3rd century (98); he also studied the temple of Sarapis-Darzalas on Gordian III's coins (96). BEKOV (84) focused on some pseudo-autonomous series, probably dating to the 2nd century AD. DZANEV (88) published a hoard of 147 3rd century coins, mostly of Odessus, found within its territory. Further studies considered the other major mints of the coast. KARAYOTOV (95) completed a volume on the bronze coinage of Mesembria, with a catalogue and commentary from Augustus to Philip. For new types and variants of Deultum, Anchialus and Marcianopolis, see respectively DRAGANOV (90), DOTKOVA (89) and LOZINSKI (99). The HRISTOVA and JEKOV book on the mint of Nicopolis ad Istrum (94), mainly intended for collectors, provided an extensive catalogue of old and new materials.

Moesia Superior and Dacia (DC)

Many publications from Serbia investigated the use and circulation of Roman provincial coinages in Moesia Superior, concentrating on the finds at the Više Grobalja necropolis of Viminacium. Issues of Nicaea in Bithynia constituted the majority of small bronze currency in circulation, especially under Severus Alexander and Gordian III (113). This is confirmed by the composition of Serbian collections like Belgrade (109). These coins travelled with the troops along the Danube and provided small change until the mint of Viminacium opened in AD 239; afterwards Viminacium and PROVINCIA DACIA coins became predominant (106). GÂZDAC and ALFÖLDI (110) extended this analysis to the finds of Dacia-Pannonia, concluding that both coinages were struck for the army (in Viminacium and Sarmizegetusa respectively) under imperial coordination. JUHASZ (111) classified the coin types of Viminacium commenting on their iconographic prototypes, especially from Asia Minor. On the basis of the coin finds at the Viminacium necropolis VOJVODA produced a repertoire of the "military" types of the Nicaean issues with new variants (112) and a catalogue of coins of Thracian and Moesian mints from the region (105). CAVAGNA (107) published a monograph on the PROVINCIA DACIA series. He also discussed some variants to the AMNG corpus (108).

Asia Minor (MS)

Turkish scholars have proved very active, resulting in a high number of publications, mainly collection catalogues and excavation reports as well as a Festschrift in honour of C. E. Bosch, S. Atlan and N. Baydur (18). In addition many papers were given at an international conference in Antalya (114), the proceedings of which have now be published in 2014.

Excavation reports containing large number of provincials, both from old and ongoing excavations, include a commentary on the material from Claros by ÇİZMELİ ÖĞÜN (132), yearly accounts of the work at Alliano by TEKIN and EROL-ÖZDİZBAY (148), a full publication of the Italian excavations at Hierapolis in Phrygia by TRAVAGLINI and CAMILLERI (149), Pamphylian coins found at Arykanda by TEK (164), and regular updates of the work done by TEK and KÖKER in the museum of Side (173). Furthermore the NC listed reports on smaller excavations by LINGER (124) on Teion, ÜNAL (150) on Kyme, as well as YARAŞ and LINGER on Alliano (154) or Maymun Sekisi Tepesi near Pergamum (155). Only very few Roman provincials were found at Amorium (141), whereas finds from Hierapolis (149) have yielded a fair number of local issues of both Hierapolis and Laodicea. Coin movements over longer distances are highlighted by issues from the Bithynian city of Nicaea minted under Severus Alexander and Gordian III, commonly found in Upper Moesia (Serbia). Finds of such coins from Viminacium were studied by VOJVODA (112-113).

Studies encompassing a wide geographical scope include MARTIN's impressive examination of the personifications of civic institutions (Demos, Boule and Gerousia) across Asia Minor (117). The

author was able to show that these representations, which were mainly found in relatively recently hellenised cities across Caria, Lydia and Phrygia, might have been the expression of civic pride displaying images of their newly acquired status of a Greek *polis*. Examining the relationship with Rome, DELRIEUX looks at representations of Roma in Caria and more specifically at Stratonicea (135), but provides many comparisons with the whole of Asia Minor. CHIAI (130) uses coins as medium to discuss religious identities in Roman Phrygia. This approach shows the potential of coin analysis in a wider context of religious studies. Local myths are discussed by NOLLÉ in a series of 10 extremely well researched contributions on various iconographic themes pertaining to different cities and regions of Asia Minor: Philadelphia, Ephesus (116a), the river Meander, Apamea (116b), Selge in Pisidia, Arneai in Lycia, the stone bridge over the Meander (116c) and Kadoi (116d). HOSTEIN considers the visit and the *adventus* of Caracalla at Pergamum (137) and more generally the Emperor's journey across Asia Minor (138). Finally, SPOERRI (118) suggests analysing the denominational structure of coins from Roman colonies in the context of their surrounding cities.

Several articles dealt with silver coinages of Asia Minor. Some present new specimens of Hadrianic cistophoric issues (156, 157, 158), while WOYTEK provides the first die-study of cistophori minted by Nerva and Trajan in AD 97 and 98 (159). These were certainly coined in Rome and shipped to Asia Minor. HAYMANN examines the silver coinage of Aegeae in Cilicia, both in its relationship with other eastern silver issues (171) and from an iconographic point of view (169-170).

In recent years, French scholars have increasingly focused on the Pontus region. As a result, corpora of most of the cities of that region have now been published, the most recent ones being the coinages of Amasea (120), Pompeiopolis (121), both by DALAISON, and the coinage of Zela (123) by DALAISON, RÉMY and AMANDRY. This growing body of material enabled AMANDRY to conclude that there was no correlation between coin issues and troop movements (119). DALAISON and RÉMY (122) discussed both local and Iranian deities on coins of the same region, whereas VON MOSCH looked at the iconography of coins from Trapezus, Amastris, Marcianopolis (126) and Nicaea (125). WOYTEK contextualized iconographic choices on coins (including representations of the founding hero of the original Greek city) of the Roman colony of Apamea (127).

For Asia, DELRIEUX (133) published corpora for Bargasa, Harpasa, Neapolis and Orthosia, and a new issue of Mylasa under Faustina II (134). Ephesus continued to be studied by KARWIESE, who presented an analysis of its issues under Macrinus (139) and published a full catalogue of the city's coinage in Roman times (140). This is clearly a major achievement for such an extensive coinage and one can only hope that the second volume, which will contain the commentary, will be published shortly. Another important corpus is the one of Amorium by KATSARI (141). ALTINOLUK presented a valuable overview of the coinage of Hypaipa (128). Although not a die-study, this is a well illustrated catalogue giving much relevant information about not only the coinage, but the ancient city as a whole. Hypaipa and its main deity, Artemis Anaitis, was furthermore the subject of a detailed iconographic analysis by NOLLÉ (144). MAFFRE provided us with a panorama of religious representations on the coinage of Daldis (143). GÜNTHER discussed the neocoria of Miletus based on coins and inscriptions (136).

As always, new specimens of various coinages were published: for Magnesia ad Maeandrum under Antoninus Pius (129) and under Gordian III (146), for Saitta (142), Eumeneia (145), Hierapolis (152), Eucarpia in alliance with Eumeneia (151) and Dioshieron (153). New additions to *RPC* VII.1 were also published by SPOERRI (147).

For central and southern regions of Asia Minor, VITALE examined the extension of the chora of Termessos in the light, *inter alia*, of a new coin showing an *aphlaston* (166) and discussed the four issues mentioning the *koinon* of Lycaonia (165). BOCCIARELLI was able to attribute an extremely rare silver issue of Antonia Minor to Caesarea in Cappadocia (161). A selection of various provincials (from Hierapolis-Comana, an uncertain Caesarea and Sistrupia) was given by BUTCHER (115) and a new coin of Syedra presented by BARBARA (167). Further additions are given by STAFFIERI to his corpus of Olba and Diocaesarea (172) and by ZIEGLER for Anazarbus (174). The same author reflects on the coins minted at Anemurium under Maximinus (175) and publishes a representative sample of coins from the same city belonging to the Köhler-Osbahr collection (44). As already mentioned, HAYMANN discusses new silver coins of Aegeae issued under Hadrian (169) and Caracalla (170), the latter giving

new insights on the Emperor's visit to the city. Finally, FILGES (168) examines coins from Pisidia and Pamphylia showing the cult-statue of Artemis Pergaia and concludes that these images do not necessarily imply the existence of an extended cult of this deity across a wider region, but often rather depict local deities represented like the Artemis of Perge but not identical to her. Armenian coins were examined by KRENGEL (162) and NURPETLIAN (163) whereas AMANDRY provided an update on the issues of Geta in Cyprus (160).

Syria and the East (MS)

A number of important publications presented recent excavation material. For Commagene, FACELLA published finds from Perrhe (184). BUTCHER (182) and FRASONE (185) discussed finds found during the rescue excavations that took place at Zeugma. The coin assemblages presented give an interesting picture of the coin circulation at the time of the destruction of the city by the Sasanians in the early 250s. The majority of the finds date from the 3rd century AD, showing that coins from earlier centuries no longer circulated at that time. BUTCHER's thorough presentation includes useful comparisons with finds from Dura-Europos and a detailed analysis of 4 hoards, one of which consists of an unusual assemblage of 462 bronze coins (ending with Gordian III) of various denominations from a vast variety of issuing mints, including 130 from Rome. The author assumes that these might have been brought to Zeugma during the Eastern campaign of Gordian III. Still for Zeugma, ÖNAL (192) submitted a preliminary presentation of a hoard of 3,750 silver coins (mostly Syrian tetradrachms from Caracalla to Volusian).

Other silver hoards discovered during excavations in modern Syria are presented by KIWAN (187). LICHOCKA (189) reconsiders the place of issue of the Delta-Epsilon coins *inter alia* in the light of coin finds, as they are present in large numbers both in Dura-Europos and on Cyprus, but without reaching any conclusive answer. For Phoenicia, SAWAYA provided a useful overview of finds in ancient Beirut (195). Coin finds from Galilee were studied by SYON (211), giving a good insight into their circulation in the early Roman period. Provincial finds from Iqrit were published by BISOVSKY (198) and those from Neapolis in Samaria by BERMAN (197). MESHORER (208) discussed a mixed hoard of both silver (mostly denarii, ending in AD 176) and bronze (mostly provincials, some of which from Asia Minor, up to Severus Alexander) found on a shipwreck and suggests that this diverse composition reflects the itinerary of the ship.

General studies on coinages from this region include BUTCHER and GITLER's overviews in the *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* (181, 204) and BUTCHER and PONTING's joint article (183) on the metallurgy of the silver issues of Antioch and Tyre. WOYTEK presented an interesting case of re-engraved reverse dies manufactured for issues in the name of the Syrian *koinon* under Trajan (196).

For northern Syria, BUTCHER submitted an analysis on the enigmatic numerical letters occurring on issues of cities from northern Syria (180) and reflected on the beginning of the civic era of Zeugma (178). A selection of various provincials (from Raphanea and Nicopolis-Seleucidis) was also given by the same author (115). McALEE provided a first supplement to his corpus of the coinage of Antioch (191). For Phoenicia, SAWAYA published his long-awaited corpus of issues from Berytus and Heliopolis (193). The iconography of coins from Heliopolis was discussed as well by BUTCHER (177) and KROPP examined in greater details images of the Tyche of Berytus (188). LICHTENBERGER (190) focused on questions of civic identity in both Berytus and Tyre, which, in the case of the latter city, were also addressed by HIRT (186). A so far unpublished coin of Elagabalus allowed ABOU DIWAN to conclude that the *Legio III Parthica* was stationed in Sidon (176). Finally, SAWAYA discussed evidence for the imperial cult in Phoenicia (194) and BUTCHER identified an intriguing design on coins from Damascus as representations of Ambrosia (179).

Civic issues in Palestine were the subjects of numerous iconographic studies. MEYER examined the reception of the Tyche of Caesarea Maritima in Palestine and Transjordan (209), DE ROSE-EVANS looked at representations of Mount Gerizim on coins from Neapolis (199), SHAICK identified an Egyptian god on coins of Ascalon as Horus-Harpocrates (210), KUSHNIR-STEIN discussed changes in the iconography of coins issued in Neapolis, Sepphoris and Tiberias (205) and MA' OZ regarded representations of ships

on coins of Gadara, Tiberias, Paneas and Sidon as reflecting the itinerary of the River Styx (207). In terms of catalogues, the already mentioned Sofaer collection (28) will provide a reference for years to come. ECKER provided an update on coins of Jaffa (200) and FARHI gave a catalogue of issues from Diospolis (201). The same author published an interesting case of die-sharing showing that dies from Gaza were used for Raphia 4-5 years after their first use in Gaza (202) and looked at Roman lead coins from the region (203). KUSHNIR-STEIN discussed the erroneous reading of coins of Tiberias allegedly proving that the city was a Roman colony (206).

For Mesopotamia and Arabia, KROPP analysed representations of the Nabataean god Dushara on coins from Bostra (213), LICHTENBERGER reflected on the Tyche of Petra (214), BUTCHER put the silver coinage issued for Roman Arabia under Trajan in the wider context of the organisation of coin production in the Roman Empire (212) and STOLL discussed the iconography of coins issued in Resaina and Singara (215).

Egypt (DC)

Two general volumes on the coinage of Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt were published. The first gathered a number of contributions, mostly about Roman Alexandria, in memory of S. Bakhoum (235). The second catalogued the bronze coins from the excavations of the Centre d'Études Alexandrines (243), which confirmed the lack of penetration of "foreign" currency into the local closed system. Conversely, coins found outside Egypt attest wider circulation of Alexandrian coinage. SAVIO and MARSURA's data collection from across the Roman world (250) showed the occasional dispersal of specimens in the 1st-2nd centuries, but evidence for the use of Alexandrian currency (especially in North/East Europe and the Levant) in the 3rd, as a consequence of the debasement of imperial silver. Likewise, both ASOLATI (217) and JAWORSKI (236) presented catalogues of Alexandrian coins found in Cyrenaica, arguing that they circulated to meet the shortage of local currency in the 1st-2nd centuries AD. Various papers discussed coin finds in Egypt. NOESKE (242) reconsidered a hoard of 233 tetradrachms (closing with Philip) found in Abu al-Gud. SHAHIN (251) published a hoard of 1005 tetradrachms found in Kom Aushin, suggesting that the coinages of Tiberius and Claudius were larger than attested by the hoards buried after Nero's reform.

Several publications provided new insights on the Alexandrian coinage. GERIN (234) presented an unpublished issue of Augustus, which is the earliest example of imperial bronze drachm. BURNETT (220) analysed the evolution of the bronze drachm from the 1st to the 3rd centuries in parallel with the imperial sestertius. MITTHOF (241) deciphered a fragmentary papyrus to infer that the exchange ratio denarius-tetradrachm under Augustus was 1:1.25. BURNETT also reconsidered the issues of Caligula: only *RPC* 5106 can be surely ascribed to his reign (219). LICHOCKA (237) discussed a tetradrachm of Nero possibly used as concave mirror box. BURNETT (218) compared the issues of the deified Trajan and the early emperor Hadrian in Rome and Alexandria to conclude that both mints were not ready for Hadrian's accession. New metal analysis of the Tetrarchic issues demonstrated that at least two different workshops minted at Alexandria in this phase (227).

An important volume was published by WEBER and GEISSEN (256) on the coins of the Nomes, finalizing their previous studies (233). Further studies focused more specifically on iconographic interpretations. SAVIO and CAVAGNA (248) analysed the integration of Egyptian symbols into the Roman ideological language under Augustus. LICHOCKA examined the ideological implications of the double cornucopia issue celebrating Claudius' children (239), also in combination with the political use of the image of Sarapis (238). SHEEDY (252) illustrated the Pharos and a triumphal arch erected in Alexandria under Titus in two issues of Domitian. STAFFIERI (253) presented a corpus of the issues with radiate portraits (Domitian to Commodus), concluding that they were related to special events rather than to the deification of emperors. WEBER (255) interpreted the reverse of a Trajan drachm as the depiction of Isis next to Osiris' grave. BRICAULT (221) presented a new drachm of Hadrian with Zeus-Ammon, Demeter and infant Harpocrates celebrating the adoption of Aelius Verus in AD 133-4. GEISSEN (229) catalogued the issues of Sabina with remarks on the date of her death and her depictions as Demeter-Isis. He also discussed the coinage of Antoninus Pius focusing on the use of the types of AION-Aeternitas and the zodiac signs to advertise the return of the Golden Age (231), and on the

idea of immortality connected to the mysteries of Isis-Demeter to celebrate the apotheosis of Faustina (230). SAVIO (247) analysed the reverse of a rare drachm of Antoninus Pius. BRICAULT (222) discussed the types with lectisternia and the importance of this ceremony in social life. STAFFIERI and TOSI (254) described the symbolic meaning of the ship of Osiris. DOWLING (228) discussed the popularity of the Perseus and Andromeda coin type in connection with the cult of Isis.

Finally, some papers were dedicated to the history of collections. Amandry (216) and Martini (240) presented a small group of 3rd century tetradrachms each (respectively in the Museum of Épinal, and in the Coin Cabinet of Milan), discussing their provenance. CHRISTIANSEN (224) tracked down the provenance of coins purchased by Milne from Dattari which are now in Toronto or Oxford, such as the Dimai hoard (225) and the Cairo hoard (226). SAVIO (244) gathered information on the profile of Dattari as a dealer, scholar and collector. SAVIO and CAVAGNA (249) catalogued a hoard (AD 272-296) of an Italian diplomat before it was sold on the market. CALOMINO (223) presented the correspondence of a 17th century collector on the authenticity of an unpublished Alexandrian medallion of Otho.

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KELTEN

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Monographien, überregionale Untersuchungen und Kataloge

COTTAM *et al.* (1) haben eine Einführung zu den *Ancient British Coins* vorgelegt. Der Katalog umfasst 1.000 Münzen und eine Konkordanz zu allen bisher bekannten Münztypen. In deutlich kürzerer Form gibt es auch eine Einführung von COTTAM und RUDD (2). DEPYROT (4, 5) schreibt über die Entstehung, Entwicklung und den Niedergang des gallischen Münzwesens. Eine beeindruckende Fülle an Typen und Varianten in Verbindung mit Standortnachweisen und Verbreitungskarten bietet das *Dictionnaire des monnaies découvertes en Gaule méditerranéenne* von FEUGÈRE und PY (6).

DELESTRÉE und TACHE (3) stellen nach den drei Teilbänden des *Nouvel Atlas des Monnaies Gauloises* einen Supplementband vor, der seltene und unbekannte Serien vorstellt. Der Aufbau des Atlas ist gegenüber den Vorgängerbänden weitgehend unverändert, die Abbildungen sind überwiegend sehr gut.

In einem Ausstellungskatalog (7) beleuchten DEMBSKI, CREEMERS und SCHEERS sowie ZIEGAUS (327, 107, 385) in einzelnen Artikeln verschiedene Aspekte des keltischen Münzwesens. Vorgestellt werden Objekte aus Österreich, Deutschland und Belgien.

In einer Broschüre hat NIETO-PELLETIER (9) zusammen mit Coautoren in jeweils kurz gefassten Beiträgen die Besonderheiten des gallischen Münzwesens beschrieben. Es geht um die Herkunft der Vorbilder, die Herstellungsverfahren, das Nominalsystem und die verwendeten Metalle sowie die Rolle des Geldes im Bereich von Handel, Kult und Religion. Dieselbe Autorin (8) hat auch den Pilotband *Catalogue des monnaies celtiques 1* zu den Münzen der Arverner vorgelegt, der sich fundiert mit zahlreichen Aspekten vom Metall bis zur Münze befasst.

Im *Lexikon zur Keltischen Archäologie* (10) werden von zahlreichen Autoren Münztypen, Fundplätze bedeutender Schatzfunde und überregionale Themen sowie technische Aspekte der Münzherstellung in knapper Form mit weiterführender Literatur benannt.

Einen zwiespältigen Eindruck hinterlässt der dreibändige *Euroatlas der „Keltischen Münzen“* von WENDLING (11), der auf Umzeichnungen basiert. Dem Atlas fehlt ein logischer Aufbau, eine präzise Ansprache der Typen und exakte Angaben zu den verwendeten Sekundärquellen.

Zwei Kataloge, die als Einführung in das Münzwesen der Kelten dienen können, weil sie einen Einblick in die regionale Vielfalt der keltischen Münzprägung geben, werden von ZIEGAUS (12) auf der Grundlage einer Münzsammlung und in geringeren Materialumfang von ZSCHUCKE (13) vorgelegt.

Festschriften, Kolloquien und Kongressberichte

Den hoch verdienten Numismatikern Günther Dembski, Louis-Pol Delestrée, Simone Scheers und Virgil Mihailescu-Bîrliba (14, 18, 20, 24) sind Festschriften gewidmet. Die darin enthaltenen Beiträge sind vielfältig: Es geht um die Herkunft von Vorbildern, die Entwicklung von Motiven, technische Aspekte zur Herstellungstechnik, die Funktion von Münzen als Zahlungsmittel, aber auch als Mittel zur Ausübung religiöser Praktiken.

Aspekte des voraugusteischen Münzumlaufs im Aquitaine werden in dem Kolloquiumsband von COLIN und VERDIN (15) diskutiert. In den von GUICHARD, P.-M. und CHAMEROY (17) zusammengestellten Beiträgen werden die monetären Kontakte und die gegenseitigen Einflüsse von Armorica und Südengland erörtert. Zeitlich deutlich weiter gesteckt ist der Rahmen der Beiträge in den von GARCÍA-BELLIDO *et al.* (16) publizierten Kongressakten. Themen sind die Edelmetalle und Münzen, sowie Werkzeuge der Münzprägung.

Mit dem Einfluss des griechischen Münzwesens auf die Entstehung des keltischen in Gallien sowie der Rolle der Söldner beschäftigen sich verschiedene Autoren in der von PION und FORMOSO (23) herausgegebenen Publikation. Aspekte des keltischen Münzumlaufs an Mosel, Rhein sowie

der Donau- und Alpenregion werden in den Akten des 13. Keltologiekongresses (22) behandelt. In den von HOLMES (21) herausgegebenen Proceedings of the 14th International Numismatic Congress, Glasgow 2009 finden sich alle damals gehaltenen Beiträge verschriftlicht. Eine Würdigung einzelner Aufsätze in der vorliegenden Zusammenfassung erfolgt in den länderspezifischen Kapiteln. In den von VAGALINSKI (19) herausgegebenen Kongressakten geht es unter anderem um die Lokalisierung des Keltenreiches von Tylis und seine numismatischen Zeugnisse.

Antike Herstellungstechniken und metallurgische Untersuchungen

Der Frage, wie man in keltischer Zeit Schrötlinge in Keramikschmelzplatten herstellte, gehen BUCHER *et al.* (27) nach. Untersucht werden das Schmelzverhalten verschiedener Metalle und die Methode des Versilberns von Bronzeanimen. Von besonderer Bedeutung sind auch die Versuche von DE JERSEY (in 20), der den kompletten Produktionsprozess der Münzherstellung am Beispiel eines Goldstaters der Nervii beleuchtet. Wichtig ist ferner der Katalog zu den Münzwerkzeugen von MALKMUS (33). Mit einem eisernen Münzstempel aus der Mittelslowakei und seiner metallurgischen Zusammensetzung beschäftigt sich der Beitrag von KOLNÍKOVA (32). ZIEGAUS (in 16, in 20, 386) stellt zwei keltische Münzstempelfunde vor und weist auf die vielfältigen Formen solcher Werkzeuge hin. Vor allem in Frankreich wurden in den letzten Jahren immer wieder Münzstempel und Patrizien entdeckt und von FEUGÈRE (200, 265), DELESTRÉE und PILON (72, 120, 124) bzw. DELESTRÉE und BRIOLI (125) angezeigt und metallurgisch untersucht.

In den Beiträgen von BENDALL *et al.* (25, 26), BURKHART (28), CONSTANTINESCU *et al.* (29), GIRARD (30), ISVORANU und COJOCARU (31) sowie WIGG-WOLF (34) geht es um die Frage der Rohstoffquellen für die Silber- und Goldmünzenproduktion. Untersuchungen fanden in Gruben der Zentralpyrenäen, an Rhein und Mosel sowie in Siebenbürgen statt. Hierzu hat man verschiedene Methoden angewandt: die Laserablation und Messung des Bleiisotopenverhältnisses, die Untersuchung der Zusammensetzung an den Oberflächen der Münzen mittels RFA oder Mikrosonde und die Analyse der vorgefundenen Spurenelemente. Generell bedarf es hier noch weiterer Analysenserien, um verlässlichere Aussagen zur Herkunft des Metalls gewinnen zu können.

Britain

From January 2010 the Celtic Coin Index, which has been based at Oxford University since 1961, has transferred responsibility for recording new finds of Iron Age coins in England and Wales to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). From 2010 the Portable Antiquities Scheme Database also incorporates the information held by the Celtic Coin Index (CCI), while the Celtic Coin Index continues to maintain and improve its index. All new coins are subsequently assigned a PAS number and a CCI number. The combined Portable Antiquities Scheme Database currently gives access to over 41.000 Iron Age coins which are published online at <http://finds.org.uk/ironagecoins> and discussed by KELLEHER and LEINS (53). Reports on hoards continue to appear in the *BNJ*.

Two articles by DE JERSEY (42, 43) and FOX (46) report on the discovery and excavation of a massive hoard of Armorican coinage of c. 75.000 coins near the east coast of Jersey in June 2012. TALBOT and LEINS (64) analyse a hoard of 840 gold staters discovered in 2008 near Wickham Market in Suffolk which provides new evidence to the structure and chronology of East Anglian coin production. LEINS (59) identifies two VEP CORF gold staters and a fragment of a third similar coin discovered in 2011 as part of the 1994 Bedworth hoard. HURST and LEINS (52) discuss 1.494 Iron Age gold and silver coins discovered by metal-detecting and subsequent archaeological excavation in Pershore, Worcestershire, which indicate the location of a Late Iron Age religious space situated on the edge of a settlement which continued into the Roman period.

Coins retrieved during excavations were published in 2008-2013 in various excavation reports. Among these receives the conquest-period ritual site at Hallaton, Leicestershire, particular attention for it yielded more than 3.400 coins from stratified contexts. In a significant essay, LEINS (58) discusses the coins in their archaeological contexts against the wider background of Iron Age coinage in the East Midlands. HASELGROVE (49) examines the depositional character of the coins and FARLEY (44)

discusses the results of a XRF analysis of the coins from Hallaton, including 24 Iron Age coins from the North-Eastern series. FITZPATRICK (45) comments on Iron Age bronze coins recovered during excavation of an Iron Age settlement at Westhampnett Bypass Area 5. MERCER and HEALY (62) report on the discovery of a bronze Durotrigian stater with some silver content in a recent feature cut into the ditch of a Neolithic long barrow at Hambledon Hill, Dorset. MARSDEN (60, 61) discusses Iron Age blanks and coins recovered by metal detecting and during excavation at Ken Hill, Snettisham, Norfolk. HASELGROVE (48) examines coins discovered in the Iron Age settlement at Humberstone, Leicester, and reports on the discovery of a baked clay flan tray at the Merlin Works, Bath Lane, Leicester, which evidences local coin production during the transitional late Iron Age/Roman Conquest period. LONDON (56) discusses other fragments of coin moulds recovered in the Late Iron Age settlement area of Braughing and Puckeridge, Hertfordshire.

A paper by DE JERSEY (in 20) attempts at estimating the possible rate of Iron Age coin production and discusses its implications for the production of coinage during the Gallic War. BEVAN (35) discusses methods for analysing geo-referenced digital information of coin finds. CURTEIS (37) looks at distribution patterns of Iron Age coins in Essex. Two essays by HASELGROVE (in 20) and DE JERSEY (in 17) deal with coinage and other forms of evidence for late Iron Age exchange across the Channel. HOWGEGO (51) takes a broad view on monetization across the Iron Age and Roman periods and across Temperate Europe. GUEST (47) analyses coins from hoards, excavated sites and single finds in order to discuss native traditions and early monetary history of Roman Wales. CURTEIS (38) compares Iron Age and Roman coin phases in his discussion of the Iron Age/Roman transition period in Essex.

A revised Internet version of VAN ARSDELL's Celtic Coinage of Britain is available online at <http://www.vanarsdellcelticcoinageofbritain.com>.

Several studies focus on specific coin series and iconography in general. Studies to subject matter continue to appear in *CRudd* and *NCirc*. DE JERSEY (40) provides a brief account of the names inscribed on British Iron Age coinage and (41) discusses modern counterfeits. KRETZ (54, 55) explores the Trinovantian staters of Dubnovellaunos and the biga gold of Cunobelinus. MORRIS (63) studies the bronze coinage of Cunobelinus. HUNTER (in 20) examines the iconography of carnyces on British and Gaulish Iron Age coins. LEINS (57) discusses the regional stylistic diversity of Iron Age coinage. An essay by CREIGHTON (36) compares imagery on coinage and discusses the adoption of the visual language of the Augustan revolution among distant aristocracies in Judea, Britain, northeast Gaul, Noricum and Mauretania. Two papers by WOODS (65, 66) propose possible prototypes for Iron Age coin types. DE JERSEY (39) offers a detailed account of John Evans's work on British Iron Age coins and HASELGROVE (50) gives a short overview on Iron Age Coinage.

Études supra régionales (Nord, Centre et Sud de la Gaule)

Plusieurs travaux embrassant la zone d'étude ont été publiés depuis 2008. DELESTRÉE (3) a réalisé un supplément aux tomes I à III du *Nouvel atlas des monnaies gauloises* et DEPEYROT (4, 5) a consacré deux ouvrages à la monnaie gauloise. NIETO-PELLETIER (9) a assuré la coordination scientifique d'un n° des *Dossiers d'Archéologie* dédié aux monnaies gauloises. BRUNAU (dans 20) traite de l'or gaulois dans son ensemble.

GRUEL (dans 23) s'intéresse à l'influence des monnaies grecques sur les monnayages gaulois. GORPHE (80) réexamine le dépôt mixte de Tayac. DELESTRÉE et CALIMERO (74) signalent un statère du type de Montmorot et DELESTRÉE et PILON (72) identifient un coin de même type découvert à Sézanne. DOYEN (75) mentionne un objet monétiforme au type du statère de Philippe II de Macédoine découvert dans la province de Liège. Une autre imitation originale du statère de Philippe II de Macédoine est recensée par DELESTRÉE et THOMAS (73).

AUBIN et NIETO (67) nourrissent une réflexion sur la relation compositions métalliques/liaisons de coins et s'interrogent sur la notion de tolérance et de contrôle. WIGG-WOLF (94) rappelle l'importance des contextes archéologiques pour étudier les monnaies gauloises. LOPEZ (88) s'intéresse à la classification des monnaies.

Plusieurs études d'iconographie monétaire sont menées à l'échelle de la Gaule (68-70, 71, 76, HUNTER dans 20). LE DANTEC (87) présente quelques monnaies conservées au Musée d'archéologie

nationale de St-Germain-en-Laye (MAN). RICHARD RALITE *et al.* (92) réalisent le catalogue de la collection Cavalier (Montpellier) et MEISSONNIER *et al.* (89) celui de la collection Bertrand du Musée archéologique de Dijon et présentent le médaillier gaulois (90).

GRUEL et WIGG-WOLF (dans 15) traitent de la circulation monétaire à différentes échelles, voir également GRUEL (86). GEISER (78) réalise l'inventaire des exemplaires des *oppida* de Sermuz et du Bois de Châtel et reprend en partie l'étude des monnaies du Grand-Saint-Bernard (79). GRUEL (85) s'intéresse aux usages monétaires au sein des sanctuaires ainsi qu'à la place de ces derniers dans l'économie monétaire (82) et FISCHER (77) s'interroge sur les liens entre monnaies et religion. GRUEL (83) présente le cas des potins gaulois et publie quelques articles dans *Lexikon zur keltischen Archäologie* (84).

ZIEGAUS (dans 16) discute des différents instruments de production monétaire dans le monde celtique et NIETO-PELLETIER (91) traite de la fabrication monétaire. GRATUZE (81) montre l'apport des analyses à l'étude des monnaies d'or gauloises. PION (93) évalue le rôle de la numismatique gauloise dans la construction des chronologies de la fin de l'âge du Fer.

Nord de la Gaule (Nord de la France, Belgique et Pays-Bas)

Les recherches menées sur les monnayages du Nord-Ouest de la Gaule ont donné lieu à plusieurs ouvrages et articles de synthèse. La publication des thèses d'ABBOLIVIER (95) sur les Osismes, complétée par ABBOLIVIER (96), ABBOLIVIER et GUERRA (dans 18), et de GUIHARD (150) sur les émissions de la basse-vallée de la Seine, avec également GUIHARD (148, 149), sont venues enrichir notre connaissance des monnayages de cette région. Les monnaies de la médiathèque municipale de Bayeux ont été catalogues par GUIHARD (147). En outre, des dépôts de monnaies armoricaines ont fait l'objet d'études généraux par GRUEL (145) ou spécifiques (les Sablons par AUBIN *et al.* [103], Laniscat par NIETO-PELLETIER *et al.* (dans 21).

GUIHARD (dans 17) réexamine en profondeur la circulation monétaire des monnaies de bronze dans l'actuelle Normandie et DE JERSEY (dans 17) celle des monnaies celtiques entre l'Armorique, le sud de l'Angleterre et les îles Anglo-Normandes. PILON (dans 18) dresse un panorama de la circulation monétaire dans la vallée de la Seine à partir des faciès de plusieurs sites archéologiques. LEFORT *et al.* (153) proposent d'interpréter le site d'Urville-Nacqueville comme un port de commerce à partir notamment des monnaies découvertes en contexte et présentent les exemplaires gaulois découverts sur l'*oppidum* du Mont-Castel (154). GRUEL *et al.* (146) s'intéressent aux faciès de plusieurs sites de sanctuaire de l'Orne, de la Mayenne et de la Sarthe et mettent en évidence des particularités de fabrication à partir des compositions métalliques. VIOLLEAU (178) complète le corpus des monnaies « uniface » de l'Orne. DELESTRÉE et PILON (123) procèdent à l'inventaire des monnaies du site de Bordeaux-Saint-Clair (Seine-Maritime) sur lequel un atelier monétaire est pressenti et publient les résultats d'analyses d'une partie du mobilier. DOYEN et MICHEL (135) traitent des monnaies de l'*oppidum* de Sandouville. DELESTRÉE (114, 116) étudie des drachmes de la haute vallée de l'Eure. La datation des bronzes épigraphes de la Basse-Seine SVTICOS/RATVMACOS est reprise par SCHEERS (dans 18). DELESTRÉE et GUIHARD (109) signalent une série inédite d'hémistatères et de quarts « au maillet ». DELESTRÉE *et al.* (119) traitent du monnayage en or des Vénètes. Deux nouveaux statères « à la cavalière armée » sont recensés par Delestrée (108).

LAJOYE (dans 18) fait part de considérations iconographiques à propos de monnaies des Lévoviens et des Vélocasses. DELESTRÉE (115) s'intéresse à la celtisation d'une imitation de Philippe II de Macédoine au type d'Hermival-les-Vaux.

Les monnayages armoricains ou plus généralement du Nord-Ouest ont également fait l'objet de nombreux articles, plus ponctuels, pour l'essentiel à propos de types inédits par exemple (99, AUBIN *et al.* dans 20, 110, 111, 113, 117, 126, 130, 141, HOLLARD dans 20) ou sur des aspects plus généraux en relation avec un site (98) ou une région (99). AUBIN (100) consacre un article à Fortuné Parenteau et à la constitution d'un médaillier gaulois à Nantes.

HASELGROVE (dans 20) réexamine les globules « à la croix » et propose de les dater du II^e siècle et peut-être du début du I^{er} s. av. J.-C. MARTIN (dans 21) propose une synthèse des monnaies gauloises

découvertes à Paris principalement caractérisées par des émissions tardives, locales ou provenant des peuples limitrophes.

WIGG-WOLF (180, dans 16) retrace le développement des monnayages dans le Nord de la Gaule entre le III^e et le I^{er} s. av. J.-C. et s'interroge sur l'usage des monnaies notamment à partir des sources textuelles, des faciès de sites ou de dépôts et de l'iconographie. Pour la période qui s'étend de César à Auguste, les découvertes monétaires entre la Moselle et la mer du Nord suggèrent une monétisation en deux phases (VAN HEESCH 175). VAN HEESCH (177) dresse un panorama de la politique monétaire de Rome vis-à-vis des monnayages gaulois et MARTIN (157) étudie la circulation monétaire du nord-est de la Gaule à partir des contextes archéologiques. IZRI (152) s'intéresse aux usages rituels de la monnaie et à leur interprétation.

ROYMANS *et al.* (166) publient huit nouveaux trésors de monnaies et objets en or découverts en Belgique et aux Pays-Bas. ROYMANS et DIJKMAN (165) s'intéressent à l'or et à l'argent celtiques d'Amby. CREEMERS et SCHEERS (107) donnent des descriptions rapides des trésors de Beringen et Heers et WARMENBOL de Beringen et Thuin (179). Pour la Gaule Belgique, les travaux de PARISOT-SILLON apportent un regard nouveau sur les émissions en or de l'ensemble de cette région en associant de façon systématique les compositions métalliques aux données « classiques » de la numismatique (161, 162, 172-174). SCHEERS (167) propose un panorama des monnayages de Gaule Belgique entre le III^e et la fin du I^{er} s. av. J.-C. et DENGIS (128) recense les découvertes isolées et les trésors monétaires pour la Belgique.

Plusieurs travaux sont venus éclairer nos connaissances sur des monnayages en particulier: les Nerviens (129, 131), les Rèmes (132, 134), les Suessions (PION dans 20), les Atrébates (GRICOURT et JACQUES dans 20, 143), les « segments de cercle » (137), les quarts « au bateau » (121). BERDEAUX-LE-BRAZIDECH (104) inventorie un bronze des Suessions et un bronze des Rèmes conservés au musée Antoine Vivenel. DELESTRÉE (112) signale un bronze inédit attribué aux Viromandueus ainsi qu'un bronze épigraphe RIGILOS d'attribution indéterminée (122). WILLEMS (182) signale un statère attribué aux Bellovaques ou aux Vélocasses découvert à Lebbeke. WOYTEK (183) s'intéresse au prototype romain des bronzes trévires ARDA. SILLS (dans 20) reprend l'étude des émissions de Tarquimpol et au Pégase à partir de nouvelles découvertes et celle des statères à l'œil (dans 18). BODSON (dans 20) propose une synthèse typologique des exemplaires « aux chevrons ».

BODSON (105) fait part de quelques considérations iconographiques et GRICOURT et HOLLARD (dans 18) signalent un bronze inédit figurant la déesse Épona.

Dans une étude préliminaire, GUIHARD *et al.* (151) interprètent le dépôt monétaire de Bassing comme une encaisse militaire d'un chef médiomatrice. FÉLIU (140) précise la frontière entre les Médiomatriques et les Rauraques à partir des découvertes monétaires réalisées dans la vallée du Rhin supérieur. ROSSEZ (163) traite de la circulation monétaire dans un territoire à la limite des cités des Nerviens et des Tongres. L'étude des contextes dans lesquels sont mis au jour les potins « au rameau » du type A permet à DOYEN (133, 156) de proposer une nouvelle chronologie de leur circulation.

Le contexte dans lequel les monnaies de la série AVAVCIA sont émises ainsi que leur circulation et leur rôle sous Auguste sont étudiés par AARTS et ROYMANS (dans 20) et VAN HEESCH (176), voir également HEINRICHS (dans 20). DOYEN *et al.* (136) signalent deux nouvelles légendes monétaires pour cette série. BELIËN (dans 20) traite de la production et de la circulation de la série GERMANVS INDVTILLI L.

CHOSSENOT et DOYEN (106) réalisent le catalogue des monnaies recueillies sur la commune de Courcemain (Marne). GRUEL (144) compare les faciès monétaires des *oppida* de Bibracte et de Manching. WIGG-WOLF inventorie toutes les monnaies découvertes sur l'*oppidum* du Martberg dans la riche synthèse consacrée à ce site (160) ainsi que celles mises au jour sur l'*oppidum* de Donnersberg (dans 20). WIGG-WOLF (181) étudie également les découvertes monétaires réalisées à Reinheim et dans les environs. Les monnaies du site de Liberchies ont fait l'objet d'études de grande ampleur par SEVERS (170, 171). REINERT (dans 20) fait le point sur la circulation monétaire dans la région des Trévires à partir notamment des découvertes du Titelberg. LOSCHIEDER (dans 20) s'intéresse à une découverte réalisée à Hussigny-Godbrange. ROYMANS et AARTS (164) traitent des usages monétaires dans la zone du Bas-Rhin et NICK (159) pour le sud de la haute vallée du Rhin notamment.

Plusieurs travaux ont été publiés depuis 2008 sur les monnaies de sanctuaire. DOYEN *et al.* (138) consacrent une étude de grande ampleur aux exemplaires du sanctuaire celtique et de l'agglomération romaine de Ville-sur-Lumes/Saint-Laurent. L'étude des contextes monétaires du sanctuaire d'Authevernes (Eure) permet à DOYEN *et al.* (139) de réviser certaines hypothèses quant à la circulation tardive du monnayage gaulois. DELESTRÉE (dans 20) discute le faciès monétaire d'un sanctuaire rural de la vallée de la Somme. MANGARD (155) fait le point sur les monnaies du sanctuaire de Bois l'Abbé et DOYEN (dans 20) sur celles de Fontaine-Valmont.

Des études ont également été consacrées aux monnaies gauloises dans les camps militaires romains (KEMMERS dans 20; MARTIN 158; DELESTRÉE et BOISARD 118). AUBIN (101) traite de l'émission et du contrôle des monnaies dans l'ouest de la Gaule et aborde le cas des monnaies mutilées (102). JERSEY (dans 20) s'intéresse à la production des « Gallo-Belgique E » à partir de données expérimentales de fabrication monétaire. Plusieurs coins monétaires ont été publiés depuis 2008 (120, 124, 125, 142, 168). Deux fausses monnaies du XIXe s. reprenant au droit le type janiforme sont identifiées par SCHOMAS (169). Une chronique numismatique dans la *Revue du Nord* recense chaque année les trouvailles monétaires du Nord de la France (127).

Centre de la Gaule

Plusieurs études ont porté sur l'iconographie des émissions de cette région (SCHOMAS 230-232; NIETO-PELLETIER 218, 219; GUIHARD 205). PION (dans 23) s'interroge sur la fonction des premières monnaies d'or celtiques dans le complexe nord-alpin et considère l'adoption de la monnaie métallique comme une « révolution politique ». VIOLEAU (236) signale un nouveau statère du type de Craon. Une imitation de la seconde génération avec une légende inédite est enregistrée par DELESTRÉE et JOLY (198).

Le monnayage arverne a fait l'objet de plusieurs publications depuis 2008. NIETO-PELLETIER (8) a réalisé le catalogue des monnaies arvernes conservées au Cabinet des Médailles de la BNF, au MAN et au Musée de Cluny. Le catalogue est précédé d'une synthèse qui souligne notamment l'apport de l'étude des compositions métalliques à la compréhension des pratiques monétaires. Dans un ouvrage consacré à Corent, POUX (224) donne un bref panorama des exemplaires en circulation sur l'*oppidum*. GRUEL et LALLEMAND (dans 20) discutent plus particulièrement de la circulation de deux séries. Les monnaies du quartier artisanal de l'*oppidum* de Gondole sont publiées dans DEBERGE *et al.* (191). Des monnaies au nom de Vercingétorix sont étudiées par BERDEAUX-LE-BRAZIDECH et LE DANTEC (185), NIETO-PELLETIER (217) et RICHARD RALITE (226). RICHARD RALITE *et al.* (dans 18) signalent des monnaies arvernes découvertes en pays Gévaudan et à Maringues (227, 228). MIRMAND (215) traite d'un nouveau type de bronze CALLIDV et s'intéresse aux monnaies d'argent de type BNF 3838 et var. (216).

DELESTRÉE (193) étudie le trésor d'Ouzilly composé de statères picto-santons et de drachmes pictones. DELESTRÉE (192) propose d'attribuer au Centre/Centre-Ouest de la Gaule le statère à la légende EIIIIANTIC et DELAMARRE (dans 18) traite de la signification de cette inscription. SEGUIN (233) signale des statères d'influence armoricaine qu'il propose d'attribuer au centre-ouest et BERNARD et VOISIN (188) étudient un bronze à la main sous le cheval. DELESTRÉE et BONE (194) consacrent un article aux drachmes « aux lignes entremêlées », complété par BERNARD *et al.* (187). Des exemplaires inédits du centre-ouest sont recensés (186, 195, 225).

CHARNOTET (dans 21, 190) révisé la typochronologie des bronzes frappés « à la gueule de loup » attribués aux Bituriges. GRUEL *et al.* (206) proposent un panorama des monnayages gaulois de la boucle de la Loire et comparent les faciès monétaires de trois sites de LT C2-D2 (GRUEL *et al.* 207). TROUBADY (235) dresse le faciès monétaire de l'*oppidum* des Châtelliers et réalise l'inventaire des monnaies gauloises découvertes en contexte d'habitat rural entre Loire et Dordogne (MAGUER 211).

HIERNARD (208) traite des Bituriges Cubes et des Bituriges Vivisques. ANGERIS (184) signale une monnaie à la légende KABAAΛOC : CONTIIΘIL qui pourrait être attribuée aux Turons. Des exemplaires à l'aigle des Carnutes sont étudiés par MANIOS (212). SCHEERS (229) s'intéresse aux dérivés du type CAMBOTRE lui-même imité d'un denier républicain. BOUCHET (189) présente des

potins «au bucrane et au cavalier». DELESTRÉE et LEMÉE (197) signalent des légendes inédites sur un bronze de basse Loire. PARVÉRIE (220) traite des monnaies attribuées aux Lémovices au type du carnyx et pose l'hypothèse qu'il puisse s'agir d'une émission liée au sanctuaire de Tintignac. PARVÉRIE (221, 222) signale des statères et fractions «à la grue et au trèfle» de faible poids. LOPEZ et DELESTRÉE (210) mentionnent une nouvelle drachme dérivée des types de Bridiers.

Le dépôt monétaire de Brionne (Eure) est l'occasion pour GUIHARD (dans 18) d'aborder la question de la circulation secondaire.

GEISER et GENECHESI (dans 21) et GENECHESI (203) reprennent l'attribution et la datation des monnaies épigraphes TOGIRIX. Les monnaies de l'*oppidum* d'Essalois sont réexaminées par GENECHESI *et al.* (204). GEISER *et al.* (201) clarifient et actualisent la typologie des potins «à la grosse tête» à partir des données apparues depuis 1995. GEISER (202) s'intéresse à la circulation monétaire entre Alpes et Jura.

WOLKOW (237) signale un quart de statère éduen de la série de Chenôves à proximité de l'*oppidum* d'Essalois et MANIOS (213) un quinaire de type hybride LITAVICOS/VIIPOTAL. POPOVITCH (223) publie quatre monnaies du centre-est découvertes dans le Châtillonnais.

TOLEDO I MUR et PERNOT (234) consacrent un important article aux fouilles de l'atelier monétaire des Rochereaux daté de la fin du II^e s. av. J.-C., et à l'étude et à l'analyse du mobilier mis au jour. GRUEL *et al.* (dans 21) étudient les techniques de fabrication des quinaires fourrés.

Plusieurs coins et poinçons monétaires ont été mis au jour ces six dernières années (198-200, 209, 214).

Sud de la Gaule

Depuis 2008, les travaux sur le sud de la Gaule ont été marqués par l'ouvrage de FEUGÈRE et PY (6) dans lequel sont inventoriées les monnaies qui ont circulé en Gaule méditerranéenne entre le VI^e s. et 27 av. J.-C. PY (297, 298) propose un panorama de la circulation monétaire préaugustéenne à Lattes.

JOLY *et al.* (277) réalisent le catalogue de monnaies découvertes dans les Alpes-de-Haute-Provence et BOUVRY et MEYER (247) celui des monnaies du site «Les Arnous» à Puimasson. BERDEAUX-LE BRAZIDECH et LE DANTEC (245) présentent les trésors et les monnaies gauloises provenant de Midi-Pyrénées conservés au MAN.

BATS (dans 16) et GARCIA (dans 23) traitent des échanges non monétaires et monétaires en Gaule méridionale entre le VII^e et le II^e s. av. J.-C. et du rôle de la monnaie à partir de la fin du VI^e s. av. J.-C. À partir des contextes archéologiques, MARTIN (292) montre que la conquête romaine a joué un rôle déterminant dans l'arrivée des monnaies méditerranéennes en Gaule du Nord. FEUGÈRE (dans 18) traite d'iconographie monétaire méridionale.

Plusieurs publications sont venues enrichir notre connaissance des monnayages du sud-ouest. Les manifestations prémonétaires et de l'apparition des premières monnaies en Gaule méridionale et en péninsule ibérique sont traitées par CALLEGARIN et GARCÍA-BELLIDO (dans 23) et par CALLEGARIN et HIRIART (249). CALLEGARIN (dans 16) s'interroge sur les raisons de la frappe monétaire dans l'espace pyrénéen occidental et traite plus largement des pratiques monétaires entre le III^e et le I^{er} s. av. J.-C. CALLEGARIN (248) reprend l'étude des monnaies attribuées aux peuples aquitains et réexamine la question des attributions et la chronologie des émissions. À partir de nouvelles découvertes monétaires, CALLEGARIN *et al.* (dans 15) actualisent le panorama des émissions dans le sud-ouest de la Gaule et mettent en évidence deux zones de circulation distinctes. GENEVIÈVE (dans 15) traite plus particulièrement de la circulation monétaire dans la capitale des Bituriges Vivisques. HIRIART (275) met en évidence trois grandes phases pour la circulation monétaire dans la vallée de la Garonne et présente le faciès monétaire du site de Saint-Roch (276) en liaison avec la circulation régionale. L'apport des découvertes monétaires du site d'Eysses est souligné par CALLEGARIN *et al.* (dans 15). GIRARD *et al.* (30) ont tenté de relier l'argent de deux monnaies gauloises à des gisements argentifères pyrénéens. SEGUIN et LOURENÇO (318) signalent un quart de statère uniface découvert à Soulac d'attribution indéterminée. BEDEL (241) mentionne un exemplaire peut-être attribué aux Sotiates et SALLES (316) propose d'attribuer une nouvelle série d'argent à ce peuple.

GEISER et GENECHESI (268) reprennent l'étude d'une rare série de quinaires au cavalier de la vallée du Rhône. CARRARA et GENECHESI (250) dressent l'inventaire des séries monétaires en circulation de chaque côté de la moyenne vallée du Rhône et traitent de la question des faciès numismatiques régionaux. La circulation des monnaies préaugustéennes en Ardèche est étudiée par GENECHESI (271) qui recense également les découvertes récentes en moyenne Tarentaise (269). Plus généralement, GENECHESI (270) s'intéresse au développement de la circulation monétaire dans le sud-est à partir du VI^e s. av. J.-C. ABOLLIVIER (238) signale un quinaire gaulois probablement de la vallée du Rhône mis au jour à Carhaix (Finistère). DELESTRÉE (259) mentionne une division inédite du statère d'Annonay. GEISER *et al.* (267) reprennent l'étude des monnaies à inscriptions en alphabet de Lugano. RICHARD RALITE *et al.* (313) publient les monnaies de fouilles de l'*oppidum* de Pègue.

RICHARD RALITE (307) fait un point historiographique sur la chronologie des monnaies « à la croix ». Le monnayage attribué aux Rutènes est étudié par FEUGÈRE et PY (264). LOPEZ (287) mène des travaux de reconstitution d'empreintes pour les monnaies attribuées aux Rutènes et étudie ce monnayage (257, 286, 289, 290). À l'appui de la série « au cheval et au fleuron », FEUGÈRE (262) appréhende les origines de la région de Béziers. CHEVILLON et LOPEZ (258) s'intéressent au monnayage des Volques arécomiques. LOPEZ *et al.* (291) reprennent le trésor de monnaies à la croix de Béziers. SEGUIN (317) et BEDEL (243) traitent de monnaies d'argent pouvant être attribuées aux Pétrocores.

Plusieurs articles concernent des trouvailles ponctuelles et/ou des types inédits pour cette région (240, 255, 280, 282, 284, 285, 288, 294, 296, 302, 303, 305).

Des monnaies du sud de la Gaule ont été découvertes sur l'*oppidum* de Corent (308), à Roujan (Hérault) (306) et dans plusieurs grottes de Lozère et de l'Hérault (304, 311, 312). RICHARD RALITE *et al.* (315) étudient 200 monnaies pré-augustéennes de la colline Saint-Jacques de Cavaillon. LATOURNERIE s'intéresse aux oboles dites de Grabels (281). RICHARD RALITE (301) s'interroge sur les exemplaires à légende CMEP.

BEDEL et CIRON (244) présentent un bronze dont le type se rapproche du monnayage d'Antipolis. CHEVILLON (254) s'intéresse au monnayage « ibéro-languedocien ». RANCOULE fait état, pour l'Aude, d'imitations régionales de monnaies empuritaines (299) et de Rhodè (300). LAROSAS (278) traite des imitations de monnaies de Rhodè. RICHARD-RALITE et RANCOULE (314) signalent une monnaie en argent inconnue provenant de Montlaur.

PELLÉ (295) publie un lot de bronzes massaliètes découverts lors de fouilles à Nîmes dont une partie a été analysée. CHEVILLON *et al.* (256, 253) alimentent le dossier du monnayage archaïque et postarchaïque de Marseille et CASTA (251) s'intéresse aux oboles de la phase ancienne du monnayage de Marseille. RICHARD *et al.* (309) publient le trésor d'oboles massaliètes d'Aniane, GENTRIC et FERRANDO (274) celui du Castelet. Les imitations de Marseille ont fait l'objet de plusieurs études (CORSI et BARELLO dans 18, GEISER dans 21, 293). GEISER (266) mentionne des oboles de Marseille et des imitations dans des sépultures sédunes. GENTRIC et RICHARD RALITE (273) font connaître de nouvelles monnaies massaliètes et péri-massaliètes découvertes au Chastelard de Lardiers. ABOLLIVIER (239) signale des monnaies de Marseille mises au jour en Armorique. Le monnayage de Marseille et ses imitations ont par ailleurs fait l'objet de plusieurs articles qui signalent des types inédits (242, 246, 252, 272, 279, 283).

Plusieurs études ont été consacrées à des coins et poinçons monétaires du sud de la Gaule (260, 261, 263, 265, 310). MÉGRET-MERGET (dans 18) signale un plomb monétiiforme de type élusate.

Schweiz, Deutschland, Österreich

BURKHART (323) widmet sich den keltischen Münzen der Schweiz. Er stellt die verschiedenen Münztypen vor, listet die Fremdprägungen auf und betrachtet die Münzen in ihren Kontexten. Metallurgische Untersuchungen an Münzen und Produktionsresten erlauben Rückschlüsse darauf, wie das Rohmetall gewonnen wurde und welche unterschiedlichen Herstellungstechniken angewandt wurden. KAENEL (343) stellt in knapper Form einige wichtige Fundplätze von Münzen in der Schweiz vor.

OTTOZ (360) präsentiert mehrere Sequaner-Potins, Massalia Obole und einen bislang unbekannten Obol-Typ, die bei den Grabungen im Bereich des Plan de Jupiter auf dem Großen St. Bernhard gefunden wurden. LE DANTEC und OLIVIER (324) sowie NICK (358, 359) machen auf Münzen in Bern und Saint-Germain aufmerksam, die als bisher vermisste Stücke von der Fundstelle La Tène identifiziert werden konnten. Eine Übersicht zu der bislang kleinen Zahl von Fundmünzen aus den Kantonen Zug und Thurgau geben DOSWALD (332) und HOCHULI (340) sowie STEHRENBURG (375). Ein kleiner Börsenfund aus der Siedlung Basel-Gasfabrik, bestehend aus acht Potins, der in einer Grabgrube neben zwei Skeletten lag, wird von NICK (354) diskutiert. Eine Vorschau zum Corpus der keltischen Fundmünzen der Schweiz geben NICK (in 22) und FREY-KUPPER und NICK (334). Die Fundmünzen aus dem Oppidum *Turicum* (Zürich) stellt BERTOLACCINI (321) vor. NICK (355) untersucht akribisch die beiden 1890 entdeckten großen Potinklumpen von Zürich und weist auf ihre mögliche rituelle Zerstörung hin. Ferner legt NICK (319) die Fundmünzen aus der Grabung Zürich Rennweg vor, aus der auch ein Tüpfelplattenfragment stammt. NICK und PETER (381) stellen Überlegungen an, ob die keltischen Münzen aus Augusta Raurica eventuell einen Hinweis auf eine in der Nähe liegende spätkeltische Vorgängersiedlung geben könnten. GEISER und CAPT (336) präsentieren den ungewöhnlichen Fund eines römischen (?) Münzstempels aus dem Oppidum Sermuz (Vaude) und fragen, ob es sich um ein hoheitliches Prägwerkzeug, ein Werkzeug zur Herstellung von lokalen Nachprägungen oder ein Falschmünzerwerkzeug handelt. GEISER (in 20) präsentiert auf der Grundlage von Fundstücken aus der Schweiz, ergänzt um Materialbestände aus anderen Münzkabinetten, einen Typen- und Variantenkatalog zum Ninno-(Mauc)-Quinar. Außerdem verfasst GEISER (in 21) einen Beitrag zu den späten Massalia-Obolen im Alpen-Jura Raum. GEISER und GENECHESI (in 21) widmen sich ferner in einem Artikel dem Togirix-Quinar.

STÖCKLI (376) interessiert sich für das historische Datum des Auszugs der Helvetier 58 v. Chr. und versucht dies anhand des Vorkommen von Fibeln und Münzen an verschiedenen Fundplätzen in Frankreich und der Schweiz nachzuvollziehen. DESCHLER-ERB (331) kann dank einer präzisen Dokumentation der Ausgrabungen auf Basel-Münsterhügel mehrere Zeithorizonte herausarbeiten und so ein relativchronologisches Grundgerüst für bestimmte keltische Münzen der Übergangsphase Spätlatène-Frühe Kaiserzeit vorlegen.

In einem kurzen Vorbericht hat NICK in MARTI *et al.* (349) auf einen etwa 300 Silbermünzen umfassenden Schatzfund aus Füllinsdorf hingewiesen, der Kaletedou-Quinare und Allobroger-Münzen enthielt.

Eine Liste zu den Fundmünzen aus den 2007/2008 durchgeführten Grabungen im Bereich des Septimer-Passes findet sich bei ZIEGAUS (387), erste Überlegungen zum Vorkommen und zur Funktion formulieren ZANIER bei RAGHET *et al.* (364). Von der Fundstelle liegt ein Ensemble aus Potins und zwei Kleinbronzemünzen vor.

In BÜNDGEN *et al.* (322) legt Frey-Kupper die Münzen der Ausgrabungen Avenches, Sur Fourches 2003-2008 vor. Es sind dies Büschel-, Ninno- und Viros-Quinare, einige Potins und das Fragment einer Tüpfelplatte. FREY-KUPPER (333) beschäftigt sich ferner mit dem seltenen Typ Viros und stellt fest, dass er offensichtlich das Vorläufergepräge zum Typ Vatico war. Beide sind bisher nur vom oberrheinischen Altenburg und aus Avenches und Umgebung nachgewiesen. Mit den in der Gegend von Avenches vorkommenden Silbermünzen der Phase Latène D 1 / 2 setzt sich NICK (357) auseinander und ordnet die späten Quinartypen bestimmten Zeithorizonten zu. Für einige Münzen schließt der Autor einen Umlauf bis ins 1. Jahrhundert n. Chr. nicht aus.

Regestenartige Zusammenfassungen zu keltischen Münzschatzen, die bisher in Deutschland gefunden wurden, finden sich bei DEHN (325), MEYER (351), MÜLLER (353), WIELAND (383) und ZIEGAUS (385, 389, 391). BECKER und WEISSER (320) diskutieren die Fundgeschichte eines Goldstaters Alexanders d. Gr., der 1841 bei Merseburg gefunden wurde. Aus der ältesten Phase des römischen Vicus von Düren-Mariaweiler stellt HEINRICHS (339) die keltischen Silbermünzen, Potin und Kleinbronzen zusammen und nimmt eine lokale Verwendung bis zur Zeit der augusteischen Germanenoffensive 7 v. Chr. an. Derselbe Autor (in 20) beleuchtet in seinem Beitrag die Verbreitung des Typs Scheers 217 (Atuatuker-Kleinerze) westlich der Maas und fragt nach den Emittenten der verschiedenen Serien. ILISCH (in 20) stellt Neufunde aus Westfalen von Regenbogenschüsselchen und Quinare Scheers 57

vor. KACZYNSKI (in 22) versucht auf der Grundlage von metallenen Produktionsresten aus treverischen Oppida verschiedene Phasen einer überregionalen und lokalen Münzherstellung aufzuzeigen und betrachtet die Verfügbarkeit von Edelmetallen als Indiz für eine politische Machtausübung. SCHULZE-FORSTER (372) verweist auf Parallelen zwischen den Dreiwirbelstateren aus dem Lahnggebiet und dem Rhein-Maas-Delta und stellt fest, dass das Lahntal in der späten Eisenzeit eine bedeutende Landschaft war. In einer zweiten Studie (373) weist er auf die „rheinübergreifenden Kontakte“ anhand des sog. Pegasus-Typs hin. WIGG-WOLF (in 20) präsentiert die Fundmünzen aus dem Oppidum vom Donnersberg, bei denen es sich in der Mehrheit um Potin und Aes der Leuci, Treveri und Sequani handelt. Ferner stammt von dort ein zerbrochener Kaletedou-Stempel. Außerdem gibt WIGG-WOLF (384) einen Überblick zu den Münzen aus Waldgirmes und vergleicht die unterschiedliche Entwicklung der Münzprägung in Nordgallien mit dem östlichen Mittelrheingebiet (180).

OVERBECK (361) nimmt eine kritische Würdigung des Universalgelehrten Döderlein vor und geht besonders auf zwei Traktate zu goldenen Regenbogenschüsselchen ein. ZIEGAUS (388) und GEBHARD und ZIEGAUS (335) gehen der Frage nach, ob das keltische Söldnerwesen für den Beginn der keltischen Münzprägung in Süddeutschland eine Rolle spielt. Die letzte Phase des Geldumlaufs in Bayern markieren Q Doci Sam F- und Togirix-Quinare von einer Höhensiedlung in Unterfranken (390).

Sowohl WENDLING (382) als auch SCHÄFER (370) betrachten die Münzen vom Münsterberg bei Breisach und Berching-Pollanten in engem Zusammenhang mit dem übrigen archäologischen Fundgut und erreichen so eine zeitliche Präzisierung für bestimmte Münztypen. Von großer Wichtigkeit ist auch die Publikation der keltischen und römischen Fundmünzen aus der Siedlung von Altenburg/Rheinau (D/CH) von NICK (in 21, 356). BURKHARDT (28) hat dazu die Münzen und Produktionsreste metallurgisch untersucht. Monetäre Kontakte zwischen den Zentralorten und Siedlungen der Region am Oberrhein kann NICK (159) anhand des Vorkommens gleichartiger Münztypen aufzeigen. In Latène D1 überwiegen die lokalen Prägungen, während fremde Münzen eher selten sind, eine Münzherstellung in Latène D2 ist nur sporadisch nachweisbar.

Für Thüringen stellen GRASSELLT (338) sowie SEIDEL und SCHLAPKE (374) einige Neufunde aus Schwabhausen und von der Steinsburg vor, darunter auch Stücke des Prager-Typus. SCHLAPKE (371) fasst in einem gut recherchierten Beitrag den Kenntnisstand zu den barbarisierten Athene-Nike Teilstateren zusammen.

ZIEGAUS (392) präsentiert den knapp 500 boische Münzen umfassenden Goldschatz und Münzwerkzeuge (Punze, Tüpfelplatten) der Ausgrabungen im Oppidum Manching 1996-1999.

Für Österreich gibt DEMBSKI (in 22, 327) eine kurze Einführung in das norische Münzwesen, ferner verfassen er und andere (337, 345, 346, 352, 365, 380) Kurzbeschreibungen zu Münzschatzfunden. DEMBSKI (328) legt seinen Forschungsschwerpunkt auf die Fundmünzen aus Niederösterreich und gibt eine Übersicht zu den Fundmünzen aus der Großsiedlung Roseldorf (326). Mit den Vorbildern für norische Münzen und speziell dem Typ Roseldorf III setzt sich JANDRASITS (341, 342) auseinander. DEMBSKI (328) stellt außerdem ein kleines bronzenes Schatzfundbehältnis vor und weist auf die Bedeutung von Münzen als Indikatoren für Handelswege (329) und transalpine Kontakte hin, indem er neues Fundmaterial vom Mallnitzer Tauern vorlegt, das dort offensichtlich als Opfergabe deponiert wurde (330, 348). Mit den Fundmünzen aus dem Raum Linz befasst sich PROKISCH (362, 363). Von dort stammen zahlreiche südbayerische Silbermünzen, gallisches Potin und boisches Gold und Silber sowie ein eiserner Münzstempel. Eine wertvolle Zusammenstellung zu den antiken Münzhorten Österreichs gibt RUSKE (369). Er fasst noch einmal alle Erkenntnisse zum Münzhort von Schottwien, bestehend aus boischem Großsilber und Simmeringer Kleingeld, und einem Hort von ptolemäischen Bronzen aus Hallstatt zusammen, die wohl in keltischem Kontext zu sehen sind (367, 368). Mit den Tiermotiven auf Münzen der Boier und Noriker setzt sich TURVY (379) auseinander und stellt diese den Produkten des keltischen Kunsthandwerks gegenüber. RAUBEC (366) widmet sich dem Münzumlauf in Niederösterreich, führt den Nachweise für eine Prägetätigkeit in verschiedenen Siedlungen und untersucht die Motive auf Münzen hinsichtlich der Frage, bei welchen es sich um übernommene Bildideen aus fremden Regionen oder um eigene Schöpfungen handelt. Mit den verschiedenen Varianten des Didrachmentyps Oberleiserberg unter Berücksichtigung der Fibeln befassen sich KARWOWSKI und MILITKY (in 21, 344, 350).

KRMNICEK (347) wertet in seiner Dissertation die keltischen und römischen Fundmünzen von Magdalensberg (Kärnten) unter Berücksichtigung des archäologischen Kontextes aus. Ein wichtiges Ergebnis seiner Arbeit ist, dass norische Kleinsilbermünzen bis in claudische Zeit in Gebrauch waren.

STROBEL (377) kann anhand von Münzfunden verschiedene Prägezonen in Norikum definieren und auf einen deutlichen Zustrom von Silbermünzen von Südbayern donauabwärts über Ober- nach Niederösterreich hinweisen. Die am Alpenrand gelegene Siedlung von Karlstein sieht er im Einflussbereich der böhmisch-österreichischen Kleinsilberprägung. In einem zweiten Exkurs beleuchtet STROBEL (378) die Fundverteilung von Tetradrachmen, welche die Namen von Münzherrn tragen und bevorzugt in Kärnten, Nordwestslowenien und dem Friaul nachgewiesen sind.

Italien, Slowenien, Kroatien, Ungarn, Serbien

Zum Vorkommen keltischer Münzen in Italien haben BONDINI (396) und PARENTE (419) einige kürzere Beiträge verfasst. GORINI (in 20, in 22, 406) thematisiert in einer Reihe von Aufsätzen die Chronologie der norisch-aurikischen Tetradrachmen auf norditalienischem Gebiet, wobei in allen Überlegungen der Hort von Enmonzo (1998) eine wichtige Rolle spielt. GORINI (in 14) gibt eine Übersicht zum vorrömischen Münzumlauf in der Gallia Cisalpina und beschreibt die Entwicklungsstufen der massaliotischen Drachmen, die sowohl durch Gewichtsreduzierung als auch durch verschiedene Schriften unterschieden werden können. GORINI (405) weist auf das Vorkommen griechischer und keltischer Münzen in der Campagna Lupia hin und stellt fest, dass sie als Opfergeld in Heiligtümern Verwendung fanden. Die Zusammensetzung des Schatzfundes von Serra Riccò mit weiteren ähnlichen Depots hat er (402) ausführlich abgehandelt. FRANCI (401) hat in einer Bachelor-Arbeit die keltischen Münzen des 2.-1. Jahrhunderts aus Südtirol dokumentiert. In den Bänden Gorizia und Triest listet CALLEGHER (398) alle keltischen Münzen dieser Regionen auf. Unter dem Gesichtspunkt des Austausches von Ideen und Waren lässt sich auch ein wechselseitiger Münzstrom zwischen Norditalien und dem Gebiet nördlich der Alpen beobachten, den GORINI und ZIEGAUS (403, 404) nachweisen können.

Eine Zusammenstellung aller keltisch-padanischen Münzen bietet ARSLAN (394) an, die online abrufbar ist. Aus den Grabungen in der ligurischen Siedlung auf dem Monte S. Elena stellt ARSLAN (393) massaliotische Imitationen vor. ARSLAN (in 20) dokumentiert auch die bisher seltenen insubrischen Diobol des Typs "spotted panther".

BOŽIČ, KOS, LAZAR und MAJNARIĆ-PANDŽIĆ (397, 411, 416, 417) haben für verschiedene Orte in Slowenien und Kroatien Lexikoneinträge zu bedeutenden Schatzfunden formuliert. KOS und MIRNIK (in 20, 415) fassen alle Erkenntnisse unter Berücksichtigung des damals geführten Schriftwechsels zu den im 19. Jahrhundert entdeckten Funden von Đurđevac und Varaždin zusammen und führen eine Stempelanalyse und metrologische Untersuchung an den namengebenden Münztypen durch. KOS (408-410, 413) beschäftigt sich in einigen wichtigen Beiträgen mit dem Kugelreiter-Typ und seinen Teilstücken sowie den ältesten norischen Tetradrachmen vom Typ VES (412), die er in die letzten Jahrzehnte der 1. Hälfte des 2. Jahrhunderts datiert. Die Veröffentlichung des kleinen Schatzfundes von Kobarid durch KOS und ŽBONA TRKMAN (414) zeigt, dass römische Victoriati und Asses wohl zeitweilig mit norischem Kleinsilber im östlichen Teil der Gallia Cisalpina umliefen. MIRNIK (418) gibt eine Zusammenfassung zum keltischen Münzumlauf in Nordkroatien. SCHACHINGER (in 14) gelingt es anhand eines Briefes von Richard Knabl, die Fundgeschichte zu den Schatzfunden von Dobrna-Retje und Lemberg zu erhellen. DRČAR (400) stellt die Bestände im Museum Logatec aus dem Schatzfund von Višnja Gora vor, der mehrheitlich aus Tetradrachmen des Typs Samobor C bestand. Ein reiches Spektrum an Prägungen stellt ILKIĆ (in 21) aus dem in Ostkroatien gelegenen Sotin vor, die dort zu erwartenden Prägungen der Skordisker, aber auch norische Kleinmünzen und einige wenige Gold- und Silbermünzen aus Böhmen und der Slowakei. BILIĆ (397) gibt eine Übersicht zum vorrömischen Geldumlauf in Südpannonien unter Nennung von Fundorten und Münztypen.

POPOVIĆ (420) und DIZDAR (399) geben in kurzen Lexikonbeiträgen einen Überblick zur ostkeltischen Münzprägung und zu einer Reihe von Schatzfunden aus Serbien.

Für Ungarn bietet TORBÁGYI (424) eine Übersicht zum Münzumlauf in Transdanubien und macht auf die Schwierigkeiten bei der Synchronisierung von Münzchronologie und historischer Überlieferung

aufmerksam. Die Entdeckung des norisch-auriskischen Münzhortes von Enemonzo hat nach TORBÁGYI (426) auch weitreichende Folgen für eine Neudatierung in Hinblick auf den Beginn der Silberprägung des westungarischen Raumes im 2. Jahrhundert v. Chr. TORBÁGYI (425) und GORINI (in 24) stellen Überlegungen zu dem neuen Typ Rákos an, der mit dem Kroisbacher eng verwandt und wohl in der Grenzregion von Burgenland und Westtransdanubien entstanden ist.

TORBÁGYI (in 24) analysiert den Schatzfund von Titel, der skordiskische Tetradrachmen und Münzen aus Apollonia und Dyrrachium beinhaltet. Noch weit interessanter ist der von TORBÁGYI und VIDA (430) am Fuß des Matragebirges entdeckte Schatz von Abasár, der neben Tetradrachmen des Typs Lapujtő auch römisch-republikanische Münzen sowie solche der Kaiserzeit und Silberschmelzreste umfasste und wohl über mehrere Generationen in Familienbesitz aufbewahrt worden waren. PROHÁSKA (421) studiert die Archivalien zu Auffindungsgeschichte und Umfang des Schatzfundes von Óhuta 1846 (Nordostungarn), der sowohl Tetradrachmen mit Buckelavers als auch goldenen Schmuck enthielt.

In einem allgemein gehalten Beitrag geht TORBÁGYI (429) der Frage nach, wann und warum es zu einer eigenständigen und so umfangreichen Münzprägung der Kelten kommt. In mehreren kurzen Artikeln fassen die Autoren HELLEBRANDT, SZABÓ, TORBÁGYI und PETRES (407, 422, 423, 428, 431) ihre Erkenntnisse zu einer Reihe von Schatzfunden und Münztypen, die auf ungarischem Gebiet zirkulieren, zusammen. TORBÁGYI (in 14, 427) hat ferner mittels handschriftlichen Aufzeichnungen die Fundgeschichte des 1873 geborgenen Tetradrachmenfundes von Zichyúfalu zu erhellen und Verbindungen zu bildähnlichen Typen des namengebenden Typs aufzuzeigen versucht. ZIEGAUS (in 14) hat anhand von Gipsabgüssen Rudolf Paulsens Münzen aus dem Schatzfund von Rohrbach/Nádasd im Museum von Sopron identifiziert.

Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, West Ukraine

The material from the production and trading center in Němčice nad Hanou is discussed in ČÍŽMÁŘ (440) and ČÍŽMÁŘ *et al.* (441, 442), FRÖHLICH (449), KOLNÍKOVÁ (458) and MILITKÝ (476). It is vital for understanding early Celtic coin production and the beginning of money circulation in the eastern part of Central Europe. The catalogues and the obtained information give an impression of the importance of this locality and are essential for understanding the Boian coinage during the LT C period.

Surveys offering recent information about Celtic numismatics in Bohemia and Moravia have been published several times by MILITKÝ (468, 471) and KOLNÍKOVÁ (in 20). In general, the problems of gold and silver in the Celtic milieu in Central Europe are also discussed by MILITKÝ and KARWOWSKI (489). Coins found at the Bohemian oppida are very important for understanding the pre-oppidal period (LT D1). It is therefore very useful to have a look at the publications from MILITKÝ (470, 478) about the so-called Fürstenberg collection with a great many finds from the oppidum Stradonice and a list of coins, which were discovered in Hrazany, both important La Tène settlements in Central Bohemia. The analysis of the so-called Podmokly copper engraving from Adauctus Voigt, printed in 1771 seemed to be a long standing source, but MILITKÝ (481) shows in his article that some of the images are definitely not from the great Podmokly hoard.

Coins and types from different find spots coming from the La Tène period are presented in a pre-historic encyclopaedia by SMEJTEK *et al.* (508). Some hoards are summarized in short articles by NEMEŠKALOVÁ-JIROUDKOVÁ (493) and new types of the Boian and Vindelician coins are published by MILITKÝ (474, 475). Attention is also needed with the publications of the new and older finds of Celtic coins by KOLNÍKOVÁ and KOHÁČEK (460), RUDNICKI (499), MILITKÝ (485, 486) and MILITKÝ *et al.* (490).

It is noteworthy that Celtic numismatist should pay more attention to finds of Greek coins in La Tène contexts as has been done by ČÍŽMÁŘ *et al.* (442), MILITKÝ (469, 472, 473, 479, 480, 482-484) and FRÖHLICH *et al.* (450). This seems to be a very important topic, because in this way we get information about the period when Celts got accustomed to foreign coinage. The presentation of some material in coin collections of the Celtic coins allows us to get a more precise image of varieties of the Boian coinage, for example those of the K. Chaura collection (Prague) published by MILITKÝ and VACINOVÁ (491). The Boian coins from the coin cabinet in Copenhagen are presented by HORSNÆS and MILITKÝ (451) and coins from the City of Prague Museum by MILITKÝ (477). JÉLINEK (452) gives an overview to new finds from Moravia.

Some general surveys by PIETA (494, 495) and KOLNÍKOVÁ (453, 454, 456) pick the Celtic coinage in Slovakia out as a central theme. ČAMBAL and BUDAJ (437) and RUČKA (498) discuss problems of the money circulation in Slovakia during the pre-oppida period. FRÖHLICH (449) gives a presentation of a new hoard of gold coins of the Athena Alkidemos type found in Horné Oriechy and coins from the oppidum in Plavecké Podhradie (447). New coin types are published by RUČKA (497) and KOLNÍKOVÁ and RUČKA (467). Substantial attention is paid to the latest horizon of the Boian coinage at the Bratislava oppidum. This new material is published by ČAMBAL and BUDAJ (438), KOLNÍKOVÁ and MUSILOVÁ (463), KOLNÍKOVÁ and KOVÁR (461), ČAMBAL (436), ČAMBAL *et al.* (439) and DAŇOVÁ *et al.* (443), but general surveys are also presented (446, 455, 457). RÖTTGER (496) suggests a new way of reading the legends on some Bratislava tetradrachms and MILITKÝ (487) attracts attention to a new coin type with the inscription LATTV. The presentation of new finds of the Celtic coins gives a constantly better impression of the variety of gold and silver coins in Slovakia (433, 434, 509). Contributions focusing on sources of raw materials are subjects of articles by KOLNÍKOVÁ (459) and MILITKÝ (488), as well as on minting techniques (29). An overview of the Boian coinage is given by KOLNÍKOVÁ and KOS (465). Some findspots of coins are described by KOLNÍKOVÁ *et al.* (464, 466).

One of the most important hoards of the pre-oppidal period from Gorzów (Poland) is presented in detail by RUDNICKI (507). WOŹNIAK (510) gives a short overview to Gorzów. A study with the survey of the Celtic coins found in Silesia is very inspiring and also material from the pre-oppidal settlement in Nowa Cerekwia is published selectively (504). The publication dedicated to the staters of the Cracowian type from RUDNICKI (503, 505) is to be regarded as fundamental. A documentation of new types from an unknown mint near Kalisz from the same author is also very important (500-502). Attention must be paid to the publication of new and older finds of the Celtic coins by BYRSKA-FUDALI *et al.* (435), ANDRAŁOJC and ANDRAŁOJC (432), DYMOWSKI and RUDNICKI (444) and RUDNICKI (506). Finds of the Geto-Dacian coins in the Polish territory are published by FLORKIEWICZ (445).

KOLNÍKOVÁ and KOTIGOROŠKO (in 24, 462) give an overview and present new coin finds from the Dacian hillfort of Mala Kopanja and stray finds from Chellenica (West Ukraine), where since the end of the 1970s different Celtic (late Medieșu Aurit type), Illyrian, Roman Republican coins and also some from Mesambria and Augustus have been found. MIROŠAYOVÁ (492) gives a summary to the coin hoard from Velikaja Gorazdovka found in 1957, which comprises of about a hundred Philipp tetradrachm imitations.

Romania, Moldova and North Bulgaria

New discoveries of Celtic or imitative coins have been rather scarce. Besides a number of coins from collections (511, 525, 530, 531, 537) and of small discoveries of isolated coins (528), as well as two scant treasures (536, 538), the older discovery from Murta-Dobrești with 237 coins of Aninoasa-Dobrești type (Entenschnabel type) is published by RĂDULESCU (537). The hoard from Cărlomănești (124 tetradrachmas of the Vârteju-București/Sattelkopfpferd type) is noteworthy, published now by ISVORANU (522), and ISVORANU *et al.* (523); the respective silver coins, analyzed from the technical and stylistic point of view, were divided by ISVORANU and COJOCARU (31) into two groups: an early one, of a good fineness, composed of cast coins, and a later one, of a lower fineness, comprised of struck coins.

Northern Bulgaria similarly witnessed several discoveries of imitative coins (514, 516, 518, 535). Some of them are extraordinary, for example, the deposit from *Sexaginta Prista* containing tetradrachmas of the Vârteju-București and Adâncata-Mănăstirea (Sattelkopfpferd) published by DRAGOEV (517). This monetary type was also produced south of the Danube, as evidenced by the discovery of a mother-die for this type around Roussé presented in an article from DRAGANOV (515).

Novel stylistic and chronological considerations were brought forward after the reinvestigation of the treasures (with coins of the Huși-Vovriești type) from Huși by MUNTEANU (527), and from Tabani by BOLDUREANU (512), as well as of the treasure from Rasa by VÎLCU and NEAGU (544).

The late PREDA (534) added a list of Celtic and imitative coins discoveries from 14 Dacian settlements (dava) from the outside of the Carpathian range and the late MITREA (526) has published the imitative

coins and a mother-die (Vîrteju-București type) found in the Dacian site from Poiana. Discoveries of Celtic and imitative coins seem to be quite numerous today also in Dobrudja, as evidenced by the study authored by TALMAȚCHI (540) in which, at the same time, attention is also turned towards the local issues of the Moskon legend, followed by those of the Măcin type; both types concentrate on the Lower Danube. This points to a relationship with the Celtic placenames from this area mentioned in ancient sources.

The late LAZAROV (in 19) analyzed the issues of the last Celtic king of Tyllis, Cavaros (230-218 BC), and from the distribution of bronze coins he inferred that the king's realm was centered at Arkunis/ Arkovna and located in the north-eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, in the Varna - Šumen area; employing other arguments besides the numismatic one, other researchers supported this hypothesis (DIMITROV in 19, MANOV in 19).

A review of the Romanian numismatic studies of the Celtic and imitative issues has been published recently by ISVORANU (520), and some monetary types from the region have been addressed by ISVORANU (521) and STOYANOV (539). Finally, in 2013 PAUNOV (529) defended his ample PhD thesis, which recorded and discussed the entire Celtic and imitative coinage from the south of the Danube (524).

There have been published more discoveries of coins of ΚΟΣΩΝ type (513, 530, 532). The coins of this type have been compositionally analysed (543) and VÎLCU (541, 542), HOURMOUZADIS (519), the late PETOLESCU (532, 533) and MUNTEANU (in 21), have studied their origin, chronology and spreading, as well as the probable beneficiary of the issues.

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MEDIEVAL AND MODERN WESTERN COINAGES

INTRODUCTION

Hubert Emmerig and Lucia Travaini

This section covers the medieval and modern coinages of Europe, including the Crusader States. It is divided into 27 chapters, collected and written by 29 authors. We thank all authors for their wonderful work and for submitting their contributions, mostly in time. Unfortunately three colleagues, who agreed to participate in compiling the Survey, did not submit their texts. So Ireland (Colm Gallagher), the former Yugoslav countries (Vujadin Ivanišević) and Romania, Bulgaria and Albania (Ernest Oberländer-Târnoveanu) are missing here. It is much to our regret, that these important countries are not covered by this Survey.

On the other side early medieval Italy (5th to 10th century), the Crusader States, modern Greece and modern Cyprus were missing in the last Survey; so three of these four contributions now cover the double period.

For editorial reasons the space for each contribution was strictly limited; most authors had collected an enormous material for the bibliography and then had to cut out the bigger part. Therefore the authors of the German and the Austrian part decided to publish the complete bibliography elsewhere; in both countries no regular numismatic bibliography exists, thus the collected material had to be published in total. We think it is time to reflect, if this form of publication of the Survey is still up-to-date, or if any other way should be found to offer this vast bibliography to the numismatic world.

We would like to underline, that in each contribution the journal abbreviations used are specified only if they do not occur in the abbreviations list offered by the ANS library on her homepage. See online: <http://numismatics.org/Library/Abbreviations>.

BYZANTIUM

Pagona Papadopoulou

The present account is largely based on the systematic collection of publications regarding Byzantine numismatics, published as section 8A of the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, a laborious task undertaken by Cécile Morisson with the collaboration of the author and Julian Baker. Given the limited space available, a selection of numismatic works was necessarily made for the present publication. The bibliography on the Arab-Byzantine and Pseudo-Byzantine issues has been transferred under Islamic Numismatics, whereas references to metrology and sigillography, traditionally included in the *Survey*, have been omitted. A more comprehensive version of this contribution, including the Arab-Byzantine issues and metrology, can be downloaded from the author's personal page on Academia.edu (<https://auth.academia.edu/PagonaPapadopoulou>).

The period 2008-2013 witnessed a plethora of publications on Byzantine numismatics covering a large variety of subjects. Numerous publications – entries or short texts on Byzantine coins in exhibition catalogues (see relevant section) along with general introductions on Byzantine coinage [GEORGANTELI (4), MORRISSON (6-7)] – rendered the field of numismatics more accessible to other Byzantinists and to a broader scholarly audience as well. At the same time, clarifications on monetary terms covering the whole Byzantine period facilitated scholars in their task of comprehending the source material available. Thus, PAPADOPOULOU (73) was able to identify the *chichata* with Nikephoros III's histamena, TRAVAINI (76) resolved the mystery of the *santalene* – a term deriving from Saints Constantine and Helena, for whom the co-emperors represented on these coins were mistaken – whereas WOYTEK (77) and BOMPAIRE (69) offered important clarifications on the *denarius aureus* and the *bezant* respectively.

Regarding the early Byzantine coinage, the revised and augmented English version of the *Moneta Imperii Bizantini* has progressed with the addition of a second volume covering the period 565-610 and a second edition of the first volume [(HAHN, METLICH (15) and (16) respectively], including corrections and additions of new types and varieties mostly found in trade. Among them stands out a group of at least four die-identical gold solidi of Justinian I from the mint of Alexandria, which was hitherto known to have minted gold only from the reign of Justin II onwards [see also BERK (45)]. Additions of new types were also made for the mint of Sardinia by PIRAS (55) (anonymous silver coins, most probably issued by Justinian II, bearing on the reverse different combinations of the cross and the word PAX) and CALLEGHER (11) (unpublished follis of Leontius).

Our knowledge of coin finds and monetary circulation from this period has also increased significantly, especially with regard to Italy, Israel and the Balkans, including Greece. The publications by MOORHEAD (93) and PAPADOPOULOU (94) regarding the territories of present day Albania under Byzantine rule, are a notable addition. The Balkans have been the focus of several contributions [GÂNDILĂ (81); HADJI-MANEVA (117); IVANIŠEVIĆ (184); MIHAILOV (85-86)] regarding, among other things, the distinction between trends in monetary circulation caused by production and supply on the one hand and those related to the specific characteristics of an area or site on the other [GUEST (84)], and a new methodology on the study of hoards insisting on their formation process rather than on their deposit date [CURTA, GÂNDILĂ (79)]. Unfortunately, no similar studies exist for the territories of modern Turkey, despite the fact that the published material has increased significantly (see below). An interesting exception are the studies of GÂNDILĂ (82), (241), who, among other things, notes and interprets the high presence of Justinian I's heavy folles in the Balkans, in contrast to their scarce presence in Asia Minor and the Syro-Palestinian coast. This observation can be added to the known differences in the circulating medium between the Balkans and Asia Minor, which have been noted for later periods [anonymous vs signed folles; tetartera vs stamena; and now also hyperpyra vs trikephala: PAPADOPOULOU (88)]. With regard to Byzantine Palestine, the material is abundant, given the systematic publication of single finds and hoards. Among them stands out the extraordinary single-die hoard of 264 coins of Heraklios found in Jerusalem, which BIIOVSKY (148) considers to be of local production. A broader overview of monetary finds and circulation in this

area can now be found in BÍJOVSKÝ's (150) recently published dissertation. Finally, Byzantine finds and their circulation outside the empire's borders have also received particular attention, as witnessed from the contributions in the volume edited by WOŁOSZYN (91) covering areas of the Merovingian [DRAUSCHKE (80)] and Avar kingdoms [WINTER (95); MILITKÝ (108); ZÁBOJNÍK (187)], as well as Poland [WOŁOSZYN (175-176)]. They shed new light on the reasons for which Byzantine coinage reached these remote areas (usually military events and tribute, very rarely commerce), but also on their use there, which in several cases – e.g. Sweden [TALVIO (183)] and the Carpathian area in a slightly later period [MUSTEATĂ (87)] – was not monetary. An interesting exception to the general pattern is offered by the territories of modern-day Belarus, where the absence of 6th-century Byzantine coin finds sets this area apart from the Central European Barbaricum, whereas the high presence of such finds from the middle Byzantine period shows its ties with the Kievan Rus' [LAVYSH – WOŁOSZYN (96)].

As has already been noted in the previous *Survey* [GRÜNBART (1)], in contrast to the early and late Byzantine periods, relatively few publications refer to the middle Byzantine period. The 9th century represents an exception, since new evidence allowed CAMPAGNOLO- POTHITOU (47) to complete the Sicilian coinage of Michael III with tremisses, a denomination hitherto unknown for this reign, and PENNA (263) to refine the order of issue for the gold coinage of Basil I. Among excavation finds, one should note those of Amorion in Turkey, which shed new light on Byzantine Anatolia during the critical period of the so-called 'Dark Ages' and until the reign of Alexios I [KATSARI, LIGHTFOOT, ÖZME (199)]. These enabled LIGHTFOOT (204) to revisit the chronology of Theophilos' folles and to date Classes II/2 and III in 833-5 and 835 respectively. Only one study is dedicated to the 10th and 11th centuries [LAVENNE (5)]. It constitutes a comprehensive overview of previous evidence and discussions on the gold coinage of the period, without, however, significantly contributing new knowledge.

The westernmost Byzantine territories of Southern Italy and Sicily have received special attention, with studies focusing on the following aspects: local Byzantine issues [CASTRIZIO (161); ROVELLI (167)]; the circulation of Byzantine coinage in the area [CALLEGHER (158); CALLEGHER, MORRISON (159); PRIGENT (165); PRIGENT, MORRISON (164); TRAVAINI (172)]; and the passage from Byzantine to Lombard and Carolingian currencies [ARSLAN (156-157); ROVELLI (168-169)]. On the eastern frontier, overstrikes and provenances led SCHULZE (58) to reattribute to the Crusader states a follis hitherto considered as part of an autonomous coinage in Trebizond under the Gabras family (Type VI =DOC 4, 6), thus re-opening the question of this particular series. Finally, interesting conclusions have been drawn by publications regarding the presence of Byzantine coinage outside the empire. They refer mainly to areas of Eastern Europe [Belarus (96), Estonia (116), Czech Republic (110), Hungary (146), Poland (174), north of the Danube (179), Slovakia (186)], thus encompassing the so-called Byzantine commonwealth.

Although the 12th century normally belongs to the middle Byzantine period, most publications consider this century in comparison with the next one, in order to trace the differences between the pre- and post-1204 periods [TOURATSOGLOU (89); TURNATOR (90)]. The complexity of the mostly imitative coinage of this latter period (1204-1261) is mirrored in the abundance of publications devoted to it and their inconclusive results [ZERVOS (60-61); BAKER (122), (193); BAKER, STAHL (123); AVDEV (68)]. For the Palaiologan period, there are numerous additions of new types, mostly on the basis of coins found in trade [BENDALL (37), (41), (43); DROGARIS (48)]. Among them of particular importance is an unpublished hyperpyron bearing the effigies of John VI and Saint Demetrios, since it could represent the last Byzantine issue in gold [BENDALL (42)]. Mint attributions and the distinction of the coin production of homonymous emperors have also progressed significantly [BENDALL (37), (40); LIANTA (50-51)], although many questions remain open. A noteworthy contribution is the publication of the post-1204 coins kept at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford [LIANTA (17)]. The catalogue includes for the most part specimens from the collection of Simon Bendall, i.e. coins already published in his *Private Collection of Palaeologan Coins* (WOLVERHAMPTON, 1988). It follows the attributions and readings of DOC 5, but offers better quality photographs than any previous catalogue on the period. Finally, as in previous decades, the coinage of the empire of Trebizond has been studied mainly by BENDALL (62-65), but there seems to be an increased interest in the series [GEORGANTELI (66); GURULEVA (67)].

It is not possible here to go into detail regarding the studies on the finds and the circulation in specific geographical areas. One should note, however, the numerous contributions regarding the Greek islands

[EVGENIDOU (125); KASDAGLI (126-127); NIKOLAOU (131); PENNAS, SAMOLADOU (137); SIDIROPOULOS (138); STAMPOLIDIS, et al. (31); TOURATSOGLOU, CHALKIA (140)]. They all share a relatively high presence of 7th-century coin finds, which, in most cases, should be interpreted as the result of inflation and prolonged circulation rather than as an indication of a vital economy. On the other side of the Aegean, noteworthy is the increased amount of publications regarding Byzantine coin finds from the territories of present day Turkey, not only by foreign scholars, but also by Turkish numismatists. They include mostly museum collections [Izmir, Bergama, Ephesos and Ödemiş (23); Bolu (197-198); Erzurum (19); Kayseri and Niğde (205); Malatya (196); Manisa (24), Sinope (12), Yalvaç (13)], and to a lesser extent excavation finds. In the case of Manisa (24), one is surprised by the limited presence of specimens from the mint of Magnesia, the primary mint of the empire of Nicaea. It seems, however, that the published material does not represent the total of the museum's holdings, but only coins kept in trays, not in the depot (Ceren Ünal, personal communication). The same seems to hold true in the case of other relevant publications and should be taken into account in the case of statistical calculations since precious metal coins and larger denominations tend to be overrepresented. Despite this undeclared selectiveness in the published material and other shortcomings, it is in general a praiseworthy development that will hopefully bear more fruit in the future.

Several studies have been devoted to coin iconography – both with regard to original types and imitations. They underline the religious and dynastic message of Byzantine coins in relation to contemporary political developments. No important set of metal analyses has been published between 2008 and 2013. Two articles (MORRISSON, BLET-LEMARQUAND (243), NIKOLAOU (244)) comparing the results from the analyses of chrysobulls with those of contemporary gold coins demonstrated beyond a doubt what Philip Grierson had claimed already in 1966, namely that the mint was also responsible for the production of the gold *bullae*.

Significant progress has been made with regard to the use of new technologies. The creation of the Athena Ruby font (267), specially designed for use by Byzantine numismatists and sigillographers, has now been completed in Unicode format and is available for download. At the same time, several on-line exhibitions, as well as CD- or DVD-rom, render accessible to specialists and wider audiences specimens of public collections while highlighting different aspects of coinage (see *Electronic resources*).

The field's tribute to those who have served it for many decades has been acknowledged by several festschrifts dedicated to renowned scholars, such as KONSTANTIN DOČEV (35), IVAN JORDANOV (36), CÉCILE MORRISSON (32) and IOANNIS TOURATSOGLOU (33), and to knowledgeable collectors, such as the late PETROS PROTONOTARIOS (34). The period was marked by the loss of important scholars, such as Michael Hendy, whose publications revolutionized our perception of the Byzantine monetary economy, especially for the period 1081-1261; Angeliki Laiou, among other things economic historian, editor-in-chief of the seminal *Economic History of Byzantium*; the pioneer Romanian historian and numismatist Octavian Iliescu; and Jean-Noël Barrandon, whose technical expertise on metallurgical analyses led to significant publications in collaboration with Byzantine numismatists. Nevertheless, the completion of several doctoral dissertations on different fields of Byzantine numismatics secures the future of the discipline (see *Doctoral dissertations*).

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33. DROUGOU, St., et al., (eds), *Κερμάτια Φιλίας. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον Ιωάννη Τουράτσογλου. Α΄. Νομισματική-σφραγιστική* (Athens, 2009) - Festschrift dedicated to Ioannes Touratsoglou.
34. PAPAETHYMIU, E., TOURATSOGLU, I., (eds), *Ολοκώτινον. Μελέτες Βυζαντινής Νομισματικής και Σιγilloγραφίας στη μνήμη του Πέτρου Πρωτονοταρίου/ Studies in Byzantine Numismatics and Sigillography in Memory of Petros Protonotarios* (Athens, 2013).
35. *Studia in honorem Konstantin Dočevi*, PhD, *Numizmatika, Sfragistika i Epigrafika 6* (2010).
36. *Studia in honorem professoris Ivan Jordanov*, *Numizmatika, Sfragistika i Epigrafika 5* (2009).

New types and attributions

37. BENDALL, S., Palaeologan Billon Tornese, *NCirc 116* (2008), pp. 252-6.
38. BENDALL, S., Clipped Silver Trachea of John III Vatatzes of Nicaea (1222-54), *NCirc 117* (2009), pp. 102-3 - Further investigations into the practice of hammering and clipping of electrum and silver coins at the turn of the 13th c.
39. BENDALL, S., A New Coin of Theodore Mancaphas (ca. 1188-1189 and ca. 1204-1206)?, *NCirc 118* (2010), pp. 67-8 - Attributes to this usurper a crude uniface trachy copying an issue of John II.
40. BENDALL, S., One Less Constantinopolitan Type for Andronicus III (1328-1341)?, *NCirc 119* (2011), pp. 14-5 - In light of an overstrike of *DOC 5*, 689 on *DOC 5*, 900, the latter type can be attributed to the reign of Andronikos II and Michael IX.
41. BENDALL, S., A New Anonymous Palaeologan Silver Coin?, *NCirc 119* (2011), pp. 63-5 - Unpublished anonymous silver piece with iconography of western inspiration, dated in the mid-14th century.
42. BENDALL, S., A Hyperpyron of the Sole Reign of John VI Cantacuzenos (1353-1354), *JNG 62* (2012), pp. 197-203.
43. BENDALL, S., Four New Palaeologan Silver and Billon Coins, *NCirc 120* (2012), pp. 63-4.
44. BENDALL, S., An Update on Constantinopolitan Palaeologan Overstrikes, PAPAETHYMIU, TOURATSOGLU (34), pp. 119-22.
45. BERK, H., Justinian's victory solidus, *The Numismatist 125/4* (April 2012), p. 65 - Connects the new Alexandrian solidus of Justinian I with the emperor's war against the Vandals (534/5). HAHN, METLICH (16), p. 175 suggest an earlier date (ca. 527-537).
46. BIIOVSKY, G., From Carthage to the Holy Land: the 'Palm Tree' Nummus, *INR 6* (2011), pp. 163-73 - Re-visits the attribution and date of the palm nummi in light of 229 finds from Israel.

47. CAMPAGNOLO-POTHITOU, M., Deux tremisses byzantins de Michel III, *SM* 237 (March 2010), pp. 18-23 - Includes metal analyses.
48. DROGARIS, L., A contribution to the study of the last Byzantine copper trachea, *NomChron* 28 (2010), pp. 73-7 - Unpublished trachy that could be attributed to John V and Anna of Savoy (1341-1347). Both imperial figures, however, are masculine.
49. GOODWIN, T., The Early Folles of Constans II, *NCirc* 120 (2012), pp. 18-20.
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51. LIANTA, E., Some 'Stavraton' Hoards Re-examined, *NCirc* 116 (2008), pp. 121-4 - Rectifies attributions made to John V, VII and VIII.
52. OLBRICH, K., Heraldry in the Later Byzantine Court and Society, *JNG* 59 (2009), pp. 133-48 - Publishes three new 14th-c. Byzantine copper coins bearing western-style coats of arms.
53. PENČEV, V., Рядка медна скифата на солунския император Теодор Комнин (Rare copper skyphata of Thessalonian emperor Theodore Komnenos), *Numizmatika, Sfragistika i Epigrafika* 4 (2008), pp. 103-6 - Attributes to Theodore Komnenos Doukas and to the mint of Thessalonica a type formerly attributed to John III Vatatzes and the mint of Magnesia (*DOC* 4, 51).
54. PENČEV, V., Нов тип билоннови скифати на Исак Комнин, узурпатор на остров Кипър (1185-1191) [New type of billon scyphati of Isaac Komnenos the usurper of the island of Cyprus (1185-1191)], *Numizmatika, Sfragistika i Epigrafika* 5 (2009), pp. 149-51 - Publishes a hybrid stamenon of Isaac Komnenos of Cyprus [*DOC* 4, 4 (secondary mint) and *DOC* 4, 2 (main mint)], which challenges the attribution of the two types to different mints.
55. PIRAS, E., Monete inedite sardo-bizantine, *Acta Numismatica* 41/42 (2011-2012), pp. 115-22.
56. POTTIER, H., Monnaies divisionnaires byzantines de bronze, rares ou inédites, *CENB* 45 (2008), pp. 96-100.
57. SCHINDEL, N., Zur Minimius-Prägung des Kaisers Anastasius I., *JNG* 61 (2011), pp. 109-30 - Attributes on stylistic grounds the minimi of Anastasius without a mint-mark to different mints and considers that their issue continued after 498.
58. SCHULZE, W., An anonymous copper coin re-attributed from Trebizond to Syria, *NC* 168 (2008), pp. 321-30.
59. SCHULZE, W., The Byzantine 'Eagle' countermark – Re-attributed from Egypt to Palestine, *INJ* 4 (2009), pp. 113-20 - Considers that the countermark was applied on old Byzantine coins in Palestine, probably during the siege of Caesarea (637-640).
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61. ZERVOS, O.H., New Light on an Enigmatic Issue of Late Byzantine Coppers, *NCirc* 117 (2009), pp. 163-4 - Attributes to a local mint after 1204 a group of small module copper trachea of octagonal clip, bearing St. Michael and the emperor.

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63. BENDALL, S., Andronicus I Gidon of Trebizond Again, *NCirc* 115 (2007), pp. 75-80.
64. BENDALL, S., The Earliest Aspers of Alexius II of Trebizond (1297-1330), *NCirc* 116 (2008), pp. 118-9.
65. BENDALL, S., Coins of John I Axuchos (1235-1238) of Trebizond, *NCirc* 118 (2010), p. 215.
66. GEORGANTELLI, E., Trapezuntine Money in the Balkans, Anatolia, and the Black Sea, 13th-15th centuries, KYRIAKIDIS, T., (ed.), *Trebizond and the Black Sea* (Thessaloniki, 2010), pp. 91-110.
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70. BOMPAIRE, M., OBERLÄNDER-TÄRNOVEANU, E., L'argent d'un Montpelliérain à Caffa en 1344, *BSFN* 67 (2012), pp. 47-51.

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ITALIA, V-X SECOLO, 2000-2013 (VANDALI INCLUSI).

Alessia Rovelli

È necessario premettere che lo spazio concesso, e l'invito a riferire di lavori che, in assenza di una sezione dedicata all'alto medioevo italiano, non fu possibile includere nel *Survey* precedente rendono anche oggi impossibile una citazione esaustiva. I lavori segnalati dovrebbero comunque permettere di risalire a quelli forzatamente esclusi e ai temi più dibattuti. Per bizantini e carolingi si vedano anche le sezioni curate da P. Papadopoulou e S. Coupland.

Il repertorio dei ritrovamenti curato da E. A. Arslan, periodicamente aggiornato (www.erman-noarslan.eu), si conferma come uno strumento di lavoro fondamentale al quale si rimanda per la gran parte dei dati su rinvenimenti e ripostigli. Nel medesimo sito è disponibile la rilevante bibliografia dell'autore. Numerosi rinvenimenti ottocenteschi, a suo tempo annotati dal Gamurrini, sono reperibili sul sito <http://www.bancaetruria.it/it/istituzionale/valori-e-impegno/progetti-e-iniziative/archivio-gamurrini-le-monete>, a cura di F. M. Vanni.

Nell'ambito dell'indagine sulle zecche, coordinata da TRAVAINI (88), si segnalano i quadri di sintesi sul diritto monetario (MATZKE, 53; cfr. inoltre FILOCAMO, 39), l'attività mineraria (MATZKE, 54; cfr. inoltre VANNI, 90), le zecche di età bizantina; gota e longobarda (ARSLAN, 8); caroline e ottoniane (ROVELLI, 73; e 72).

Il sistema monetario tardoantico è al centro dei contributi di CARLÀ (24 - 26; ma si veda anche ASOLATI, 17). In un volume miscelaneo ASOLATI (16) tratta numerosi aspetti della monetazione tardoantica e altomedievale, fino all'età longobarda, con molteplici approcci metodologici e ampio apparato bibliografico.

Le emissioni bronzee di V-VI secolo, ufficiali e non, la cui classificazione rimane problematica anche sotto il profilo metrologico, sono al centro di un dibattito arricchito dall'analisi di nuovi ripostigli e complessi stratigrafici (2, 6, 15-17, 27, 52, 55, 63, 76). Nuovi contesti hanno permesso approfondimenti anche sul tema degli usi rituali (funerari e non) della moneta (1, 4, 7, 28, 29, 32, 46, 51, 67, 91).

Sulla contromarca XLII (*status quaestionis* in GAMBAGORTA, 43), SACCOCCI (80) propone una innovativa interpretazione fondata sul confronto con pesi vitrei per cui le attribuisce il significato di 42 *siliquae*, corrispondenti al mezzo *folles* di Giustino II. Sulla base di un contesto del Palatino, PARDINI (63) suggerisce invece una cronologia intorno agli anni finali del V- inizi VI secolo.

In ambito longobardo, le emissioni 'flavie' sono state riviste nel loro insieme da PARDI (62). ARSLAN (3) propone di assegnare alla zecca di Benevento alcune emissioni pseudo-imperiali tradizionalmente attribuite alla Tuscia.

Un sistematico censimento dei denari papali *antiquiores* si deve a FUSCONI (41).

L'edizione, o riedizione, di materiali di collezioni pubbliche e private hanno permesso la divulgazione di materiali di notevole interesse: CALLEGHER (22); VANNI (89): monete ostrogote, bizantine, longobarde; VITRI, PASSERA (94): aurei longobardi; FUSCONI (42): denari *antiquiores*; VISMARA (93): denaro di Carlo Magno, tipo MEC, classe 2; GIANAZZA (44 - 45): denari carolingi, zecca di Milano.

Sugli aspetti tipologici, e in particolare sulla valenza politica di alcune scelte, si soffermano CALLEGHER (23), DEMO (38), OLBRICH (61), ROVELLI (70, 78).

Il problema del mancoso è stato riaffrontato sia in termini generali (DELOGU, 35), sia come moneta di conto (SACCOCCI, 79), sia riconsiderando l'ipotesi già di P. Grierson per cui il termine indicherebbe alcuni solidi di peso calante di zecca bizantina, in particolare Siracusa (COSENTINO, 30).

Alcuni contesti stratigrafici di rilievo offrono spunti per approfondimenti di ambito regionale e sovra-regionale permettendo di iniziare a individuare i principali momenti di cesura o continuità nella circolazione altomedievale (2, 14, 20, 21, 31, 37, 58-60, 69, 71, 75, 84). Per quanto concerne Roma nel X secolo, WICKHAM (95) ipotizza l'uso di lingotti d'argento.

Ampio spazio al dato monetario nella ricostruzione dei processi storico-economici è in DELOGU (36). Diciassette contributi di ROVELLI (74) sono stati riediti e tradotti con aggiornamenti proponendo nel loro insieme una lettura della produzione e circolazione monetaria in Italia tra VIII e XII secolo.

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VISIGOTOS

Ruth Pliego-Vázquez

Este periodo asiste a la publicación del corpus de la moneda visigoda por PLIEGO-VÁZQUEZ 2009 (28) cuya primera actualización fue en 2012 (31). Destaca el hallazgo del tesoro de la Vega Baja de Toledo (5), al que se añade otros descubrimientos aislados tanto dentro (6, 11, 38) como fuera de España (14, 15, 26). Además se han realizado aportaciones al corpus de monedas sin contexto (2, 36), y una reflexión sobre el registro numismático (37). También han sido tratados los ‘cobres visigodos’ (1), documentándose tanto en estratigrafía (25), como descontextualizados (13), incluyendo artículos que no fueron recogidos en el anterior *Survey* (20-24). BARLETT, ODDY Y MORRISON (3) han analizado la composición metálica en comparación con el numerario bizantino y LÓPEZ-SÁNCHEZ (16) la posible función del tremis. Hay varios trabajos que tratan la moneda visigoda ya sea de manera general (39) o diferentes aspectos de la misma, así las cecas (9, 27), la circulación monetaria (7, 8), las falsificaciones (29), y la tipología (10, 32-33, 35). Se ha analizado la moneda visigoda en el Estrecho (4), su fiscalidad (18, 19) y legislación (12). También contamos con un estudio numismático de *Gallaecia*, una de las provincias más interesantes del *regnum* (30), así como del periodo final del mismo (34).

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THE “MEROVINGIAN” SECTION OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL COINAGES

Arent Pol

This section roughly covers the coinage of the continental lands north of Alps and Pyrenees in the 6th to mid-8th centuries: mainly those of the Burgundians, Franks and Frisians, whereas those of the Anglo-Saxon world are treated in depth elsewhere (cf. Allen in this volume). Some overlap may occur, though, because of find material and because of the close relationship between many of the sceatta coinages on both sides of the Channel.

Two volumes of *Studies in Early Medieval Coinage* appeared (1), but the foremost important ‘general’ contribution to the field is a bundle by JARNUT & STROTHMANN of 24 articles of varying approach, depth and length on the coins struck by the monetarii of the 7th century, and how to interpret these objects for various purposes and disciplines (31). Here only the contributions can be mentioned by KLUGE on classifying importance of the mints, by EUFE & SELIG on difficulties regarding place names, by ESDERS on payments of tributes and taxes, the change from gold to silver and the organization of coinage in general, by HEINZELMANN on how to understand the role of Eligius (with an appendix of references to Merovingian coins in historiography and hagiography of the 6th–7th centuries), by STEUER on the practice of payments, by HARDT on treasuries, by MCCORMICK on testing the ‘standard model’ and the work that still needs to be done, by PITZ & STEIN on the more precise dating of Merovingian coins and their importance for onomastics and contact linguistics, by METCALF on a comparison between the work of the Paris and Reims monetarii. As done in this bundle, by himself and by others, STROTHMANN explored the Merovingian gold coinage as a source for historical research in two other contributions as well (74, 75). A numismatic overview was produced by WILLIAMS (84), whereas CARLA offered a study on the ‘desintegration’ of a monetary area (6) and BOYER researched the impact of taxation on coin production in the Limôges region (5). Others wrote contributions on various general topics as how to transcribe Merovingian coin legends (9), on experimental archaeology with regard to coinage (33) and religious imagery on coins (85) as well as the use of the Charon’s obol (21, 23) and coins that were modified and used in other contexts (8). In a bundle of various of his articles, HENSTRA also explored the evolution of the monetary standard in (early) medieval Frisia (29).

The circulation of gold in Western Europe in this period owed much to the influx from Byzantium, as again demonstrated by BLAND & LORiot (2), DRAUSCHKE (22) and MORRISON (48). Several others studied the circulation over a longer period in England which also included many continental coins (45, 49–51, 55, 83), while MORRISON summarized the situation for a wider area (47). A number of publications deal with more local finds from the continent (13, 57, 62, 63, 66, 80), among which special mention deserves STROOBANTS’ analysis of a small site in Eastern Belgium where the continued usage of Roman currency well into the early medieval period could be demonstrated (73).

Fifth century coin production was scant, but some new finds were brought to light, on RA-solidi (43), as well as on the argentei minuti (38, 44, 70). For the 6th and 7th century gold emissions there are new contributions on analyses, new mints/moneys/types, finds and special topics as a trial piece and serial chronology that are not mentioned here separately (3, 4, 7, 11, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 32, 35–37, 39–41, 59–61, 64, 65, 69, 76, 79, 81, 82), with the exception of LEROY’s book on the coinage of Rennes and region (34) and DAHMEN’s listing from the Berlin collection (19). The latter contribution also concerns the following silver period, as do several others on denarii (10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 27, 28, 30, 42, 54, 67, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78). Finally, for continental sceatta’s – for the insular series see ALLEN in this volume – three very important studies are mentioned. Exhaustive contributions by METCALF & OP DEN VELDE on ‘porcupines’ (46) and OP DEN VELDE & METCALF on series D, the mostly continental runic type (53) both comprise die-studies, production size suggestions, a find corpus and interpretations regarding monetary history, whilst OP DEN VELDE & BÄRENFÄNGER produced the first full numismatic report on the Kloster Barthe hoard that was found already in 1838 (52), to which only three minor contributions can be added (24, 56, 58).

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THE CAROLINGIANS

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Perhaps the most significant of the many recent studies of Carolingian coinage is Sarah's analysis of the coins in the Paris collection and the implications that can be drawn (37-42). These have permitted the attribution of monogram coins to Charlemagne or Charles the Bald (39), and revealed interesting anomalies at the Venice mint (42). Various new coin types have been published, particularly from the eighth century (4, 5, 11, 43-46), when a growing number of oboles are known (5, 43), and the tenth (3, 10, 12, 15-18, 27, 35, 54). DEPEYROT has produced a new edition of his listing of types (14), which still contains many errors. BARTEL has re-examined an important coinage text (1). Several articles, notably by MOESGAARD, have considered the interpretation of Carolingian coin finds in Scandinavia (8, 23, 26-27, 29, 31, 33, 35) and the possible numismatic evidence for Scandinavian incursions on the Continent (6, 8, 23-24, 28-30, 32, 57). The significance of single finds has been appreciated for some time, but only now is sufficient material available for analysis, as shown by COUPLAND (7). Such study is greatly helped by surveys such as those by DENGIS for Belgium (49) and MOESGAARD for Upper Normandy (34). No attempt has been made to list all published single finds – there are too many – but certain significant finds are listed, including those of *solidi* (22, 36). Coin hoards are treated separately: COUPLAND has produced the first complete survey of Carolingian hoards since 1965, significantly enlarging the corpus of known finds (48). Also listed are hoards not included, or incompletely recorded, in his survey (50-57). ROVELLI and GIANAZZA have also written important contributions to Carolingian numismatics which can be found in the section on Italy.

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DEUTSCHLAND

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Einleitung

Zahlreiche numismatische Tätigkeiten sind allerorten zu registrieren. Das allgemeine Interesse an der Geldgeschichte hat auch mit der parallel zu dem Berichtszeitraum ausgebrochenen Finanzkrise stark zugenommen. Besonders erfreulich ist die dadurch verstärkte öffentliche Sichtbarkeit der Numismatik etwa in Ausstellungen und den Medien. In markantem Kontrast zu dem wachsenden Interesse steht allerdings die fortdauernde Verringerung der numismatischen Planstellen an deutschen Museen und Universitäten. Ein Symptom dieser Entwicklung ist, dass der vorliegende Literaturbericht erstmals von im Ausland tätigen Numismatikern verfasst wurde, deren Arbeitsstätten nicht die deutsche Numismatik zum Schwerpunkt haben und deren Bibliotheken daher nicht auf die entsprechende Literatur spezialisiert sind. Dank der Unterstützung unserer deutschen Kollegen ist das Literaturverzeichnis dennoch so stark angewachsen, dass es den im Survey verfügbaren Platz um mehr als das Dreifache übersteigt. Ein möglichst vollständiges Verzeichnis wird daher parallel in digitaler Form veröffentlicht:

MÄKELER, H., MATZKE, M., *Survey of Numismatic Research 2008–2013 – Deutschland*. Uppsala University Coin Cabinet Working Papers 10 (Uppsala, 2014). Online: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-229813> (21. 12. 2014).

Die hier vorgestellte Literaturauswahl soll dagegen vor allem zentrale Forschungsanliegen illustrieren. Entsprechend wurde eine Vielzahl kleiner Beiträge zu einzelnen Münztypen, Emissionen oder Einzelfragen nicht berücksichtigt; auch die durchaus innovativen und wichtigen Beiträge zu zeitgeschichtlichen Geldphänomenen, Marken, Papier- und Notgeld können wie im vorigen Berichtszeitraum aus Platzgründen hier nicht berücksichtigt werden. Die Aufnahme oder das Fehlen von Veröffentlichungen stellt daher keine Aussage zu deren wissenschaftlichem Wert dar. Thematisch zusammenpassende oder sich ergänzende Beiträge derselben Autoren wurden möglichst unter jeweils einer Nummer zusammengefasst.

Allgemeines Schrifttum

Neben verschiedenen Darstellungen zur allgemeinen Geschichte des Geldes sind vor allem die von CUNZ u. a. herausgegebenen Bände der Abhandlungen der Braunschweigischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft (3, 4) als übergreifende Publikationen zu nennen, mit denen der wissenschaftliche Brückenschlag zur Technikgeschichte und allgemeinen Geschichte gewagt wurde. EMMERIG (9) und FRIED (10) binden numismatische Forschungsergebnisse ebenfalls in die Geschichtswissenschaft und die Kommunikationsgeschichte ein, während KLÜBENDORF (15, 16) über die Vermittlung der GELDGESCHICHTE nachdenkt, diese mit einer knappen Einführung in die Tat umsetzt und sich mit der Verankerung des Wissenschaftsbereichs in den Historischen Hilfswissenschaften auseinandersetzt. DENZEL (5) fasst seine Forschungen zu bargeldlosem Zahlungsverkehr und Wechselkursen in zwei umfangreichen Bänden zusammen. Die Wissenschaftsgeschichte sowie die Beiträge zu Museen und Institutionen können aus Platzgründen hier leider nicht aufgeführt und angesprochen werden.

Mittelalter

Im Mittelalterbereich werden allerdings Schwerpunkte deutlich, die oftmals ihre Ursache in den geographischen Zuständigkeitsbereichen der Berufsnumismatiker haben. So hat ILISCH (29, 30) DARSTELLUNGEN zu Soest und Westfalen vorgelegt, während KLÜBENDORF (32) zur hessischen Numismatik publiziert hat und LESCHHORN (175) mit einem umfassenden Überblick über die Münzgeschichte

Braunschweigs die bekannten Katalogwerke ergänzte. MEHL (38) erfüllte mit einer umfassenden Monographie über die mittelalterliche Münzprägung Magdeburgs ein großes Desiderat der mittelalterlichen Numismatik, während LEHMANN (34) eine archäometallurgische Untersuchung von Barren als Dissertation vorlegte und die zweite Veröffentlichung zur Münzstätte Freiberg erschien (25). An Einzelthemen haben die Verbindungen zu Bergbau (37), Kunstgeschichte (39) und Geldtheorie sowie politischer Theorie (26, 27, 33, 36) die Forschung interessiert.

Die nach dem noch heute maßgeblichen Katalogwerk sogenannte „Dannenbergzeit“ weist einige Aspekte von Globalisierung und Vernetzung auf, denen MÄKELER (49) nachgeht. Die Tendenz wird auch anhand der Handelsplätze bzw. Zentralplätze deutlich, wie MÜLLER-WILLE (51) und WIECHMANN (57) zeigen. Als wichtiger Gegenstand der Diskussion treten einmal mehr die Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige in Arbeiten von GIESEN (42), ILISCH (45), STEINBACH (55) und SUCHODOLSKI (56) hervor, während das Verständnis der ähnlich umfangreichen Münzgruppe der Sachsenpfennige von ILISCH (46) sowie KILGER und MOESGAARD (47) vertieft wird. HAHN (43) setzte seine Detailstudien über die Prägungen nach Regensburger Schlag bis ins Jahr 1009 fort. Die Münzstätte Marbach am Neckar als währungstechnischen Grenzort zwischen den Bistümern Speyer und Worms behandelt MATZKE (50), ein Problem, das in der Gewichtsgeldwirtschaft, wie sie bei BRATHER (41) beschrieben ist, eine eigene Bedeutung hat. In einer solchen Ökonomie stellt sich auch die Frage nach der Funktion von Imitationen, wofür PASZKIEWICZ (52) Beispiele vorstellt.

Die Stauferzeit ist maßgeblich vom Phänomen der Brakteatenprägung gekennzeichnet, der SVENSSON (80) eine umfangreiche Monographie gewidmet hat, die im Bereich zwischen Numismatik, Geldgeschichte und Geldtheorie angesiedelt ist. Der Frage nach der Monetarisierungsform geht auch KLUGE (67) nach. Regionale Untersuchungen stammen zudem wiederum von KLUGE (68) über die Frühzeit der brandenburgischen Münzgeschichte, von MATZKE (74) über die Tübinger Pfennige, BECKER (58) über Pegauer Brakteaten und Thieme (81), der den Bestand Meißener und benachbarter Brakteaten in der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig vollständig veröffentlichte. BRÜSTLE (60) geht der gemeinschaftlichen Verwendung von Prägwerkzeugen im bayerisch-fränkischen Raum nach.

Als übergreifende Darstellung zur spätmittelalterlichen Numismatik und Geldgeschichte ist die Dissertation von MÄKELER (101) zur königlichen Münzpolitik im 14. Jahrhundert zu nennen. Den numismatischen Bestimmungen der Goldenen Bulle von 1356 sowie dem Beginn der Goldprägung widmen sich FRIED (91) und KLUGE (97). Weitere schriftliche Quellen in Form von Münzprivilegien und Münzordnungen werden von EMMERIG (89), SCHUBERT (105) und TEWES (109) erörtert. Das im Spätmittelalter verbreitete Phänomen der Gegenstempelung von Münzen wird in einigen Beiträgen thematisiert (90, 98), und STEINBACH (107) beschäftigt sich mit der auch im SPÄTMITTELALTER bedeutsamen Problematik der Nachahmungen. Münzverrufung und Inflation, über die man im Spätmittelalter kritisch nachzudenken begann, behandeln CHRISTMANN (85) und EMMERIG (89). MADER (100) legte eine umfassende Monographie über die Prägung der Stadt Lüneburg vor. Umfangreichere Veröffentlichungen zur Silbermünzprägung stammen von GRAAB (93), HAUSMANN (94), LEUKHARDT (99), TEWES (109) und ZÄCH (111, 112). BLASCHEGG (84) unternahm eine Neuordnung der Straßburger Lilienpfennige. Zur Münzprägung in Brandenburg sind verschiedene Beiträge von Dannenberg (86, 87) veröffentlicht worden, zum Deutschen Orden haben PASZKIEWICZ (104) und SZCZUREK (108) wichtige Beiträge geliefert.

Neuzeit (1500–1918)

Für den Bereich der Neuzeit sind gleich zwei übergreifende Habilitationsschriften zu nennen, von denen RÖSSNER (129) die große Bedeutung der monetären Verhältnisse für die Umwälzungen der Reformationszeit behandelt, während THIEMEYER (137) mit der Lateinischen Münzunion quasi die erste europäische Währungsunion untersucht; einer weiteren wichtigen Währungsunion geht ZICH (139) mit seiner Arbeit über den Wiener Münzvertrag von 1857 nach. SCHNEIDER (133) diskutiert die Möglichkeiten und Bedeutung der Reichsmünzordnung und SCHÖN (134) behandelt die Münzprobationstage im Reich. Zur neuzeitlichen Prägetechnik haben BENAD-WAGENHOFF (114), DRÄGER (117), JAHN (122) und KLÜSSENDORF (126) wichtige Beiträge geliefert. Der Ästhetik des Geldes widmet sich

GABRIEL (118), der Geldtheorie HÖLD (120). Die identitätsstiftende Eigenschaft des Geldes wird von KLÜSSENDORF (125) thematisiert. Der noch jungen Geschichte des Euro widmen sich ISSING (121) und THIEMEYER (137).

Das regionale Schrifttum zur neuzeitlichen Numismatik ist besonders umfangreich, da dieses Gebiet das besondere Interesse von Sammlern findet. Forschungsbeiträge zu übergreifenden Fragen stammen von ELKAR (150), HECKL (156) und SCHNEIDER (185), die das Phänomen des fremden Geldes behandeln, das im Vorfeld der nationalstaatsbezogenen Währungssysteme seit dem späten 19. JAHRHUNDERT meist noch grenzübergreifend umlauffähig war. Falschgeld nahm unter diesen Voraussetzungen in seiner Bedeutung zu, was SCHNEIDER (185) beschreibt. Im Zusammenhang mit schlechtem Geld spielt darüber hinaus die Zeit der Kipper und Wipper eine besondere Rolle, in deren Rahmen das sogenannte Prager Münzkonsortium zentrale Aspekte verdeutlicht, wie die Arbeiten von LEINS (174) und SAUER (184) zeigen. Der Prägetechnik und der Organisation des Münzwesens widmen sich BARTELS (141), LÜCKE (176) und MÄRCHER (178). Das Münzwesen bedeutender Herrscher erfährt auch besonderes Interesse, wie es im Fall Friedrichs des Großen von Preußen in den umfassenden Arbeiten von KLUGE (166), BANNICKE und TEWES (140) sowie CHRISTMANN (144) deutlich wird. Auf andere Weise bedeutend ist die Münzprägung Friedrichs des Weisen von Sachsen, der die Dissertation und Beiträge von WESTPHAL (198) gewidmet sind. Das Münzwesen unter Albrecht von Wallenstein schließlich wird von FRIED (152) behandelt. Unter den regionalen Arbeiten ist die Dissertation von SCHÖN (187) zur Münz- und Geldgeschichte der Fürstentümer Ansbach und Bayreuth hervorzuheben. Zudem ist eine Dissertation zur Gestaltung der deutschen Münzreform 1871–1875 in den Hansestädten Bremen, Lübeck und Hamburg von SPÖRER (194) zu nennen. Umfangreiche Arbeiten wurden zudem zu Braunschweig (175, 179), Hannover (193), Stolberg (188), Hessen, Waldeck und Schmalkalden (169), Wied (186), Friedberg (149), Pommern (172), Rietberg (190) und Sachsen (162, 180) veröffentlicht. Mit den Geprägen der württembergischen Nebenlinien konnten KLEIN und RAFF (163) ihre Katalogreihe der württembergischen Münzen und Medaillen abschließen.

Münzfunde

Im Berichtszeitraum sind zahlreiche bedeutende Münzfunde gemacht oder ausgewertet worden, die sich aufgrund ihrer ganz unterschiedlichen Zusammensetzung einer sinnvollen Zusammenfassung entziehen. Zwei Aspekte seien dennoch hervorgehoben. Einerseits gibt es in der Literatur eine Tendenz hin zur vollständigen Abbildung sämtlicher in den Funden enthaltenen Münzen, was künftig die Arbeit mit dem neuen Material stark erleichtern wird. Andererseits konnten für zwei mittelalterliche Münzfunde aus Erfurt und Köln deren einstige Besitzer namhaft gemacht werden (222, 242, 256), was weitere Überlegungen zu deren Verhältnis zu dem von ihnen angesammelten Vermögen erlaubt. Wertvolle Einblicke und Neuansätze dürfte auch eine übergreifende Arbeit über Münzschatzgefäße ergeben (220). Generell wird im Überblick aber deutlich, dass die Funderfassung und -bearbeitung stark vom Vorhandensein professioneller Bearbeiter abhängig ist – so erklären sich die vorhandenen Schwerpunkte, aber auch die teils großen Lücken. Gerade in dieser Hinsicht steht dieser Berichtszeitraum wegen mehrerer Pensionierungen und Stellenkürzungen am Übergang zu einer weniger erfreulichen Situation.

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2. Mittelalter

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ÖSTERREICH

Hubert Emmerig

Nach dem Bericht von EMMERIG (4) für die Jahre 2002–2007 erschienen im Berichtszeitraum die beiden Zeitschriften der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft, die *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (Bd. 116–119) und die *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft* (Jg. 48–53, mit zunächst vier und ab 2009 zwei Heften pro Jahr), sowie das *Mitteilungsblatt* des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien (Nr. 36–47 sowie Sonderhefte 41a, 45a). An regionalen numismatischen Zeitschriften sind nur die weitgehend versiegten *Haller Münzblätter* (Bd. 7, Hefte 12–15) zu erwähnen; regelmäßig finden sich aber numismatische Beiträge auch im *Schild von Steier* (Bd. 21–25).

Neue Publikationen von grundsätzlicher Bedeutung sind nur wenige zu verzeichnen. Die wichtigsten Neuerscheinungen liegen ohne Zweifel auf dem Gebiet der Funde, wo sehr wichtiges neues Material vorgelegt werden konnte.

An neuen Katalogwerken sind HAHN (58) für das Haus Österreich, mit nützlichen münzgeschichtlichen Vorbemerkungen, sowie ZÖTTL (75) für das Erzstift Salzburg zu erwähnen. Zum österreichischen Notgeld erschienen mehrere Bücher und Beiträge (94–97). Wichtig ist die opulente Arbeit von EISELMAYR (93) über österreichische Münzwaagen und -gewichte.

Der Schwerpunkt dieses Beitrags liegt auf der Bibliographie, die trotzdem aus Platzgründen keineswegs vollständig ist. Eine weit ausführlichere Fassung, die alle gesammelten Publikationen nennt, ist deshalb vorab erschienen:

EMMERIG, H., Bibliographie zur Münz- und Geldgeschichte Österreichs in Mittelalter und Neuzeit 2008–2013, *MÖNG* 54 (2014), 2, pp. 126–144.

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SCHWEIZ – SUISSE – SVIZZERA

Benedikt Zäch

Der Literaturbericht umfasst das Gebiet der heutigen Schweiz sowie das Fürstentum Liechtenstein. Der beschränkte Platz erzwang eine strikte Auswahl und erlaubte nur kurze Kommentare.

Bibliographie und Biographisches, Zeitschriften, Lexika

Eine jährliche Bibliographie wird in den Schweizer Münzblättern veröffentlicht (131). Das «Bulletin IFS/ITMS/IRMS» versammelt mit der grösstmöglichen Vollständigkeit die Münzfunde und die Literatur dazu (26). Beides wurde im «Survey» 2002–2007 resümiert (132).

Von einzelnen Forschern erschienen im Zusammenhang mit Ehrungen (48, 112, 130) und Nachrufen (49, 66) Schriftenverzeichnisse. Im Berichtszeitraum sind prägende Figuren der Numismatik in der Schweiz wie Silvia HURTER (66) und Franz E. KOENIG (49) verstorben.

Die beiden Zeitschriften der Schweizerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft (SNG), die «Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau» (SNR) und die «Schweizer Münzblätter» (SM) enthalten trotz ihrer internationalen Ausrichtung zahlreiche Beiträge zu schweizerischen Themen; die Inhalte der SM wurden durch zwei Register erschlossen (125). Beide Zeitschriften sind im Portal www.retroseals.ch digital recherchierbar (111). Die internationale, im Tessin erscheinende «Numismatica e antichità classica» feierte ihr 40-Jahr-Jubiläum (89) und die Hauszeitschrift des Musée monétaire cantonal in Lausanne wurde mit einem Register erschlossen (60). Die Sammlerzeitschrift «HMZ / Numis-Post» benannte sich 2010 in «Numis-Post» um.

2008 startete die SNG eine neue Monographienreihe, die «Schweizer Studien zur Numismatik» (111, 124); sie ergänzt die Monographienreihe des Inventars der Fundmünzen der Schweiz (IFS/ITMS/IRMS), in der zwei gewichtige Arbeiten zu Zug und zum Tessin erschienen (43, 37).

Zum «Historischen Lexikon der Schweiz HLS», der wichtigsten lexikalischen Ressource zur Schweizer Münz- und Geldgeschichte (70, 122, 130) gesellte sich 2013 das ähnlich angelegte «Historische Lexikon des Fürstentum Liechtenstein» (142).

Sammlungen und Wissenschaftsgeschichte

Die Münzkabinette von Lausanne und Winterthur veranstalteten regelmässig Ausstellungen, zu denen Publikationen erschienen (106, 143). Im Historischen Museum Basel wurde die Dauerausstellung neu konzipiert (94), und das Rätische Museum in Chur (95, 96), das Musée d'art et d'histoire in Neuchâtel (102) sowie das Laténium in Hauterive (53) zeigten Sonderausstellungen. Arbeiten zur Geschichte von einzelnen Museen und Messen wurden im Rahmen von Jubiläen veröffentlicht (18, 103). Die Wissenschaftsgeschichte beschäftigte sich mit Personen (28, 65, 67, 83, 99, 127) und erst dann mit Institutionen (4, 103, 120).

Im Berichtszeitraum wurden Schenkungen (115) und Erwerbungen vermeldet (113), Sammlungen vorgestellt (42, 62), entlegene Bestände der Forschung zugänglich gemacht (114) und Schweizer Bestände in grossen ausländischen Sammlungen (3) bekannt gemacht.

Münz- und Geldgeschichte

Mit dem neubearbeiteten HMZ-Katalog (76, 110) steht auch für das Mittelalter ein Bestimmungswerk zur Verfügung, es spiegelt aber mit seinen Mängeln den schlechten Forschungsstand, der nicht kritisch abgebildet wird. Umfassende Bearbeitungen wie der neue St. Galler Münzkatalog (124) machen die Desiderata deutlich.

Arbeiten zur Münzgeschichte mit wirtschafts- und geldgeschichtlichem Blick blieben rar (17, 23, 54, 64, 98); FURRERS hilfreiche Handreichung (55) und gescheiterte Versuche wie Gantenbeins Studie

zu Münzmandaten (56) geben Eckpunkte an. Arbeiten zur Rechtsgeschichte (141), zu Urbaren als münzgeschichtliche Quellen (101) oder zur Ikonographie (138) wiesen auf wichtige Querbezüge der Numismatik hin, die indes noch wenig ausgeschöpft werden.

Zahlreiche Beiträge befassten sich mit einzelnen Prägungen und brachten neue Erkenntnisse (6, 10–12, 25, 63, 72–75, 78–80, 84–85, 90), erfreulicherweise auch zur Münzgeschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts (20, 68–69, 77, 81–82, 86, 88, 145). Eine recht grosse Zahl von Beiträgen liegt zum Früh- und Hochmittelalter (29, 38, 57–59, 91–92, 104, 123) sowie zum Spätmittelalter (47, 61, 107–108, 129, 134–136) vor. In der Frühneuzeit (71, 137, 144) stachen Untersuchungen hervor, die in Verbindung mit universitären Abschlussarbeiten stehen (1, 2, 5, 8, 101, 116–117).

Archäologische Numismatik

Die Bearbeitung von Münzfunden bindet die meisten Ressourcen und besitzt die grösste Forschungsdynamik. Die Rechtslage zu Fundmünzen ist trotz föderalistischer Strukturen einfach (9). Ein Arbeitskreis nahm sich zwischen 2003 und 2008 eine Reihe von Funden vor (126) und publizierte einige davon (14). Der Kanton Baselland startete eine Gesamtaufnahme aller Münzfunde (7). Obschon die grosse Zeit der Kirchengrabungen vorbei ist, blieben Studien zu Kirchenfunden ein Schwerpunkt (31, 36, 41, 44) und der Blick weitete sich auf die regionale Ebene (16, 31, 32, 39).

Nahezu alle Fundvorlagen (13, 30, 33–34, 97, 87) enthalten heute auch Auswertungen mit einer Besprechung der Münztypen, gehen auf den Geldumlauf ein (15, 21, 35, 45, 50–52, 105, 109, 118, 133, 139–140) und stellen methodische Fragen (24, 93, 119). Alte Funde liefern neue Erkenntnisse (22, 40). Naturwissenschaftliche Methoden helfen bei konservatorischen Problemen (19).

Münzstätten und Münzmeister

Die archäologisch dokumentierte Münzstätte Haldenstein, Gegenstand eines Forschungsprojektes, führt weit über archäologisch-technologische Aspekte hinaus (1, 2, 5, 8). Die Geschichte (27) und der Betrieb von Münzstätten (46, 100, 128) sowie Münzmeister (121) waren Gegenstand verschiedener Beiträge.

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Abkürzungen

AAMMC	<i>Association des Amis du Musée monétaire cantonal, Lausanne</i>
GNS	<i>Gazette Numismatique Suisse</i>
RSN	<i>Revue Suisse de Numismatique</i>
SM	<i>Schweizer Münzblätter</i>
SNR	<i>Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau</i>

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FRANCE X^E-XX^E S.

Marc Bompaire

Durant les années 2007-2013, les études numismatiques ont largement lié leur développement à celui des outils numériques et internet. La réalisation la plus prometteuse est la numérisation et la mise en ligne progressive des collections du Cabinet des médailles de la BnF qui concerne déjà les monnaies royales. La Monnaie de Paris a mis en ligne des vidéos sur l'histoire de la monnaie française. D'autres collections publiques ont également créé des sites dynamiques, comme celui du Museum Calvet d'Avignon, pour ne prendre qu'un exemple qui propose une bibliographie numismatique. Parmi les bases de données numismatiques, je prendrai pour exemple celle du CRAHAM de Caen, *Nummus*, qui porte sur les monnaies trouvées dans la région et leur contexte archéologique ou celle (DARMC) qui couple à un système d'information géographique les données des trésors carolingiens recensés par COUPLAND (359). Ajoutons les sites associatifs ou personnels souvent orientés sur les monnayages régionaux qui présentent du matériel numismatique, de la bibliographie, mais aussi des notes inédites ou les sites des numismates professionnels, qui comportent parfois à côté des archives des ventes la publication en ligne de bulletins, de trésors inédits, comme celui de la maison CGB, ou encore l'apparition de revues en ligne nouvelles comme *Omni* ou d'autres souvent proches de la détection : c'est la façon de travailler en numismatique française et l'organisation de ce *Survey* qui pourraient être bientôt modifiées.

La bibliographie qui suit garde sa présentation habituelle avec trois grandes parties, d'importance inégale : généralités (125 notices), études numismatiques par période (230 notices), trouvailles monétaires (70 notices).

Généralités

Il n'y a pas à signaler de synthèses ou de catalogues de grande ampleur, sinon le premier volume du catalogue des jetons de la BnF SARMANT, PLOTON-NICOLLET (264) ou, sur les monnaies féodales, le second volume de DUPLESSY (266).

Des travaux universitaires (doctorats et habilitations) ont nourri la recherche et pour certains abouti à des publications au moins partielles surtout pour l'époque moderne : HAMON (71) sur l'iconographie, JAMBU (227 et 57) sur la Basse Normandie, PAILLARD (59) sur la Cour des monnaies de Lyon, mais aussi REVERCHON (328) sur Metz, ARLES (37 et 77) sur la fabrication monétaire, TEBOULBI (174) sur le monnayage de saint Louis. C'est aussi le cas de certains masters : BELLAT (322) sur le monnayage limousin de la maison de Bretagne, CARDON (370-371) sur les trouvailles d'Aizier, à côté des mémoires inédits d'A. Castelas (Paris EPHE) sur le monnayage de Raoul (Paris EPHE), F. Hernandez Rodriguez sur les monnaies féodales de Nevers (Orléans), D. Knoblauch sur les florettes de Charles VI (Paris EPHE), M. Delcamp sur le travail des « tailleuses » (Lille)...

L'intérêt pour ces questions de fabrication ou d'iconographie, qui dépasse le cadre français (cf. TRAVAINI, BOLIS (51) et CORDOBA (45) pour la fabrication) a également bénéficié de la dynamique liée à la série de colloques *Héraldique et numismatique* (13) organisés par Y. Loskoutoff et qui concernent la médaille autant que la monnaie. C'est, de même, le colloque sur la *fabrique du faux monétaire* (12) qui a nourri les enquêtes sur ce sujet et celui sur les mathématiciens et marchands (14) l'étude des listes de monnaies.

Des colloques à thématique régionale ont focalisé l'attention sur les monnayages du Poitou (18) ou de la Normandie (3 colloques, organisés par la SENA ou la SFN), et ont été l'occasion, comme les journées numismatiques de la SFN à Dijon (cf. MEISSONNIER (30)), Gap (5) ou Bavai d'attirer l'attention sur les collections et les anciens numismates de ces régions, et sur certaines collections anciennes passées en vente : Bigot pour la Bretagne (GOURVES (24)) ou Vallier pour le Dauphiné (BEDEL, CHARLET (191)), Schneider pour les « anglo-gallic » (WOODHEAD (179)).

La Normandie et la France de l'Ouest ont également fait l'objet du plus grand nombre d'études de circulation monétaire avec la conjonction des travaux de CARDON (106), JAMBU (113, 114, 227) et MOESGAARD (117, 119), mais aussi de COATIVY (108).

Quelques monographies d'ateliers monétaires seulement sont à signaler : La Rochelle BOMPAIRE, CLAIRAND, KIND (42, 52), Montreuil-Bonnin BOMPAIRE (53), Guise LEMAIRE (171). Les travaux sont plus abondants pour l'époque moderne sur Caen JAMBU (56, 227), ou Perpignan au XVIII^e s. BELLUTEAU, MELMOUX (321).

De façon plus générale il n'y a que 35 notices sur les monnaies royales, dont une série d'enquêtes sur les petites monnaies du XIV^e s. de CORMIER (158-163) face aux 75 notices concernant l'époque moderne.

Époque moderne

À côté des travaux de JAMBU (227) ou du répertoire sur les liards de France (CLAIRAND (214)) il faut citer l'enquête systématique sur les différents monétaires menée par ARBEZ, VIGOUROUX (180-188), les travaux de Charlet sur monnayage de Louis XIV, en particulier pour le Béarn et la Navarre : CHARLET (203-212) ou son monnayage de Flandre CHARLET, HENRY (198-202, 218).

Dans la douzaine de notices sur le monnayage depuis la Révolution, il faut signaler la part tenue par les ouvrages (245-248), en particulier celui de DESROUSSEAUX (248) sur l'Empire. Une douzaine de notices également dont plusieurs ouvrages ont été signalés pour les jetons mais non les médailles ou les méreaux de l'époque moderne. Les quelques études sur les objets monétiformes essais (SALAÜN (252) JANÉ (327)), piéforts (DHÉNIN (393), SUBLET, CREUSY (318)) ou rivets (CHAREYRON (256)) n'ont pas fait l'objet d'une rubrique particulière.

Monnaies provinciales

Les monnaies provinciales constituent la rubrique la plus fournie avec 90 notices, et celle où figurent aussi le plus de livres ou de brochures parfois publiés artisanalement et diffusés confidentiellement : SALLES (272) ou UNGAR (273) pour le Béarn, ADAM (288) pour la Champagne, BENANIBA, DIAZ (306) et MIRMAND (314) pour le Languedoc, sur lequel un livre de type plus classique a été proposé de Catalogne par CRUSAFONT (309). On peut également citer les livres suivants : CLAIRAND (267) et DUPLESSY (268), mais aussi pour l'Alsace GREISSLER (269), KLEEMESCH (270), la Lorraine REVERCHON (328) ou des numéros spéciaux de revues sur Perpignan, BELLUTEAU, MELMOUX (321), Limoges et la Bretagne BELLAT (322), SALAÜN (399), ou la Provence du Roi René (340).

Le dynamisme est partagé entre les régions où sont publiées de véritables revues numismatiques même si la palme passe de la Bretagne (16 publications) à la Provence avec 19 publications, mais en comptant Orange ou le Comtat, ou au Languedoc (19 également mais en y intégrant le Roussillon).

Trouvailles et trésors

Trésors monétaires 36 publications seulement assez également réparties au fil des siècles une vingtaine pour l'époque médiévale et une douzaine pour l'époque moderne, auxquelles s'ajoutent des publications sur des sites comme les trésors de Millau (Aveyron 1475) et Achun (Nièvre 1591) sur le site de CGB ou les rapports d'étude remis aux autorités archéologiques pour lesquels, comme pour les monnaies de fouilles, l'accès a été simplifié et a fourni la matière à certaines études de circulation (Cardon, Moesgaard). C'est pourquoi l'enquête n'a pas été menée systématiquement dans les publications archéologiques pour une collecte d'informations « publiées », éparses et fragmentaires et, de ce fait, la rubrique se limite à 16 notices. La publication de chroniques numismatiques de trouvailles est plus développée à l'étranger qui signalent à l'occasion la découverte de monnaies françaises, en Angleterre *Coin Register*, en Catalogne (AN), en Italie ou en Suisse, mais surtout en Belgique. Parmi la vingtaine de notices consacrées à ces trouvailles il faut souligner l'important travail réalisé en Belgique, avec plusieurs volumes : *Monnaies de site* (423), HAECK (419) et surtout le travail de J.-L. DENGIS (410-413) : 11 volumes dans la collection Moneta à côté des chroniques de la RBN ou de celles qui ont pris fin dans le BCEN et qui ont trouvé une nouvelle forme et un nouvel essor avec les premiers volumes du JAN où les trouvailles françaises sont également prises en considération.

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ITALIA: XI-XXI SECOLO

Lorenzo Passera e Andrea Saccocci

Il periodo dal 2008 al 2013 vede un notevolissimo incremento nel numero di contributi in qualche modo classificabili come scientifici, cioè supportati da metodologie ormai consolidate ed accettate dalla ricerca numismatica. Si è quindi allargata notevolmente la platea degli autori attivi in questo settore e, soprattutto, moltissimi nuovi materiali sono stati resi disponibili alla ricerca, anche in sedi un tempo considerate soltanto divulgative. A questo proposito è doveroso menzionare almeno due opere che sicuramente hanno facilitato il compito di chi ha ritenuto di accostarsi alla scienza numismatica, rendendo accessibile quasi tutta la letteratura pregressa: ci riferiamo alla bibliografia del MIRRA (193), che pur essendo molto sintetica e senza commento può considerarsi pressoché completa, almeno riguardo alle sedi istituzionalmente numismatiche (collane, riviste, volumi miscellanei etc.), ma soprattutto alla monumentale pubblicazione di natura enciclopedica sulle zecche italiane curata da Lucia TRAVAINI (312). Le singole schede, pur di qualità necessariamente ineguale dato l'elevato numero di autori, mettono a disposizione della ricerca una quantità immensa di informazioni e di materiale bibliografico, mentre alcune delle introduzioni generali possono considerarsi dei veri e propri passi avanti riguardo all'attuale stato dell'arte, come vedremo nei prossimi paragrafi.

Storia degli studi

I principali contributi che hanno proposto indagini sulla storia della disciplina sono stati stimolati da incontri per i cento anni del *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* (19, 274) che hanno indagato gli aspetti organizzativi, tecnici, metodologici e le motivazioni da cui quest'opera trasse origine (4, 20, 58, 66, 99, 183, 262, 263, 281, 307, 315). Una sintesi generale degli studi sulla disciplina (TRAVAINI, 313) e contributi specifici sono presenti nel lavoro a cura di TRAVAINI sulle zecche italiane. Particolarmente interessanti le ricerche sulla figura di Guido Antonio Zanetti compiute da CHIMIENTI grazie ai documenti superstiti (67, 69, 73); coerente con questi contributi è il lavoro di CALLEGARI inerente ad un carteggio di Zanetti sulla zecca di Fermo (51). Sulla storia della principale rivista numismatica italiana sono comparse ricerche molto documentate (149, 151, 159, 212, 275, 282). La storia degli studi ha potuto contare anche su contributi che hanno arricchito le conoscenze delle zecche indagando documenti d'archivio (123, 194, 207, 219). Diversi sono stati i lavori prodotti inerenti al collezionismo, in alcuni casi orientati a sguardi complessivi su ambiti territoriali più o meno circoscritti (12, 13, 158, 160, 206, 238).

Cataloghi di collezione, repertori

Una notevole attenzione, sicuramente maggiore che in passato, è stata dedicata alla pubblicazione dei materiali, sia sotto forma di catalogo di collezione che di repertorio dei tipi monetali. Tra i lavori catalografici non possiamo che celebrare la pubblicazione online nel Portale Numismatico dello Stato, da parte del Museo Nazionale Romano, dei primi fascicoli della Collezione Reale, pubblicazione che viene incontro ad un'attesa più che decennale. Risultano ad oggi disponibili, supportati da bibliografia aggiornata e da un apparato critico molto attento ai criteri di classificazione, materiali relativi alle zecche di Bologna (DI VIRGILIO, 111-113), Granducato di Toscana (PUCCI, 231-5), Milano (GIANAZZA, 143-5) e Padova (PASSERA, 214). Assieme a questa riuscita operazione, destinata ad arricchirsi in breve tempo, è stato pubblicato dal Portale il catalogo delle emissioni dei Governi Provvisori 1859-60 (18).

La monetazione di Genova nella Banca CARIGE è stata oggetto di un accurato ed aggiornato catalogo da parte di BALDASSARRI (321, pp. 34-47, 89, 90-295), mentre alle monete sabaude della ricchissima collezione Nugent al Museo Archeologico di Firenze è stata dedicata una sontuosa pubblicazione (1). Sempre a Firenze è uscito il quinto ed ultimo volume del catalogo delle collezioni del Bargello, dedicato alla monetazione meridionale (298).

Altre collezioni (o parti di esse), corredate da sintesi critiche sulla loro formazione, sono state pubblicate da CATALI per il Museo Archeologico di Firenze (59, 60), CRISAFULLI per il Museo Archeologico di Cantiano (88), LAVARONE per i Musei Civici di Udine (167), SARCINELLI per il Museo Civico di Manfredonia (273), VANNI per il Museo Nazionale di Cortona, comprendente anche monete medievali e corredato da una ricca appendice con i rinvenimenti monetali registrati nella rivista settecentesca *Notti coritane* (327), ZAVATTONI per la Civiche Raccolte Numismatiche di Milano (336), ZORZI per la collezione della Banca Popolare di Vicenza (338). Fra i cataloghi di collezione esteri si segnala il catalogo delle monete italiane medievali e della prima età moderna nel Museo Nazionale di Praga (132, 133), mentre ricco di oltre 400 pezzi è il catalogo delle oselle veneziane di XVI secolo nella collezione Attems del Landesmuseum di Graz (216).

Intensa è stata l'attività editoriale dedicata ai repertori di particolari serie o singole zecche, essenzialmente dedicati al collezionismo ma talvolta con accettabile qualità scientifica. La serie *Monete Italiane Regionali* (con ristampe d'aggiornamento) si è arricchita di nuovi volumi che offrono l'elencazione dei tipi monetali principali sulla base del *CNI* ma sempre più spesso recependo ed evidenziando, e talvolta proponendo, nuove classificazioni ed attribuzioni. Essi riguardano Casa Savoia (90), Milano (299), l'intera Toscana (196, 197), Napoli (fino ai Borboni, 125) e l'Italia del sud (77). Accanto a questa collana è sempre più rappresentata una serie di repertori per collezionisti dedicata alle zecche dell'Italia meridionale, non priva di nuove attribuzioni e classificazioni, ma con apparato scientifico non sempre in grado di giustificarle (citiamo a titolo d'esempio il più corposo, 92). Di alcune serie monetarie, o di alcune emissioni particolarmente complesse, sono stati preparati dei repertori che in diversi casi propongono nuove attribuzioni: Asti (37), Firenze (228-30), Massa di Lunigiana (122), Messina (33-4), Pavia (172), Piombino (147), Sora e Alvito (32). Un agile libretto illustrato sui tipi monetari prodotti da ogni singolo doge di Venezia, ancorché rivolto a collezionisti alle prime armi, si sta rivelando un utile strumento di lavoro nella schedatura di monete da scavo particolarmente consunte (340).

Produzione: aspetti giuridici e tecnici, attività di zecca, attribuzioni, cronologie, falsificazioni

Numerosi e talvolta di grande qualità gli apporti alla conoscenza della produzione monetaria in senso lato. Così un quadro generale sul diritto monetario in Italia è offerto da MATZKE (185), che propone una innovativa interpretazione dell'evoluzione giuridica della moneta, secondo la quale in quest'ambito vi fu una perfetta continuità fra diritto romano e diritto feudale. Tale continuità, rappresentata anche dalla sopravvivenza di alcune zecche dall'epoca classica a quella medievale, è stata in seguito discussa riguardo ad alcuni aspetti non fondamentali da SACCOCCI (268). Sempre di natura giuridica appare un volume di CAPPELLARI, RONGO, ASCENZI (52), che raccoglie la legislazione monetaria italiana dal 1900 al 1947, mentre GIACCARDI (137) analizza la legislazione di Gioacchino Murat sulla falsificazione di monete nel Regno di Sicilia. Non molti i saggi relativi all'attività mineraria: possiamo ricordare un ampio lavoro di sintesi da parte di MATZKE (186) ed una illustrazione della situazione toscana, con una discreta conoscenza delle fonti (VANNI, 326). SANTORO (272) si propone di verificare attraverso analisi non distruttive (PIXE) la provenienza dell'argento dei carlini napoletani di Carlo I d'Angiò, ma con risultati interlocutori. Un notevole interesse si è sviluppato recentemente per lo studio prosopografico degli addetti delle zecche, concretizzatosi in alcune ricerche già concluse: PASSERA (210), MAGLIOCCA (175), DAY (101), LEIMUS (168); cfr. anche TRAVAINI (303). DAY (100) offre una sintesi dei principali sistemi pondometrici e metrologici utilizzati in Italia.

Venendo alla produzione sotto il profilo tecnico e cronologico, tra gli interventi generali, oltre a quello amplissimo di Travaini sulla storia delle zecche in Italia (313), merita sicuramente una menzione l'innovativo saggio di Stahl (287) sulle caratteristiche tecniche e l'origine dei diversi tipi di scodellatura del tondello nelle coniazioni italiane. Riguarda l'intera l'Italia Centro-settentrionale (e la Germania) il confronto proposto da MATZKE (182) fra i sistemi monetari in uso nei due paesi dai re svevi di Sicilia, così come i surveys di CHIMIENTI (71, 72) sulle emissioni degli Svevi e degli Angiò battute fuori dal regno di Sicilia. Sulla base di alcune annotazioni manoscritte di Philip Grierson, TRAVAINI (308) discute alcuni particolari temi: la possibilità che falsari potessero esercitare la loro attività nei

centri cittadini, addirittura all'aperto, come registrato da alcune fonti, concludendo che si trattava di una semplice esagerazione; il fatto che non sempre il nome di una città sulla moneta corrispondeva al luogo dove la relativa moneta veniva coniata, domandandosi quale poteva essere in quel caso il significato di quel nome. In verità una risposta a tale domanda era già stata suggerita qualche anno prima da SACCOCCI (258, p. 4): si trattava probabilmente della città o del territorio dove una moneta aver pieno corso legale, cioè non poteva esser legalmente rifiutata da alcuno.

Altri interventi hanno una valenza regionale o locale: in Piemonte la ricerca si è indirizzata quasi esclusivamente sul Monferrato, grazie soprattutto ad un convegno tenutosi nel 2007 con saggi sulle prime emissioni monferrine, anticipate al terzo quarto del XIII sec. in virtù di un esemplare inedito (MATZKE, 181), sulla produzione dei fiorini dei Paleologi (XIV sec.) nel contesto della circolazione in Piemonte (DAY, 98) e infine sul sistema monetario di età moderna dei Gonzaga di Casale Monferrato (GIANAZZA, 139). Altri interventi di questo autore, negli anni successivi, hanno discusso aspetti più puntuali di questa monetazione (cf. GIANAZZA, 140).

Spostandoci in Lombardia, MATZKE (187) sintetizza le nuove cronologie delle monete lombarde presenti nei rinvenimenti del Ticino (Milano, Pavia, Cremona, Como), anche sulla base di proprie ricerche ancora inedite, mentre VANNI (330), restringe al primo semestre del 1002 l'emissione dei denari milanesi a nome di Arduino. All'attività della zecca milanese di epoca austriaca (fine XVII sec.-1820 c.) è dedicato un saggio approfondito di CUCINI TIZZONI (89), che sposa il dato archivistico con il dato archeologico relativo agli scavi nel sito della zecca. NASSAR (205) illustra una variante inedita di enriciano pavese, attribuendola al periodo della reggenza di Enrico IV (1056-1064). Un primo studio monografico sulla zecca di Como è stato pubblicato da BELLESIA (43), con importanti novità rispetto alla letteratura precedente, quali lo spostamento della concessione di zecca alla città dal primo al secondo Federico.

Passando al Triveneto, alla produzione monetaria trentina sono dedicati alcuni contributi di PIGOZZO, tra i quali va menzionato almeno il saggio sul grosso di Trento (227), che propone la tesi decisamente innovativa che proprio tale grosso possa essere stato uno dei primi nominali di questo tipo conati in Italia (forse il primo?), sulla base di alcune menzioni precoci di *parvuli veronenses* in area trentina. Assai interessante lo studio di GIUMLIA-MAIR (157), che ha analizzato la composizione dei tondelli rinvenuti nell'area dove probabilmente si trovava la zecca medievale di Verona (cfr. ARZONE, 10); purtroppo però le sue conclusioni sono fortemente inficiate dalla scarsa conoscenza delle pratiche monetarie di epoca medievale. Alla monetazione carrarese di Padova (1338-1405) è dedicato un breve saggio monografico di SACCOCCI (264), che presenta alcune nuove ipotesi cronologiche basate su recenti analisi metallografiche. MOSCA (203) risolve un problema aperto da secoli, quello dello stemma presente sui grossi aquilini battuti a Treviso dal vicario Enrico di Gorizia (1319-20), attribuendolo correttamente a Duccio Buzzaccarini, podestà della città proprio in quegli anni. Sempre ricca la bibliografia relativa alla produzione monetaria veneziana, che conta su una monografia dedicata alla storia monetaria di Venezia, analizzata sulla base di alcuni selezionati fondi archivistici (ROSSI, 239), sulla traduzione italiana della celeberrima opera di STAHL sulla zecca veneta (285), sullo studio monografico di un nominale poco conosciuto (ZUB, PAOLUCCI, 341) e sulla edizione di un esemplare inedito (PAOLUCCI, 209). In gran parte a Venezia è dedicato un saggio di TRAVAINI (309), dove si ripropone l'ipotesi cara a questa autrice che il grosso di Venezia sia stato introdotto a fine XII secolo per il mercato interno e non per la circolazione in Oriente. Spostandoci nel Centro-nord Italia, alle zecche di Parma, Arezzo e Cittaducale vengono plausibilmente attribuite da BAZZINI (38) alcune emissioni a nome di Carlo d'Angiò, su base tipologica e storica. Riguardo all'area monetaria emiliano-romagnola, un'interessante ipotesi è suggerita da CARRARO (57): l'evoluzione della croce nel giro di legenda (da quattro punzoni a punzone unico) sarebbe in grado di definire una successione delle monete emesse dalle zecche di questa regione, con il 1209 come anno di passaggio. Un volume sull'introduzione delle macchine nella zecca di Bologna, da parte di CHIMIENTI (68) si raccomanda per l'analisi delle conseguenze economico-sociali di tale fenomeno, in genere malvisto dalle maestranze. Sempre CHIMIENTI (70) riassume tutte le sue precedenti ricerche sulla monetazione bolognese in un repertorio quasi privo di apparato-critico, nel quale però il catalogo si presenta molto innovativo rispetto alla letteratura precedente. Una fallita riforma monetaria a Bologna nel 1264 è illustrata sulla base di documenti inediti

dal MILANI (191). La produzione monetaria ferrarese di epoca comunale è analizzata da CARRARO (56), che data al 1175 la concessione di zecca da parte di Federico I e propone una nuova sistemazione delle emissioni cittadine di epoca comunale fino al 1381. Alle sedi delle zecche di Ravenna, dall'epoca antica al medioevo, è dedicato un lungo saggio di MORELLI, NOVARA (199). Cinque contributi sono dedicati alle Marche, tra i quali sicuramente eccelle il saggio di DAY (97) sulle prime fasi della zecca di Ancona, con un'approfondita analisi delle emissioni. L'intera produzione monetaria anconetana, dagli inizi nel XII secolo alla chiusura della zecca nel 1849, è descritta nel volume di DUBBINI, MANCINELLI (114), che spesso si distacca dal *CNI*, mentre ROSSI (245) affronta il problema del mezzo denaro di Ancona, posticipandone l'emissione agli inizi del XIV secolo. Alla zecca di Pesaro, attiva nei secoli XV-XVI, è dedicato un catalogo tipologico con alcune nuove attribuzioni (CAVICCHI, 63), mentre i denari di Conte da Carrara, signore di Ascoli, sono l'oggetto di un contributo di ZUB (339), nel quale si propone una successione delle varianti note.

Sotto il profilo della seriazione e delle cronologie del materiale indubbiamente le zecche dell'area tirrenica centro-settentrionale sono state oggetto della maggior attenzione, probabilmente perché soltanto in quest'area si è potuta raggiungere una massa di critica di rinvenimenti da scavo 'contestualizzati' (cioè con cronologia indipendente dall'analisi numismatica) senza eguali in altre regioni d'Italia. Partendo da Genova, BALDASSARRI ha proposto una nuova sistemazione cronologica e tipologica dei denari dal XII al XIV secolo (21), ed a seguito BALDASSARRI, RICCI quella dei grossi dello stesso periodo (30), spinosissima questione riguardo alla quale viene suggerita tra l'altro l'inversione cronologica fra grossi minori e maggiori. Nel frattempo la sontuosa pubblicazione del catalogo di monete genovesi della banca CARIGE (321) è stata l'occasione per riunire una serie di validi studiosi i cui interventi possono considerarsi una sorta di messa a punto delle problematiche su tale zecca. Sorprendentemente la monetazione di Pisa è stato l'oggetto, nello stesso anno, della pubblicazione di due ampie monografie, da parte di BALDASSARRI (24) e VANNI (329): la prima rappresenta una totale revisione di tutti gli aspetti delle emissioni comunali della città; la seconda una sistemazione delle serie monetali pisane sulla base della ricerca pregressa, con l'aggiunta del catalogo delle serie genovesi in alcune importanti collezioni italiane. A Lucca è dedicata una sintetica proposta di una possibile nuova seriazione dei denari enriciani di XI-XIII sec. della città (BALDASSARRI, GIARANTE, LIMIDO, SISSIA, 28), mentre la zecca di Piombino in età moderna è stato oggetto di un monografia miscellanea comprendente anche sequenze di coni, edizione di fonti ed analisi della circolazione (GIANNONI, 147). MONTAGANO e SOZZI identificano il primo denaro piccolo coniato dalla zecca di Firenze, nella II metà del XIII secolo (198) ed individuano il 'bargellino', moneta citata dal Villani, in un esemplare in collezione privata (284).

Venendo alle regioni legate allo stato della Chiesa, GANGANELLI (134) pubblica un esemplare dell'agontano di Perugia, finora noto solo da disegni settecenteschi, mentre SISSIA, GIARANTE (279) si occupano della zecca di Viterbo nel XIII secolo. Molto ricca la letteratura sulla zecca di Roma: SISSIA, GIARANTE (278) anticipano una proposta di seriazione delle prime emissioni del provvisorio del Senato Romano; DAY (99) propone una nuova datazione del fiorino del Senato Romano al 1339-40; STAHL (286) discute la svalutazione della moneta di Roma nel periodo della cosiddetta 'cattività avignonese'. LONDEI (173) si occupa dell'attività della zecca di Roma in età moderna, indicandone i principali fondi archivistici.

Addirittura effervescente, in questi anni, la letteratura sulla produzione monetaria del Regno di Sicilia e dell'Italia meridionale in genere, grazie anche ai convegni organizzati a Bari dal Circolo Numismatico Pugliese e dalla Società di Storia Patria per la Puglia. Riguardo al Regno nel suo complesso possiamo citare i contributi di PUNZI sull'augustale (236), COLUCCI sui denari di Federico II (84) e di RUOTOLO sui tari di Enrico VI e Manfredi (250), mentre particolare attenzione è stata data alla produzione dei carlini parte del re Roberto d'Angiò, con interventi di TESTA (296; 297), LIBERO MANGERI (171), COLUCCI (85) BAKER (16) che hanno portato ad una conoscenza approfondita di questa serie. Decisamente interessante l'articolo di TRAVAINI sulle prime emissioni di Carlo V a Napoli, la cui cronologia viene plausibilmente ricostruita sulla base dei ritratti monetali e della documentazione scritta (316). La zecca dell'Aquila è l'oggetto principale della vastissima letteratura di Giuseppe GIULIANI, il cui apporto scientifico, riguardo alla produzione monetaria, appare però difficile da valutare. La presentazione stessa del materiale - approfondite analisi storico-economiche di specifici momenti nella

storia della zecca, ma cataloghi numismatici quasi del tutto privi di raccordo con lo *status questionis* precedente – rendono tale compito praticamente impossibile. Per questo ci limitiamo a segnalare in generale, soprattutto per la presenza della ricca documentazione archivistica, ricordando soltanto alcuni saggi per noi particolarmente significativi (GIULIANI 152-3). Le monete di Capua e Gaeta del periodo normanno sono discusse da RUSSO (254), mentre per la Puglia PETRACCA (222) pubblica e discute un registro di conti della zecca di Lecce datato al 1461-2 e RUOTOLO (252) analizza la monetazione di Ruggero II con particolare attenzione alla situazione della Puglia, ipotizzando anche che le ‘ramesine’ possano essere imitazioni di folles bizantini prodotte in questa regione. Spostandoci in Sicilia, BARBIERI, CONTRERAS (35) illustrano due inediti follari messinesi di Tancredi e Ruggero III, discutendone l’epigrafi, mentre D’ANGELO (94) tratta dell’emissione di denari sotto il capitano di Palermo Manfredi III Chiaromonte, nel 1375-6. Alle emissioni della Sardegna, in tutta la sua storia, è dedicato Lenza (169), con taglio storico e non catalogico.

Ricca la letteratura sulle zecche clandestine e la produzione di moneta falsa, documentata sia da fonti scritte come in GARNIER (135), FEA (126), GENOVESI (136), GIANAZZA, GENOVESI (146; qui forse non si trattava di falsari ma di semplici alchimisti), PIGOZZO (226), SOZZI (283), sia da fonti numismatiche (BONANNO, 46) che archeologiche (SACCOCCI, 261).

È dedicato alla normativa riguardo ai pesi monetali nelle zecche italiane Zavattoni (337), mentre illustra numerosi pesi in vetro di monete sveve rinvenuti in Sicilia D’ANGELO (93).

Circolazione: fonti scritte e rinvenimenti

Gli studi sulla circolazione monetaria hanno mantenuto la grande vivacità di argomenti che li caratterizza ormai da qualche decennio, soprattutto grazie allo sviluppo delle ricerche di archeologia medievale.

SACCOCCI (257, 260) ha proposto due sintesi generali riguardo all’Italia centro-settentrionale: nel primo lavoro osserva la svalutazione del denaro d’argento dall’XI al XV come caratteristica costante della produzione monetaria, indipendente, sul lungo periodo, da fattori esterni; nel secondo discute la possibile e massiccia esportazione dei grossi italiani verso l’Africa, basandosi sul significato della parola *miliarensis* delle fonti, che avrebbe indicato anche i grossi tirrenici, non solo i dirhem nord-africani. ROVELLI (248) ha tradotto in inglese e raccolto in volume alcuni suoi contributi già editi, in parte discussi qui di seguito, che principalmente riguardano la circolazione tra alto e basso medioevo. Bruni (47) ha trattato della moneta suppletiva dal periodo dell’unità d’Italia ad oggi sottolineando le esigenze di forme monetarie alternative in momenti di emergenza.

Spostandoci in ambito locale, GIANAZZA (141) discute le aree di circolazione piemontesi del periodo bassomedievale, confrontando le registrazioni monetali nella documentazione e i ritrovamenti: rileva come esistessero due principali circuiti monetari ben distinguibili: Piemonte nord-occidentale, legato alla monetazione sabauda, e Piemonte orientale, che subì progressivamente l’influenza della moneta lombarda. Il periodo precedente (XI-XII sec.) è trattato da OLIVIERI (208), ma la mancata analisi dei dati di rinvenimento rende il quadro poco convincente. Analizzando l’area del Monferrato SACCOCCI (259) suggerisce che la diffusione fuori dal proprio territorio della moneta monferrina di età moderna sia dipesa in gran parte da eventi bellici. Per concludere ricordiamo l’intervento di MEISSONIER (189) dedicato al periodo napoleonico: illustra una fonte in cui si registra il trasporto di monete di lega bassa da Torino, dove ne circolavano troppe, a Varsavia, come soldo per la Grand Armée.

Venendo alla Lombardia, gli aspetti monetali dagli scavi della Valtellina presentati da CHIARAVALLE (64) attestano per il medioevo la preminenza di moneta milanese fino a metà XIII secolo, confermando poi varietà di zecche lombarde, emiliane e trentine. Sempre la parte settentrionale della regione è oggetto dello studio di MAINONI (177) sulla circolazione di monete d’oro e d’argento, ove si distingue correttamente tra monete di conto e effettive: molte conclusioni, tuttavia, appaiono basate su scenari macroeconomici di difficile verifica su base locale. Da rilevare il ritrovamento a Milano di un ripostiglio di 63 monete d’oro e d’argento di XV-XVI secolo segnalato da CHIARAVALLE (65).

Nell’area monetaria veneta, corrispondente all’odierno Triveneto, a Verona gli scavi archeologici del *Capitolium* romano hanno individuato in strati di XII secolo tracce di lavorazione del metallo e, a fronte

di qualche moneta coeva, ben 200 tondelli non conati: potrebbe trattarsi della sede della zecca di età comunale tra XI e XII secolo, indicata proprio in quell'area da una fonte (ARZONE, 10). Sempre ARZONE (11) discute il ritrovamento di un ripostiglio da San Giovanni a Bovolone (VR), composto da oltre un centinaio di denari veronesi a nome di Enrico, databile al 1180 ca. ASOLATI, CRISAFULLI, (14), illustrano su base archivistica la presenza di monete del noto ripostiglio di Digoman nella collezione Papadopoli ed illustrano un tesoro di tardo XV sec. da Feltre (ungari e scudi francesi e tedeschi), associandolo ad un tragico evento bellico che coinvolse la città durante il periodo della Lega di Cambrai (1509). Un quadro di sintesi di quanto è ormai acclarato sulla circolazione in area veneta dal XIV al XX è offerto da CARRARO (54). DELLA MORA (107) ha studiato 84 monete di XIV sec. in un area cimiteriale, in gran parte di area veneto-friulana ed austriaca, ritenendone casuale la presenza all'interno di alcune tombe. Rebaudo (237) ha ricostruito le vicende del ritrovamento a Crauglio (UD) di 2100 denari aquileiesi.

Riguardo all'area Emiliano-marchigiana, CARRARO (55) ipotizza che le menzioni di aquilini in documenti a Ferrara (numerati dalla metà del XIV sec.), vogliano indicare proprio gli aquilini di Merano: l'ipotesi pare confermata dal rapporto di cambio appurato di 1:20 degli aquilini con la moneta locale. PIGOZZO (223) si è occupato della circolazione in Emilia Romagna studiando alcune registrazioni contabili a Imola nei primi anni della II metà del XIV secolo. I principali interventi sull'area emiliana riguardano scavi con moneta medievale di X-XII da Groppallo (PC) (BAZZINI, GHIRETTI, 39) e la riedizione del ripostiglio di inizi 1300 di Rosola (MO) da parte di BELLESIA (42), con discussione aggiornata delle serie presenti. Si segnala inoltre la notizia di un consistente ripostiglio di 635 monete di XII-XIV secolo (monete lombarde, venete, emiliane e toscane con un gruppo di tornesi per Filippo il Bello) da Piacenza (ERCOLANI COCCHI *et al.*, 120). Un altro ripostiglio da Faenza (RA), con oltre 1700 monete in gran parte pontificie e forse deposto durante requisizioni napoleoniche del 1796, è stato analizzato in maniera approfondita da CHIMIENTI e GUARNIERI (76). CHIMIENTI (75) affronta uno studio articolato sulla circolazione del bolognino di Bologna, moneta di grande successo presto adottata anche nelle Marche. Una testimonianza puntuale di rinvenimenti relativi all'urbinate è offerta da CRISAFULLI (88), che ha studiato il materiale del Museo di Cantiano con tre nuclei di monete di XIV-XVI secolo e reperti sporadici (XII-XVI secolo). La documentazione archivistica riguardante un importantissimo tesoro (6500 monete d'oro di XVI-XVIII secolo) rinvenuto in passato presso il porto di Ancona è oggetto dell'intervento di MORETTI SGUBINI (201).

Intensa è stata la ricerca relativa all'area tirrenica settentrionale, grazie in particolare agli studi di Monica BALDASSARI che non solo ha curato l'edizione di materiali da scavo contestualizzandoli a livello regionale, ma ha proposto sintesi generali con spunti di riflessione e confronti con altre aree geografiche. Uno sguardo d'insieme sul periodo tra XI e XIV secolo è offerto da una ricerca sui flussi di moneta (BALDASSARI, 26), in cui la circolazione è analizzata grazie a fonti scritte e rinvenimenti: entrambi attestano un predominio iniziale di alcune valute (prima di Lucca quindi di Pisa, si v. anche BALDASSARI, 23) e, dalla II metà del XII sec. al bassomedioevo, lo sviluppo di aree monetali minori rifornite da zecche locali. Nelle isole e lungo i tratti commerciali verso la Liguria è invece prevalente moneta genovese, mentre quella pisana (e poi fiorentina) si ritrova lungo le coste tirreniche con apporti di moneta 'straniera' e senese (cfr. BALDASSARI, 22). Un ulteriore studio, concentrato su un ambito territoriale più circoscritto, è dedicato dalla stessa BALDASSARI con PARODI alla Lunigiana (29). Numerosi i contributi che per quest'area hanno presentato complessi di materiali da rinvenimento: da Villafranca in Lunigiana (ARSLAN, MATZKE, 8), da Orentano (SACCOCCHI, 265), San Quirico d'Orcia (TRAVAINI, 301), Lucca (BRUTTINI, 48; Passera, 213). BALDASSARI, CATALLI e CAVICCHI (27), editano il ripostiglio di Noceto-Gragnana (888 grossi e bolognini, in gran parte lucchesi e bolognesi di metà XV sec.), proponendo anche una nuova attribuzione a Filippo Maria Visconti di un bolognino bolognese; CATALLI e GANGANELLI (61) pubblicano un ripostiglio fiorentino (Bg. San Lorenzo) con 89 monete italiane ed europee dal 1590 al 1703. DE BENETTI analizza il ripostiglio di Montespertoli (FI) di XVI sec. (103) e quello di Castell'Azzara (GR) con monete di XVI-XVII sec. (104). Gli scavi archeologici di Miranduolo (SI), con monete di zecche toscane di XII-XVII secolo e un dinar forato d'imitazione, hanno permesso a CICALI (78) di ipotizzare l'esistenza di denari volterrani di tipo lucchese con legenda VVLT. Un dinar almoravide genuino di XII secolo, da Poggio Bonizio (SI), è stato edito dalla stessa studiosa (79).

Per i territori fin dal medioevo gravitanti sullo Stato della Chiesa, lo studio di un ripostiglio rinvenuto nel centro di Perugia nel 1929 (quasi 3800 monete di zecche centro-settentrionali, prevalentemente fiorentine) è stato articolato nei contributi di vari autori che hanno reso l'analisi esemplare e pressoché completa (178). GAMBACORTA (131) analizza i rinvenimenti dal territorio di Tarquinia, mentre ROVELLI (247), nel muovere un confronto tra l'area della Tuscia ed il Lazio, ravvisa sostanziali similitudini: l'incremento di moneta avviene solo nel tardo XII secolo in entrambe le "regioni". In un altro contributo di poco precedente ROVELLI (246) analizza la circolazione nel Lazio settentrionale attraverso rinvenimenti e documentazione, rilevando come esistessero già dal XII secolo tre aree monetarie (Sabina, costa, zona centrale) che indaga diacronicamente.

Riguardo al Regno di Sicilia, le connessioni con il resto d'Italia e con l'area mediterranea sono trattate da ROSSI (243) che ha evidenziato la ricca presenza di moneta marchigiana nell'area, e MARTIN (179). Per gli Abruzzi, GIULIANI (155) ha indagato, sulla base dei ritrovamenti, la circolazione monetaria delle emissioni di Sulmona (AQ). Un contributo molto approfondito è stato proposto da SANTORO riguardo a Salerno (271), che, considerando dato documentario e dato archeologico, ricostruisce circolazione monetaria e struttura economica nella città di XIII e XIV secolo. DEGASPERI (105), tralasciando l'apporto delle fonti documentarie, analizza i rinvenimenti pugliesi tra 1266 e 1309 e rileva come i tornesi di Grecia sostituirono i denari angioini dopo la loro cessazione con la riforma del 1278. Un importante ripostiglio di 210 pierreali, tornesi e gigliati scoperto attorno al 1970 a Muro Leccese (LE) è studiato da LIBERO MANGIERI (171), avvalendosi anche di analisi metallografiche. GUZZETTA (163) ha catalogato e contestualizzato un tesoretto di 38 denari di Brindisi acquisito nel 1906 dal Museo di Siracusa, mentre SANTANGELO (270) ha studiato 2 tesoretti arabo-normanni, probabilmente incompleti, databili al 1085-1183. Tra i rinvenimenti archeologici si segnala un contributo di WEISS (334) che attesta nello scavo di Monte Iato la massiccia presenza proprio di monete messinesi. Assume particolare interesse un appunto di FRÖSCHL (130) che presenta 187 reperti dal Conventazzo di San Pietro di Deca (Terranova, ME) dall'età romana al XVIII secolo; tra la gran parte di monete siciliane (soprattutto sveve) sono segnalati anche due quartaroli veneziani di Enrico Dandolo, il che parrebbe confermare il loro utilizzo come valuta 'internazionale' in area mediterranea, come già ipotizzato in passato.

Alcuni studi, anche stranieri, hanno cercato di approfondire alcuni aspetti della presenza di moneta italiana in ambito estero: ZAORAL (335) ha cercato di stabilire una connessione fra le riforme monetarie Veneziane e quelle attuate in Boemia da Ottokar negli anni 1260-70 mentre DE SANTIAGO FERNANDEZ (108) ha analizzato i rapporti tra Castiglia e Genova nel periodo di Carlo II. GIROLA (150), in ambito contemporaneo, ha studiato la diffusione di moneta austriaca e della lira di Umberto I nelle fasi della guerra d'Africa.

Nella vicina svizzera prosegue il lavoro di censimento di moneta straniera da ritrovamento (DIAZ TABERNERO, GEIGER, MATZKE, 109) mentre da Tremona nel Canton Ticino (ARSLAN, 6) è oggi noto un ripostiglio di 804 denari lombardi di XII sec. (insieme a 109 reperti sporadici).

La raccolta di segnalazioni di rinvenimento di valuta medievale italiana dall'estero riguarda moneta grossa milanese (LURASCHI, 174), milanese e tirolina (EMMERIG, ALRAM, 117) e aurea fiorentina (LEROY, 170) per l'Europa continentale, mentre moneta veneziana è segnalata prevalentemente in Europa Orientale e Medio Oriente (CUSTUREA, 91; PENCHEV, 218; DAY, 96; MAZARAKES, 188), con l'eccezione dell'Inghilterra (DAUBNEY, 95; PIGOZZO, 225).

L'aggiornamento del lavoro di Mirnik da parte di NAD (204) sui ripostigli anche medievali e moderni della Croazia fornisce un utile strumento di confronto; per esempi di rinvenimenti e ripostigli con esemplari italiani dall'area croata si v. (BARAKA, ŠUČUR, 31; ŠEMROV, 276; ŠEPAROVIĆ, 277).

Ripostigli con monete di Lucca di XI-XII secolo sono poi noti da Tracia (BAKER, 17) e Siria (con oltre 1116 denari, KOOL, 166). A questo proposito MATZKE (184), nello studio di moneta lucchese di X-XII secolo in un ripostiglio proveniente dagli stati crociati, ipotizza che la presenza in Oriente di queste monete ancora di buon argento possa fornire indicazioni attendibili sulla cronologia della serie. La presenza italiana in queste aree è attestata anche da una tessera con il tipo del denaro di Genova, forse emessa nel XIII sec. da mercanti genovesi ad Acri (EIDESTAIN, SYON, 115).

Dall'isola di Usedom, nel Mar Baltico, è segnalata moneta di Lucca e Pavia di XI secolo in un ripostiglio di oltre 2000 pezzi (SOBIETZKY, 280).

Storia monetaria ed economica

EVANGELISTI (124) discute la valenza etica della moneta come bene comune, nell'ambito dell'esperienza comunale, mentre allo sviluppo monetario dell'Italia contemporanea è dedicato un saggio di EINAUDI (116). CHIMIENTI (74) pubblica e commenta una serie di bandi monetari di epoca moderna e contemporanea.

Ad ambito regionale è dedicato un contributo di DAY (102) sulle tessere di conto dei frati cistercensi, all'epoca tesoriери anche del comune di Firenze, nel quale viene anche discussa la politica finanziaria della città fra XIII e XV secolo. All'inflazione nella Marca anconetana tra Due e Trecento ed alla moneta nell'economia di Ascoli nel basso medioevo sono dedicati due interventi di ROSSI (241; 242). ESPOSITO (121) propone un'interessantissima nota sull'uso del denaro a seconda delle classi sociali nella Roma del XV sec. Riguardo al regno di Sicilia, della vasta bibliografia di PERFETTO citiamo a titolo di esempio un solo volume (221), che ci sembra il contributo più riuscito all'interno di ricerche che appaiono quasi impossibili da sintetizzare in una sede come questa, per gli stessi motivi che abbiamo indicato nel paragrafo precedente a proposito di GIULIANI.

FRANCI (129) edita tre liste di monete presenti nel trattato d'abaco del senese Tomaso della Gazzaia (inizi XV sec.), liste che sono ottimamente commentate, sotto il profilo numismatico, da BOMPAIRE (45). SACCOCCI (255), discute le citazioni monetarie nel 'Liber Abaci' di Fibonacci (inizi XIII sec.), cercando di comprenderne il reale apporto alla conoscenza della moneta effettiva allora in circolazione; TRAVAINI (311) ribadisce in modo ancor più approfondito la sua posizione, che vede nelle 'regole' illustrate nei testi matematici uno specchio fedele della produzione e della circolazione monetaria del tempo. Un libro di conti appartenuto al famoso pittore Guercino (1599-1666) è discusso da GRAZIOSI (161).

Tipologia

Lo studio della ritrattistica sulle emissioni medievali e moderne è stato proseguito in particolare da TRAVAINI (ad es. 319, 306) secondo l'idea che il ritratto sulla moneta sia da ritenersi l'immagine dell'autorità rappresentata, con o senza somiglianza fisionomica; tale indagine non risulta mai scevra da proposte e spunti di discussione con anche proposte cronologiche fondate su elementi tipologici (316; 318; cf. sopra anche *Produzione*). MAINETTI GAMBERA, RIZZONELLI (176) identificano ancora Pandolfo III Malatesta, forse erroneamente, nel ritratto sul soldino per Brescia, mentre uno studio dettagliato di VETTORATO (332) analizza il ritratto monetale di Borso d'Este nei ducati ferraresi sulla base dei confronti con miniature coeve e suggerisce due possibili emissioni (1452/7 e 1460).

La rappresentazione dei Santi è stata affrontata da diversi autori: MONETA (195) ha approntato un repertorio iconografico organico dei Santi sulle monete con ampia bibliografia e indici che andrà, tuttavia, consultato con cautela riguardo alle loro vite, poiché composto sulla base di repertori essenzialmente agiografici. Un excursus cronologico sulla comparsa dei Santi sulle monete medievali italiane è proposto da TRAVAINI (314) con attenzione al San Prospero nelle monete di Reggio Emilia; ARSLAN (9) ha illustrato come evolve il tipo di S. Ambrogio nelle monete milanesi collegandolo alla situazione politica della città. CRISAFULLI (87) ha studiato le tipologie di rappresentazione di San Michele dal VII secolo al XVII. SACCOCCI (266) considera l'introduzione della figura del protovescovo San Prosdocimo a Padova, a metà XIV sec., un esplicito riferimento al vecchio diploma di concessione del diritto di zecca vescovile, nel 1049, per la presenza dell'immagine della città. ŠTEKAR (291-4) ha svolto un'approfondita ricerca relativa all'iconografia religiosa sulle emissioni circolanti in Slovenia (Aquileia, Trieste, Ljubljana, St. Veit e Friesach), mentre in un lavoro firmato a quattro mani con BROGGINI, che identifica il dritto dei fiorini nella faccia con San Giovanni grazie allo studio dei coni, TRAVAINI (322) ha discusso fondatori mitici di Siena (i figli di Remo) e Genova (Giano) in rapporto alle monete. Anche TRAINA (300) e SACCOCCI (258) si sono occupati di tipologia "civica" a Mantova: il primo ha studiato l'evoluzione e l'uso dell'immagine di Virgilio, il secondo ipotizza che l'immagine del poeta sia stata prescelta perché simbolo riconoscibile dell'area di circolazione della moneta mantovana, secondo un diploma del

945. Di ampio respiro l'intervento di BALDASSARRI (25) che illustra l'evoluzione delle tipologie monetali e sigilli di zecche francesi (Montpellier, Tolosa) e italiane (Pisa, Genova) confrontandole con lo sviluppo delle istituzioni comunali.

MATZKE (180) ha analizzato il significato dei ritratti imperiali di Federico II nelle monete di Como e Bergamo legandolo all'affermarsi del potere imperiale nelle due città: vede la presenza del ritratto come una forma di propaganda inserita nella tradizione classica, che Federico II recuperò in Italia, ma che non attecchì in Germania.

Studi tipologici volti ad una miglior classificazione di alcune emissioni o all'individuazione di emissioni inedite sono riscontrabili in (40, 154, 236, 231). Appare plausibile l'ipotesi di DI VIRGILIO (110) secondo cui la lettera A (finale di BONONIA) venne posta nel 1191 sul bolognino per indicare il podestà allora in carica Agnello, effettivamente menzionato nel diploma di Enrico VI che concesse alla città il diritto di conio.

Elementi araldici presenti sulle emissioni hanno in alcuni casi contribuito a fare chiarezza su aspetti cronologici, giuridici o sociali: SACCOCCI (267) ha illustrato i casi di alcune emissioni di Padova e Gorizia di XIII-XIV secolo; BULTRINI (49) ha studiato la presenza araldica su emissioni romane di XIII-XIV secolo come strumento di affermazione sociale e ha discusso alcune recenti proposte cronologiche; GRAZIOSI (162) ha studiato gli emblemi estensi sulle monete di Modena e Reggio dal XV al XVII secolo, TRAVAINI e WEISS (325), analizzando l'evoluzione delle legende nel Regno Normanno, concludono che Ruggero II adottò legende arabe corrette per rimarcare la sua indipendenza dal papa, secondo la concezione del feudo propria dei Normanni (come frutto di conquista, non di concessione).

La fase storica più recente è stata trattata da ALONZO (3) che ha posto in relazione interessi numismatici classici del poeta D'Annunzio con la monetazione sabauda; CACCAMO CALTABIANO (50) ha ripercorso i tipi principali riprodotti da Vittorio Emanuele III documentandone le scelte ideologiche, SALVATORI (269) ha riletto la simbologia del fascismo.

Aspetti non monetari

La bibliografia su questi aspetti è incrementata soprattutto da Lucia TRAVAINI, la studiosa che possiamo dire ha quasi inventato questo settore di studi riguardo alla moneta medievale italiana, affiancando metodologie di natura antropologica a metodologie più propriamente numismatiche. Così ha approfondito e rivisitato in numerosi saggi le sue posizioni in proposito, tra i quali possiamo ricordare un articolo a due mani sulla bolla di Sisto V del 1587 che assegnava il valore di reliquie alle monete tardo-romane rinvenute in Laterano (TRAVAINI, LIVERANI, 323) ed un contributo sulle 'santalene' delle fonti medievali (TRAVAINI, 301) nel quale la sua opinione che si tratti di monete bizantine circolanti essenzialmente come oggetti di devozione viene ulteriormente affinata. Val la pena ricordare, tra gli altri, almeno altri due contributi di natura generale, che riguardano ed approfondiscono il complesso delle occasioni in cui, secondo l'autrice, il ruolo non monetario della moneta emerge in tutta evidenza (TRAVAINI, 305; 317). Con l'esclusione di VANNI (328), che affronta lo stesso tema del ripostiglio del Laterano sulla base di un esemplare conservato ad Arezzo, in questo settore tutti gli altri autori toccano soltanto l'argomento dell'eventuale uso rituale delle monete nelle tombe, sia in riguardo ai sepolcri di Santi, in cui l'uso non monetario è del tutto evidente (cf. ARSLAN, 7), sia in riguardo a tombe comuni, dove il carattere rituale è ancora molto dibattuto (cf. DEGASPERI, 106).

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PENÍNSULA IBÉRICA

Albert Estrada-Rius

Congresos y encuentros científicos

En el sexenio sujeto a comentario debe destacarse, en primer lugar, la publicación de las actas del *XIII Congreso Nacional de Numismática* centrado en el tema monográfico de moneda y arqueología (1) y, por ello, con notables aportaciones sobre hallazgos monetarios. También, la celebración, en octubre de 2010, del *XIV Congreso Nacional de Numismática* que tuvo lugar en las localidades de Nules y Valencia y que, aunque dedicado a la medalla, acogió una sección de tema libre en la que se presentaron comunicaciones sobre distintos aspectos de la moneda en la península Ibérica y cuyas actas salieron a la luz un año más tarde (9). En un sentido similar cabe señalar el *XIV Congreso Internacional de Numismática*, celebrado en Glasgow en 2009, en el cual se hicieron aportaciones sobre la numismática hispánica recogidas, también, en sus actas (6).

En cuanto a encuentros científicos monográficos cabe señalar los que se comentan a continuación. El Gabinet Numismàtic de Catalunya del Museu Nacional de Catalunya ha publicado, en 2013, sendas monografías con los estudios resultantes de las dos jornadas de trabajo celebradas en su sede, respectivamente, sobre la fabricación de moneda oficial en la casa de moneda de Barcelona durante el siglo XIX (5) y sobre la falsificación de moneda en la Cataluña del mismo período (4). En relación al mismo tema de la falsificación debe destacarse la publicación en una monografía, editada por los profesores Caporossi y Traimond (2), de los resultados del encuentro sobre este fenómeno monetario que, si bien centrado en Francia, recoge algunos trabajos relevantes dedicados a la península Ibérica en época moderna y contemporánea con especial interés en el tráfico transfronterizo (182, 226 y 227).

En la Universidad de Santiago de Compostela se han celebrado, en mayo del 2010, las *Primeres Xornadas Internacionais de Historia Monetaria de Galicia*, que han dado como fruto una interesante monografía (3). Otros encuentros sectoriales numismáticos que también se han celebrado en un marco universitario han tenido lugar en 2011 -y se han repetido en 2012- en la Universidad de Lleida en el contexto del *First Internacional Meeting* de historia medieval y en los que se presentaron algunos estudios que, posteriormente, han sido publicados en diferentes tribunas numismáticas (138). También en el contexto docente, en este caso de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid, merecen ser loados los dos números extraordinarios de la revista digital *ab-initio* dedicados, de manera monográfica, a la historia monetaria hispánica (7 y 8). Especialmente, porque bajo la supervisión de la profesora Muñoz Serrulla, se han publicado numerosos artículos que han abierto las puertas de la investigación numismática a nuevas generaciones de historiadores en formación. Finalmente, cabe señalar la celebración de los tradicionales *Encuentros de la Semana Numismática* organizados, con carácter anual, por la Asociación Numismática Española y publicados en su revista corporativa (88).

Exposiciones

El Museo Arqueológico de Valencia ha dedicado una sala de exposiciones permanente a la historia de la moneda y ha editado un atractivo catálogo monográfico preparado por GOZALBES (13). En cuanto a exposiciones temporales cabe reseñar las organizadas por el Gabinet Numismàtic de Catalunya, en Barcelona, sobre las emisiones durante la Guerra de la Independencia (10) y sobre la moneda falsa a lo largo de la historia en el territorio hispánico (11), así como por el Museo de Arqueología Ramón Folquet, en Alicante, sobre la moneda emitida y en circulación en el territorio alicantino (14) o, finalmente, sobre las monedas del Museo de peregrinaciones de Santiago (12).

Obras generales y catálogos

Este apartado debe encabezarse con el diccionario de numismática publicado por el Museo Arqueológico Nacional (16). En relación a los catálogos generales cabe reseñarse una nueva reedición

del clásico Calicó (18) dedicado a la moneda española y el catálogo general de CRUSAFONT (20) dedicado a la moneda de la Corona de Aragón. En relación al período medieval peninsular destaca el catálogo comentado de la colección del *Fitzwilliam Museum* de moneda de los reinos y territorios peninsulares de CRUSAFONT, BALAGUER y GRIERSON (21), publicado en la prestigiosa colección de historia monetaria de la Universidad de Cambridge, fundada por el mismo Grierson, mientras que para la Castilla medieval debe destacarse el catálogo preparado por GARCÍA MONTES, MOZO Y RETUERCE (23).

En este período también se han publicado catálogos de colecciones como los de moneda catalana de la Guerra de la Independencia del Gabinet Numismàtic de Catalunya (19) o de las monedas medievales de oro castellanas en colecciones públicas (27), además del de colecciones privadas (17 y 28). Los vacíos en la catalogación de la moneda de vellón castellana moderna y en la resellada del mismo reino y período han avanzado notablemente –véanse, respectivamente, (29) y (15)- y prometen nuevos trabajos en el futuro para cubrirlos.

Historia del coleccionismo e historiografía

Un campo de estudio que en las últimas décadas se ha desarrollado con fuerza es el que podemos calificar de historia del coleccionismo y de la historiografía a partir del estudio de las colecciones y de los numismáticos desde el Renacimiento hasta nuestros días. Así, cabe destacar el estudio de la colección histórica del Marqués de Cerralbo (37), que se conserva hoy en la casa-museo del mismo título. También el estudio de colecciones hoy perdidas o dispersadas que se han reconstruido y analizado a través de las referencias de archivo y de otros testimonios indirectos aunque efectivos, tales como inventarios y otra documentación como, por ejemplo, ha sido el caso del monetario del Colegio de San Ildefonso de la Universidad de Alcalá (40) en cuanto a colecciones públicas mientras que, en relación a colecciones particulares individuales se han estudiado numerosas. A saber, las colecciones de eruditos catalanes como Pasqual (41) o la familia Salvador (33), las del grupo de ilustrados mallorquines (31 y 32) o las del ámbito andaluz (35 y 39) con el papel dinamizador, de fondo, de la Real Academia de la Historia a través de su red de eficaces académicos correspondientes (30, 34 y 38). En el apartado historiográfico cabe destacar, finalmente, la recopilación de la bibliografía publicada por el fallecido numismático León de España (36).

Hallazgos

La publicación de los hallazgos monetarios en lo largo y ancho de la Península ha sido una constante sostenida en el tiempo que permite profundizar en el estudio de la circulación monetaria bien, individualizada a partir de un hallazgo concreto, bien por el de la suma de muchos en un territorio más o menos amplio. Clua ha publicado de manera continuada los hallazgos monetarios de buena parte de Cataluña constituidos tanto por tesorillos (47) como por hallazgos monetarios en yacimientos arqueológicos (44, 45, 46, 50 y 51) e interpretaciones más globales (48 y 49) mientras que CEBREIRO (43) y HURTADO (56) han publicado los hallazgos en algunos contextos arqueológicos valencianos. Como tesoro destaca, especialmente, el contemporáneo de Sant Joan de Alicante, estudiado por RAMÓN (256). En el ámbito geográfico histórico de la Corona de Castilla cabe reseñarse los trabajos de Roma sobre los tesorillos vinculados a los judíos (61) así como las aportaciones de DOMÉNECH (52-54) y del equipo arqueológico encabezado por LÓPEZ RUIZ en Andalucía (57 y 58).

Metrología y metalografía

Los estudios de metrología han continuado teniendo una presencia significativa en este período de la mano de Pellicer en la línea de su especialización en este tema (66 y 68) y en el de la determinación de los ensayadores de las cecas (67). En cuanto al estudio y catalogación de piezas concretas hay que señalar los estudios de BRAÑA (62) y de RAMACHER y ROMA (63). También cabe remarcar el surgimiento del inicio de cierto interés, aun incipiente, en el estudio metalográfico que cabe esperar que aumente en el futuro. Así, para la moneda castellano-leonesa (64) o a la contemporánea de la Guerra de la Independencia en Cataluña (69).

Fabricación

Una de las líneas de investigación más ricas en trabajos durante este sexenio ha sido, sin duda, la vinculada a la fabricación de moneda a ambos lados de la ley. Esto es, tanto en relación a la fabricación oficial en las casas de moneda como a la falsa en los talleres de falsarios.

Los estudios sobre las cecas oficiales y sus métodos de trabajo han sido muy variados y han ido desde algunos de los metales utilizados en la acuñación como el rodio (90) hasta el propio aprovisionamiento de las cecas durante la Guerra de la Independencia a costa de la fundición del patrimonio histórico eclesiástico (76), pasando por las técnicas de ensayo de los metales en la edad media (83 y 84) y por algunos de los oficios y oficiales activos en los trabajos de acuñación como grabadores (92) y ensayadores (67 y 84), en particular, o bien por visiones interpretativas globales de los sistemas de trabajo como las de TORRES (104, 105 y 112).

La casa de la moneda de Barcelona ha visto florecer diversos estudios entre los que deben señalarse dos monografías. Esto es, una de genérica debida a RIPOLL (99) y otra de colectiva y centrada en la ceca de siglo XIX coordinada por ESTRADA-RIUS (5) en la que se ha conseguido distintos aspectos como el inventariar sus fondos documentales históricos hoy dispersos entre distintas instituciones (72, 79, 89, 91 y 103). Finalmente, se han analizado aspectos distintos del establecimiento tales como el arquitectónico (77), los resultados de su excavación arqueológica (81) o bien aspectos iconográficos vinculados a la misma (86). En relación a otras cecas hispánicas cabe señalar los trabajos de BELLO sobre Jubia (73), de MURRAY sobre Segovia (26), de Almenara sobre Trujillo (70), de Campos sobre Sevilla (78) y de ORELL y BOADA sobre Mallorca (95).

Sobre los instrumentos y sistemas de fabricación deben tenerse en cuenta, especialmente, la publicación de unos cuños de moneda mallorquina por BOADA (75) a la vez que, sobre la acuñación a molino, deben considerarse los trabajos de SÁNCHEZ sobre unos rodillos de Segovia (101) o de SANTIAGO sobre la crisis de la acuñación a molino en la Castilla de Carlos II (98) o los restos de los rieles desechados, tras el proceso de laminación, localizados en la pequeña localidad catalana de Bellpuig (100). En cuanto a la siguiente fase tecnológica de acuñación con prensa de volante debe acudir a los trabajos de TORRES (106-109) y de ESTRADA-RIUS (87) sobre el tema. Finalmente, en relación al último estadio de mecanización de las casas de moneda y su conversión en auténticas fábricas también deben citarse, entre otros, los trabajos de TORRES sobre este proceso y la introducción de las prensas mecánicas (112 y 247).

La falsificación de moneda ha despertado un interés paralelo al de la fabricación oficial con presentaciones globales por etapas como la medieval (88, 131 y 132), la moderna (110) o la contemporánea (111). Para ello se han estudiado tanto instrumentos de acuñación, como los talleres o espacio de falsificación hasta las propias monedas falsas, tanto en época medieval y moderna como, sobre todo, en el siglo XIX (4). En cuanto a la maquinaria de falsificación destacan los trabajos de TORRES (110 y 111) y SAMON (97). En cuanto a la identificación de los talleres como espacio de trabajo cabe señalar que se han documentado varios de distinta cronología y geografía -desde el medioevo al siglo XIX- que pasamos a comentar a continuación. El equipo encabezado por HERNÁNDEZ-CANUT estudió los restos de la actividad falsaria en el castillo de Alarcos (93) mientras CRUSAFONT (85) ha estudiado el hallazgo del castell d'Orcau y SENDRA y RODRIGO (102) los restos procedentes de un taller de falsarios en el monte Zamora de la Vall d'Uixó. También destaca el estudio arqueológico de alguno de estos talleres como el excavado en Premià de Dalt (80) o en una cueva de Vallirana (82) así como la recuperación de material sin contexto arqueológico como los cuños estudiados por BERDÚN (74).

Edad Media y Moderna

Corona de Aragón

La Corona de Aragón, como es bien sabido, constituyó hasta la Guerra de Sucesión una comunidad de reinos y territorios que compartían un mismo soberano y una diversidad de monedas entre otras instituciones privativas y particulares. En este apartado cabe reseñar un abundante estudio numismático de piezas individuales –conocidas o inéditas- o series propias de los diversos reinos y territorios cismarinos de la Corona de Aragón –esto es, Aragón, Cataluña, Mallorca y Valencia- en época medieval y moderna.

En el Principado de Cataluña destacan tanto los estudios de las monedas reales de curso general como el de las monedas municipales de curso local. En cuanto a las primeras se pueden reseñar los *coronats* del interregno ahora atribuidos a Joan I (123), el florín de Perpinyà con marca V (130), nuevas variantes de los *croats* de Barcelona (158), el escudo de Barcelona de Felipe III (117) o la dobla de Barcelona de 1599 (146) en piezas concretas y las emisiones barcelonesas del siglo X (121), las emisiones de vellón de Alfonso el Magnánimo en el Rosellón (119) pasando por la política monetaria de Jaime I el Conquistador (126) o la moneda de *doblenç* (144) y la moneda local (115). En relación a las segundas, destacan las de Vic estudiadas por VALL-LLOSERA (159) o la de la Seu d'Urgell por SANAHUJA (145) y CRUSAFONT (127), la d'Olot por CRUSAFONT (125), la de Granollers (142) por SANAHUJA y NOGUERA o la de Bellpuig por TORRES (156) y Lleida por SANAHUJA (147).

En relación a la moneda del reino de Aragón deben verse los estudios de CRUSAFONT (122) y SENDRA (149). En cuanto al reino de Valencia son notables las aportaciones de Sendra sobre piezas concretas como variantes en los florines (150), timbre (154), medio timbre (152), escudo de oro (136) dieciochenos (152 y 153) o las emisiones de plata en el reinado de Carlos II (151). En cuanto a los estudios de la moneda en el reino insular de Mallorca cabe destacar las aportaciones de BOADA (116), VALL-LLOSERA (157) y de CRUSAFONT (124).

El estudio documental de la moneda también ha tenido su espacio tradicional en este período. En este sentido, cabe destacar la edición y estudio de una compilación monetaria medieval, procedente del entorno municipal de la ceca de Perpiñán, preparada por TRÉTON y BÉNÉZET (155), mientras que, en otros casos, como el estudio de PUY (141) sobre el diplomatario de Santes Creus muestra las posibilidades de conocimiento de este tipo de fuente así, como el estudio de determinadas series de la administración real para estudiar casuísticas como la falsificación (138) o la datación de los *Usatges* (128).

El estudio de la moneda falsa también ha interesado en forma de tipificación de delito (148), de emisiones falsarias concretas o en territorios determinados –veguería de Cervera (139 y 140)- o períodos particulares –la Barcelona de Felipe III (133-135) o la Zaragoza de 1518 (120)- siendo complementario a lo expuesto sobre el tema en el apartado de fabricación desde esta óptica específica.

Corona de Castilla

En relación a la Corona de Castilla medieval se ha seguido con el estudio de diversas emisiones (163 y 164) como la dobla de la banda (165), la blanca (170) entre los que cabe remarcar los trabajos de ROMA (27), MOZO, RETUERCE y GARCÍA MONTES de manera conjunta (23) o individual sobre piezas concretas y sobre emisiones más generales o bien a hallazgos (57, 60 y 61) siguiendo las líneas de investigación consolidadas por estos autores en trabajos anteriores.

También cabe destacar un incremento más que notable del interés por la numismática moderna con especial atención por las emisiones de vellón (29, 213, 216, 218, 231, 232, 172, 176 y 177) y su falsificación (167, 175, 229 y 219), así como sus procesos de resello (162, 160, 161 y 168) a lo largo de los siglos XVI y XVII y su vinculación a la crisis financiera y hacendística de la monarquía universal de la casa de Austria. Todo ello, sin olvidar los estudios sobre las importantes y más conocidas emisiones de plata coetáneas (233, 234, 225 y 223).

Reino de Navarra

El estudio de la numismática navarra no ha sido en absoluto muy extenso en este período pero ha contado con la atención de IBÁÑEZ (235), máximo especialista actual en las emisiones de este reino pirenaico situado entre las monarquías hispánica y francesa y plenamente independiente hasta 1512, y un estudio más particular debido a Induráin (236).

Reino de Portugal

Los estudios sobre la moneda medieval portuguesa tampoco han sido muy numerosos pero si muy variados en cuanto a intereses y enfoques. Así, por ejemplo, desde el estudio de la moneda a través de la documentación (239) al de las piezas concretas (237) pasando por temas iconográficos como las armas de Portugal en la moneda hispánica (238).

Edad Contemporánea

España

El período de la Guerra de la Independencia ha cobrado un especial interés directamente vinculado con la conmemoración del segundo centenario de su inicio en 1808. En este contexto historiográfico cabe insertar los trabajos publicados en el catálogo de la exposición sobre el tema de las distintas y contrapuestas emisiones, comisariada por ESTRADA-RIUS (10), con estudios diversos (244 y 245) o en los trabajos de FRANCISCO (250 y 251), LLORENS (253), SANAHUJA (261) y RUIZ-TRAPERO (260). Un análisis metalográfico de las emisiones de plata barcelonesas de la Guerra ha sido ensayado, también, por PITARCH, QUERALT y ALVAREZ-PÉREZ (69).

La etapa isabelina ha sido cubierta, básicamente, por SANAHUJA con un estudio de las emisiones barcelonesas (262), de PASCUAL sobre la política monetaria de la misma ceca (258) y MURRAY por las segovianas (255).

Finalmente, la etapa de la peseta como nueva unidad monetaria nacional, decretada al inicio del Sexenio Revolucionario, también ha sido atendida por los numismáticos. En este sentido se han presentado desde trabajos sobre la pieza emblemática de 100 pesetas (254) hasta una visión más general de las emisiones desde una perspectiva iconográfica (249). También aspectos relativos a su fabricación (71) y a su falsificación (182).

El fenómeno falsario que, como ya hemos señalado en apartados anteriores, ha despertado mucho interés, también ha sido afrontado desde perspectivas muy diversas y complementarias (96, 243, 257 y 246).

Portugal

Entre los trabajos de numismática contemporánea portuguesa de este período cabe destacar la serie sobre el escudo en el centenario de su establecimiento como moneda nacional escrita por TRIGUEIROS (265-267). En el ámbito de instituciones económicas monetarias cabe destacar, también, los estudios sobre dos bancos locales lusos (268 y 272).

Papel moneda

España y Portugal

El papel-moneda y los vales emitidos durante la Guerra Civil Española por los ayuntamientos de Cataluña, catalogados por TURRÓ, han tenido su continuación en una aproximación temático o iconográfica del mismo autor (275), mientras que Aymerich se ha centrado en las emisiones locales en la comarca de la Segarra (270).

TORTELLA se ha ocupado de una visión general de la falsificación del papel-moneda (274) y ARROYO y TERCERO sobre el fraude monetario con billetes de Portugal (269).

Paramonetal

Los estudios sobre las manifestaciones paramonetales han tenido un desarrollo más que notable en cuanto se refiere, especialmente, a dos grandes campos. A saber, tantos de coro y jetones. En cuanto a los primeros, en el ámbito catalano-balear se ha publicado numeroso material inédito relativo a las *pellofes* eclesiásticas catalanas y a los *ploms* eclesiásticos mallorquines, gracias a los esfuerzos de Jorba (288, 289 y 291); de CRUSAFONT y ROVIRA (277); de CLUA, MATARÓ y PUIG (278) y de Díez (279-282) respecto a las primeras y de BOADA en cuanto a los segundos (276). En estos hay que destacar la atención que han merecido los instrumentos de fabricación conservados. En cuanto a los jetones cabe destacar el estudio de las piezas vinculadas a Navarra, a cargo de Ibáñez, como continuación a sus exhaustivos trabajos previos (283-286). A parte de estos dos grandes ámbitos de estudio paramonetel también han aparecido otros estudios sobre fichas (290 y 292) y botones monetarios (287).

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THE LOW COUNTRIES

Arent Pol

Here only themes from the medieval and modern period are dealt with, Carolingian and earlier topics – coins and finds – are to be found in the relevant sections. What follows is a small selection of the total output on numismatics and monetary history in Belgium and the Netherlands; for Luxemburg no new relevant contributions can be reported. The current bibliography for Belgium published annually in *RBN* is to be consulted fruitfully for more details.

General

Very general and barely numismatic at all, is the voluminous study by HAMON on paintings of the 15th–17th centuries with representations of money, a theme that was especially popular in the Low Countries (42). More concrete are the introduction for the medieval period by VAN LAERE (93) and the ‘survey’ LOWAGIE and colleagues present on the sources and research themes that the holdings of the Belgian national numismatic collection offer (56); in the same issue a number of ‘general’ contributions by different authors are presented. Again from Belgium two contributions on medieval die-engraving and coin models must be mentioned (90, 91).

Monetary history is what drives HENSTRA in various articles relating mainly to Frisia (43), whilst MUNRO and SPUFFORD treat debasement technology and debasement economics and its effects on exchange rates in the late medieval and early modern period (59, 85). NISSEN covers a far longer span of time in a study on money of account in Brabant alone (61); two other contributions deal with written sources on size, composition and value of sums of money that were once reported (30, 100). In the early modern period the Amsterdamse Wisselbank was internationally an important player in the monetary sphere and various of its aspects were studied by DEHING (23), QUINN & ROBERDS (76) and VAN DER WEE (89); on the institution itself a bundle was published by VAN NIEUWKERK (60). What effects – if any – ‘big finance’ had in the countryside, can be seen in a study by WELTEN (94) and checked against, for example, coin hoards (92).

Medieval and modern period

After having produced a major work on Liège in 2006–2007, DENGIS now treated the mint of the associated abbey of Stavelot-Malmédy (24). Also the whole of the Dinant series was revised by FOS- SION (27), where others dealt with less lengthy matters as a medieval mint (78) and the problems that can arise when being flooded with copper coin (50, 64).

In the medieval currency system mintmasters play a key role (6–8), but so do bankers and they sometimes switch roles (55). Sometimes mintmasters get off the track, as 16th-century Dirk Iden Kruit- kremer did in Jever just across the German border, where he produced substantial quantities of coin that had often been associated by previous generations of numismatists with Dutch low quality mints but that can now be firmly attributed thanks to die studies by BENDIG (10). Organisational aspects like mintmasters, assayers and how to control their actions is the ongoing concern of SCHEFFERS, who wrote a voluminous book on 18th-century Holland (82 and 79, 80, 81).

The 10th and 11th century coinages saw useful contributions by TROSTOYANSKIY & VAN LAERE (87, 88), JONSSON (49), GIESEN (32), BOFFA (12), van HERWIJNEN & VAN DIJK (45) on various mints in North and South. CRUYSHEER and others wrote on the early coinage of Holland (17, 19, 95), Utrecht (18, 47) and Friesland (69). For the later medieval period a variety of topics from Belgium and the Netherlands was dealt with, among which the contributions by BOFFA and GEETS on Philip of Saint-Pol (11, 29), MÄKELER on the Holy Roman Empire where he touches upon a gold emission by emperor Charles IV in Antwerp (57) and VAN DER WIS on early 15th-century intricacies in Utrecht (96) deserve special men- tion, among many others who discussed particular reigns, regions, mints, emissions, denominations,

coins, varieties or even coin names (9, 13, 16, 20, 28, 31, 36, 41, 63, 97). Coinage and currency of independent cities and petty lords in the 15th–16th centuries build a transition to the early modern period (62, 86, 14, 10, 35, 37–39, 48, 98, 99), among which detailed studies on a particular type of small change (67) and the gold emissions of Groningen (44) are of special note.

For the Dutch Republic there is a thorough review of the mechanisms behind the coinage system by VAN DER BEEK *cum suis* (4 and 3) and the dissertation by SCHEFFERS on the control mechanisms that regulated the system (82, with 79, 81), together with several studies on various aspects (2, 65, 83, 66, 75, 80). Apart from a contribution on 19th-century mechanization (5) all studies on later topics deal with paper money issued by central (46, 51, 52) or local authorities (21, 22, 74) and in one case is about a designer (54). By far most important, however, is VAN ELMPT's monograph that concludes a series on the Bank of the Netherlands Antilles (26).

Finds

On single finds and hoards from the medieval and later periods many contributions appeared, but only very few can be mentioned here. In Belgium BEECKMANS is very active (1) and most of his detailed work and that of others can be found in the annual bibliography in *RBN*. Of different character are the extremely fast produced and very comprehensive volumes by DENGIS: simply monumental (25). But there is still room for a supplement to HAECK's earlier survey for the period 750–1433 (40). There is no such thing on paper for the Netherlands, where a more or less good functioning database was more or less accessible until recently. The most prolific writer on Dutch finds is PELSDONK, and here can only be mentioned his achievement of publishing the large 's-Hertogenbosch hoard from the early 13th century (68, 70–72) while others remain anonymous contributors to the database that is to be 'revived'. Apart from – indigenous and foreign – coins circulating in the Low Countries, North and South, there is finally to be mentioned the outflow and exportation of coins to other regions nearby (15, 58, 84) or far away overseas (34, 53, 77). The latter group is mostly a function of the global flow of precious metals from West to East in the 16th–18th centuries, in which the Amsterdam staple was an important hub (73).

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Abbreviation

JEGMP *Jaarboek van het Europees Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*

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ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND: MEDIEVAL

Martin Allen

Introduction

This has been one of the most active periods of publication on the monetary history of the British Isles since these Surveys began. Important monographs include definitive studies of the coinage of the reign of Offa (757-96) and of southern England between 796 and 865, standard works on English monetary history and money in the medieval English economy, and the first published corpus of a major English mint since 1970. There has been a remarkable growth in published research on the coinages of the seventh and eighth centuries, much of it in a new serial publication, *Studies in Early Medieval Coinage*. Much work has been based upon the recording of single finds by the Corpus of Early Medieval Coin Finds (EMC) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). Hoards have continued to have a major role, most particularly in Anglo-Scandinavian numismatics, and since 2011 the *British Numismatic Journal* has published an annual summary of new discoveries, taking over a function formerly performed by the *Numismatic Chronicle* and *Treasure Annual Report*. A survey of Yorkshire hoards in digitized newspaper archives by Briggs (37) shows the great potential of this source of information. The publication of museum collections in the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* series has continued, with volumes on coins of c. 600-760 in the British Museum (56), Anglo-Saxon coinage to 1016 in Norwegian collections (134), coins of 1016-66 in the Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg (130), and the collections of the Grosvenor Museum, Chester to 1180 (126).

Three new books, taken together, provide surveys of every aspect of the production and circulation of coinage in medieval England. ALLEN (18) reviews the organization and personnel of the mints and exchanges, the sources of bullion for the coinage, mint output and profits, and the size and composition of the English currency between Edgar's reform of the coinage in c. 973 and 1544, with summaries of the English hoard evidence and the periods of activity of the mints. STEWARTBY (141) surveys the English coinage from 1180 to 1551, providing many important new insights into its history and classification, although unfortunately without supporting references. Finally, BOLTON (33) combines an account of the history of the coinage from c. 973 to 1489 with analysis of its economic context, charting the development of a money economy in medieval England and discussing money supply, credit, prices and wages (33). SAWYER (132) explores the sources of Anglo-Saxon England's great wealth in precious metals, using coin find evidence and estimates of the relative outputs of late Anglo-Saxon mints to argue that it was derived from export trade (exports of wool in particular). ALLEN (14) has examined the sources of bullion for the English coinage between 1086 and c. 1500, concluding that trade rather than native mined supplies of metals was the dominant factor.

YVONNE HARVEY's corpus and die-study of the Winchester mint from Alfred to Henry III (25) is the first such work for a major English mint since Mossop's corpus of the Lincoln mint in 1970, and it includes contributions on various aspects of the mint and finds in Winchester. LYON (83) surveys the activity of the Winchester and Southampton moneyers, die-cutting in Winchester, and metrology, and he estimates the numbers of dies used in Winchester, comparing them with Lincoln and York. SMART (138) analyses the names of the Winchester moneyers. Chapters on Winchester finds include a report on seven Byzantine copper coins by GEORGANTELI (58), confirming the conclusion of a survey of PAS records of Byzantine copper coins of AD 498-668 by MOORHEAD (101), that such coins were present in Anglo-Saxon England.

NAISMITH (105) published five English finds of *solidi* of Louis the Pious (814-40), four of them imitative and two of them cut fractions, and a plated imitation of an Abbasid *dinar*, which provide evidence of the circulation of gold coins in ninth-century England. He has also analysed single finds of English coins of c. 973-1100, concluding that the currency in circulation declined after the Norman Conquest, and that it was less well integrated in the north of England than in the south and east, where most of the coinage was issued (112). KELLEHER and LEINS with COOK (77) published the finds from

the London Vintry site in 1989-91, and medieval coins from excavations near the Tower of London. KELLEHER (75) published finds from the vicinity of Orford Castle in Suffolk. The circulation of Venetian *soldini* in England is discussed by DAUBNEY (50), using the evidence of finds recorded by the PAS.

KELLEHER (76) surveyed the re-use of coins in medieval England (largely based upon finds recorded by the PAS and EMC or under the terms of the Treasure Act), with a new typology of coin jewellery, and investigation of the use of bent coins as votive objects (76). HARPIN (62) discussed three of the coin jewellery types identified by Kelleher: annular brooches, pendants and dress hooks. COOK (46) published two finds of dress hooks made from Continental *gros*, arguing that the fashion for these items, which probably began with the introduction of Edward I's groat in 1279, ended in the early fourteenth century.

Anglo-Saxon England to the mid-eighth century

MAYHEW and MAYHEW (97) examined the use of money in late Roman Britain and early Anglo-Saxon England between c. 410 and c. 675. WILLIAMS reviewed the evidence of hoards and single finds for the circulation and use of imported coins in this period (152). He also surveyed the production and use of gold coinage in East Anglia between 580 and 675, associating the beginning of minting in this kingdom with conversion to Christianity (156). The transition from gold to silver in the 670s is reflected in references to *scillingas*, *sceattas* and *pæningas* in the seventh-century law codes of Kent and Wessex, which HINES (64) analyses as evidence of units of account in a bimetallic system. The *Sylloge* of the British Museum's gold and silver coins of c. 600-760 by GANNON (56) includes valuable discussions of the classifications of the coins and metallurgical analyses.

METCALF (97) provided a brief survey of published research on Anglo-Saxon silver *sceattas* between 1993 and 2006. Publications on this series by ABRAMSON include a survey of new varieties (1), summaries of coins in the *BNJ* Coin Register (4), the 'Beowulf' collection (2) and Patrick Finn's sales lists (3), and an identification guide to *sceattas*, arranged by pictorial themes rather than by the more conventional arrangement by series and types (8). ABRAMSON also analysed the functions of *sceattas* in circulation, arguing that an economy with a single coin of high but fluctuating value was not fully monetised, although the large numbers of coins available would have stimulated economic activity, and that the iconography of *sceattas* conveyed political and religious propaganda (7). The iconography of *sceattas* and the earlier gold coinages has received the attention of several other authors. Possible connections between the iconography of *thrymsas* and *sceattas* and the cult of the Cross in early Anglo-Saxon England is examined by WOOD (159). KARKOV (74) connects the *sceattas* depicting figures in boats accompanied by crosses with conversion by sea-borne missionaries, and GANNON (55) discusses the possible influence of religious art brought to England by pilgrims, or seen by them, on the designs of *sceattas*. GANNON has also explored the iconography of Series K *sceattas*, comparing them with other artefacts and manuscripts (54). SHAW investigated the gold coinage of Eadbald of Kent and Anglo-Saxon silver coins up to the 780s as evidence of conventions in the spelling of personal names (134, 135).

Much valuable work has been done on finds of *sceattas* and earlier gold coins as evidence of England's role in the trade of northern Europe in the seventh and eighth centuries. NAYLOR (116) analysed the evidence of coin finds for the development of England's trading *emporia* or *wics* between c. 650 and c. 760. OP DEN VELDE (122) published a survey of Series D, discussing its role in international trade between England and the Netherlands, and suggesting that some imitative varieties may be of English origin. METCALF and OP DEN VELDE used a corpus and die study of Series E, with a revised classification of the coins into primary, secondary and tertiary phases, to assess the places of minting and areas of circulation of these coins, in the context of trade between the Netherlands, England and other parts of northern Europe (100, 123). METCALF and OP DEN VELDE also analysed finds of *sceattas* and Merovingian *deniers* in England, France and the Low Countries, concluding that many Merovingian coins may have reached England indirectly through trade with the Netherlands (124). METCALF (98) analysed single-finds to reconstruct the monetary economy of eighth-century England, examining the regional production and circulation of coinage, and its mid-eighth century monetary recession,

which is associated with a decline in imports of silver. Metcalf developed these themes further in three articles, two of them with other authors. LAIGHT and METCALF (80) analysed finds of *sceattas*, a Merovingian *denier*, and broad pennies of the late eighth and early ninth centuries from sites around Bidford-on-Avon, suggesting that they provide evidence of exports of wool from the Cotswolds to the Netherlands. ULMSCHNEIDER and METCALF (145) provided an analysis of finds from the Isle of Wight, arguing that the two 'productive sites' of Shalfeet parish and 'near Carisbrooke' became centres of trade with the Netherlands in the first half of the eighth century and shared in the general monetary recession of the eighth century. Finally, an article by METCALF on finds of early gold coins and *sceattas* from the east Midlands (99) argues that higher percentages of imported coins on productive sites are evidence of the role of these places in trade with the Netherlands. BONSER and CARTER published *sceattas* from a productive site in north-west Essex (35), and BONSER summarized finds from the 'Sledmere area' site in East Yorkshire (34).

NAISMITH (111) analysed the production and circulation of silver coinage in East Anglia between the 670s and the Viking conquest in 869, suggesting that it became the most heavily monetised area of England. A hoard of *sceattas* from Aldborough in Norfolk published by MARSDEN (86) provided evidence of the composition of the currency of East Anglia in the second decade of the eighth century. NEWMAN (117) compared the distribution of finds of Series QI-III *sceattas* in East Anglia with those of Ipswich ware ceramics and strap ends, suggesting that these coins may have been minted in Ely. The coinage of Northumbria has received attention from Booth, who published a catalogue of the Northumbrian *sceattas* in the Keith Chapman collection, with refinements of the classification (36).

From the introduction of the broad penny to the reform of Edgar

NAISMITH (108) analysed the appearance of explicitly royal coinages in England and Francia between 740 and 770, arguing that it was precipitated by monetary recession and that it involved partnerships of kings with other agencies: moneyers in England and magnates in Francia. A book by NAISMITH (109) surveys money and coinage in the southern English kingdoms between 757 and 865, providing a comprehensive analysis of royal control of coinage, mint organization and the currency in circulation. CHICK published a corpus of the coinage of Offa (757-96) and his contemporaries (42) which has become the standard reference on this subject. NAISMITH (104) reviewed the coinage of Offa, examining its chronology, mint organization and die-cutting styles, and adding sixty-three coins to Chick's corpus. NAISMITH and NAYLOR published twenty-eight further finds of coins from the reign of Offa (115), and NAISMITH discussed the portraits and inscriptions of Offa's coinage, arguing that a considerable amount of local autonomy remained (107). Naismith also published a corpus, classification and die study of the coinage of southern England between 796 and 865 (106), which is now the standard reference for this coinage. Further contributions to this subject by Naismith are an examination of the use of the Tribrach type of Coenwulf of Mercia on the coinages of Eadberht Praen in Kent and Eadberht of East Anglia (102), and two articles adding three new names (Cuthbald, Peohthun/Weohthun and Wihtnoth) to the list of moneyers known to have been active at Ecgbert's West Saxon mint (103, 114). COLMAN (45) analysed personal names on the ninth-century coinage of Mercia and Wessex as evidence for regional and dialectal variations.

LYONS and MACKAY (84) surveyed the Lunettes coinage of Alfred, providing a classification and die study, and WILLIAMS (147) discussed three coins of Burgred's Lunette type E from the 'Riverine Site' Viking hoard of c. 874, arguing that this type is probably the last of Burgred's reign (852-74). WHITTOCK (146) argued that the Bath mint-signed coins of Edward the Elder were intended to advertise the annexation of Bath by Wessex, from Mercia, in the early years of Edward's reign. In Edgar's Circumscription Cross type, LYON (82) published the earliest known mint-signed coin of Cricklade, and MACKAY (85) discussed the third recorded round halfpenny in the type, adding a new mint (Wilton) to those previously known (Bath and Chichester).

WILLIAMS (149) published an introduction to Anglo-Saxon coins from the seventh century to the Viking invasions of the ninth century. Many publications on Anglo-Saxon coins have spanned the divide of Edgar's reform of the coinage in c. 973. WILLIAMS (157) analysed royal authority over the coinage of Anglo-Saxon England, emphasising the importance of an awareness of the Roman past, and

exploring the connections between political and monetary history. ABRAMSON discussed the influence of Roman coins on the iconography of the Anglo-Saxon coinage (6), and he published an illustrated guide to modern forgeries and replicas of Anglo-Saxon coins (5). CARROLL (38) compared mint-signatures on Anglo-Saxon coins with the equivalent names in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, arguing that coins may provide better evidence of the spoken language of the Anglo-Saxons than manuscripts. A survey of the activity of the London and Southwark mints between c. 880 and 1066 by NAISMITH (113) analyses numbers of moneyers, die estimates, and finds, arguing that London became the principal mint of England between c. 980 and 1035/40, at a time of large payments of tribute and *heregeld*, followed by a temporary decline. WILLIAMS (159) published a survey of the activity of the Wallingford mint from the reign of Athelstan to Henry III's Long Cross coinage. ARCHIBALD (22) investigated the use of dividers to mark out dies in die-cutting.

Anglo-Scandinavian England and the Viking world

The most important publication on Anglo-Scandinavian monetary history in the period of this survey is *Viking Coinage and Currency in the British Isles* by BLACKBURN (31), which is a collection of fifteen of his published papers, with revisions and a new study of finds from the Viking site at Torksey. This followed the completion of his five-part review of the subject in Presidential Addresses to the British Numismatic Society, with a paper on the Hiberno-Scandinavian coinage of c. 995-1050 (29), and a general survey of coinage and currency in Scandinavia, England, Ireland, and the rest of the British Isles (30).

Viking hoards have been the main focus of new research in Anglo-Scandinavian numismatics. The Cuerdale hoard was the subject of a major monograph edited by GRAHAM-CAMPBELL (60), with contributions on the coins, ingots, rings, brooches and other objects, and a survey of other Viking-Age hoards from the British Isles. The chapter on the coins by WILLIAMS and ARCHIBALD (158) includes an analysis of methods used to test the weight and fineness of the coins, arguing that most transactions occurred without the application of test marks to check purity. WILLIAMS (155) published a coin from the Silverdale, Lancashire hoard (deposited in the early years of the tenth century) apparently issued in the name of a previously unrecorded Viking king of York, Harthacnut. Preliminary reports on the Vale of York hoard were published by WILLIAMS (148) and AGER and WILLIAMS (9). WILLIAMS also published a detailed discussion of one of the coins in the hoard attributed to a previously unknown mint in Rochester, Staffordshire (150), and an analysis of the implications of the hoard for the monetary economy of the Northern Danelaw in the late 920s (152), arguing that there was no effective exclusion of coins from outside the Danelaw, and that bullion continued to be used. Finally, WILLIAMS reviewed Viking hoards from the northern Danelaw, categorizing them by contents (coins, bullion and jewellery) and analysing their geographical distribution (151).

There have been three publications on the iconography of the Viking coinage of York. BLACKBURN (28) discussed the iconography and inscriptions of the coins of York c. 900, arguing that the Viking kings of York deliberately encouraged the development of a monetary economy, and that they used the coinage to demonstrate their support of the Church, and GOOCH (59) examined this subject over a longer period, between c. 895 and c. 919. A discussion of the iconography of the coinage of Ragnald I (c. 919-21) by SONNE (138) argues that the hammer on Ragnald's last type, which recurs on the coinage of Sihtric (c. 921-27), is probably a moneyer's hammer rather than Thor's hammer, as has been believed since the nineteenth century.

England: c. 973-1158

KEYNES and NAISMITH published a new corpus of Æthelred II's *Agnus Dei* type, with a discussion of its historical context as a response to the Danish invasion of 1009, arguing that it was probably never intended to be a substantive recoinage type (79). A corpus and die study of Edward the Confessor's *Pax* type (c. 1042-66) by PAGAN (126) is the only publication of this kind for a substantive type between Edgar's reform and the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066. PALMER showed that the Bury St Edmunds mint, which has been assumed to have opened in Edward the Confessor's *Small Flan* type, was operational in the previous type, *Trefoil Quadrilateral* (127). HARVEY (63) argued that the

increase in the weight standard of the English penny in the *Expanding Cross* type (c. 1050-53) resulted from the visit of Earl Eustace II of Boulogne to England in 1051, and that it equated the English penny with two Boulogne *deniers*. WILLIAMS (154) examined the large output of coins of Harold II from local dies at Wilton, suggesting that this may have been a posthumous coinage issued shortly after the battle of Hastings by Edith, the widow of Edward the Confessor and sister of Harold, before she submitted to William I in late October or November 1066.

TSURUSHIMA (144) published a survey of the moneyers of Kent between Edgar's reform and the death of Henry I in 1135, reviewing their known periods of coinage, possible examples of moneyers active at more than one mint, and the available documentary evidence. Two volumes by SADLER (130, 131) catalogue the issues of the Ipswich mint between c. 973 and 1066.

ALLEN published a review of coinage and currency in Norman England (19), and tables of the mints and moneyers of the English and Welsh coinages from 1066 to 1158 (20). He also provided a corpus and die study of Henry I type 14, which was the last type before the Assize of Moneyers and temporary abandonment of periodic recoinages in 1124-25 (10). GASPER and GULLBEKK (57) analysed references to money in John of Forde's *Life* of the hermit Wulfric of Haslebury (d. 1155), suggesting possible connections with the monetary history of the reign of Henry I (1100-35). The Pimprez hoard, published by PHILLIPS, FREEMAN and WOODHEAD (128), included 446 English pennies of Henry I and Stephen, with many additions to the types known for various moneyers. DUNGER (51) published finds of the Voided Cross Moline type of Stephen, which support the attribution of these coins to Southampton, and a cut halfpenny of a new type by one of the two moneyers of this coinage, Sanson. NAISMITH (110) discussed a charter of 1139-40 which provides evidence of the location of a former mint workshop in an extra-mural suburb of Leicester. The issues of the Carlisle mint in the reign of Stephen (1135-54) have been analysed by MATTINSON and CHERRY (87), and EAGLEN (53) published a new variety for the Bury St Edmunds mint in Stephen's first type, reviewing the periods of activity of the Bury St Edmunds moneyers in the reign.

England: 1158-1279

EAGLEN (52) analysed the die axes of coins of the Bury St Edmunds mint from Henry II's *Tealby* coinage (1158-80) to 1280, showing that the regular alignment of the dies to one of the four points of the compass, normal in the late Anglo-Saxon coinage, had ended by 1158. ALLEN (17) published a lead striking from dies of the *Tealby* coinage which extends the known activity of the Thetford moneyer Turstain to the last phase of this coinage in class F.

COOK (49) published a coin of a new moneyer (Iohan) for the Wilton mint at the inception of the Short Cross coinage in 1180, re-examining the evidence for connections between the activity of the Wilton mint and the destruction of the Winchester mint by fire in July 1180. ALLEN (21) surveyed the activities of the Winchester mint and exchange from 1180 to 1250, with a die study of the mint's coins in the Long Cross recoinage of 1247-50.

The mints, moneyers and coinage of the reign of Henry III (1216-72) have been the subject of a large amount of new work. The publication of the Brussels hoard by CHURCHILL and THOMAS (44) includes a detailed review of the classification of the Long Cross coinage of 1247-78 and summaries of the activity of individual mints, with a die study of the Long Cross coins of the Wallingford mint by SHOTT (136). CHURCHILL also published a survey of documentary evidence relating to the moneyers of Henry III (43). Three notable publications by CASSIDY use largely unpublished public records to analyse the activity of the mints and exchanges in the reign of Henry III. These publications examine Richard of Cornwall's role in the administration of the exchanges in 1247-59 (40); the reform of mint administration in 1258-62 and the causes of subsequent fluctuations in mint output until the end of the reign in 1272 (41); and the rolls of purchase of silver at the London and Canterbury mints, assessing the places of origin of the sellers of bullion as evidence of England's export trade (39). ALLEN (13) published the text of a thirteenth-century enquiry into the organization of the Bury St Edmund mint, dating it to a period of confiscation of the abbot of Bury St Edmund's temporalities in 1262-65. MAYHEW (89) discussed the documentary evidence for the sterling standard of fineness from the 1170s to the 1280s, with a particular emphasis upon the public assay of the coinage in 1248.

England and Wales: 1279-1544

STEWARTBY's book on *English Coins 1180-1551* (140) contains much new work on the classification and chronology of the coinage after 1279. Stewartby also analysed hoard evidence for the chronology of the coinage of Edward IV's second reign (1471-83), redating the introduction of the Cinquefoil initial mark from 1480 to c. 1475 (139), and he identified the halfgroats of inferior quality minted for Henry VII's expedition to Boulogne in 1492 with lightweight halfgroats of London and York having a lozenge mark in the centre of the reverse (141). GREENHALGH produced an illustrated guide to the classification of halfgroats (61).

Allen reviewed the documentary evidence for the profits and output of two mints: the English mint at Berwick in the first half of the fourteenth century (15), and the Calais mint between 1349 and its final closure in the fifteenth century, which is redated from c. 1440 to c. 1450 (12). He also published monthly mint output figures for the London mint in reign of Richard III (1483-85) (11).

Hoard publications have included a detailed account of the discovery and dispersal of the 1831 Tutbury hoard by KELLEHER and WILLIAMS (78), connecting it with a treasure of £1,500 (360,000 pennies) belonging to Thomas of Lancaster at the time of his defeat at the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322, recorded in an inquest of 1323. BESLY (24) published 659 coins found on the beach at Llanddona, Anglesey, which more than triple the number of coins from a hoard of the 1320s originally discovered in 1999-2000. BESLY also published a small hoard from Monkknash in the Vale of Glamorgan, which unusually includes four fourteenth-century Spanish coins, reviewing other finds of foreign medieval coins from South Wales (23).

ODDY, ARCHIBALD, COWELL and MEEKS (121) provided a detailed study of twenty-eight contemporary forgeries of English gold coins from Edward III to Henry VIII, analysing the methods of production involved. COOK discussed gifts of coins at the ceremonial entries of monarchs into English cities in the late medieval and early modern periods (47, 48). The *Sylloge* of the Continental gold coins in the Schneider collection by WOODHEAD (161) includes Anglo-Gallic coinage from Edward III to Henry VI.

Four authors have examined various aspects of the role of money in the medieval English economy. BOLTON's book (33) considers the subject in depth, and in an earlier article (32) he analysed the use of credit in fifteenth-century England, arguing that it could have alleviated shortages of coinage, and that some written credit instruments might have functioned as a limited kind of paper currency. In response, NIGHTINGALE (120) provided a robust defence of the use of falling numbers of certificates of debt in official registries as evidence of shortages of credit at times of scarcity of coinage. Nightingale also used a comparison of mint outputs and other monetary data with records of debt, prices and wages to argue that the availability of gold coins had a deflationary effect after the Black Death (119). ALLEN (16) argued that much of the supply of gold coinage was taken out of active use by hoarding in this period, and that single finds indicate that silver had a major role in domestic trade. In a series of publications MAYHEW has investigated the connections between money supply, prices and national income, in the context of the Quantity Theory of Money (88, 90-95).

Metrology of the English coinage

NIGHTINGALE (118) analysed the evolution of the English troy and Tower weight systems from the twelfth century to the fourteenth, arguing that the weight standards of the English coinage were related to troy weights introduced to England by Henry II (1154-89) and slightly increased in the recoinage of 1279-81. In response, LYON (81) argued that there is no documentary evidence for the use of troy weights in English mints before the sixteenth century, and that they were introduced into England in the late fourteenth century to facilitate trade with the Low Countries. This is supported by the work of BIGGS, who published a survey of surviving coin weights and mercantile weights used between 1344 and 1422, concluding that gold coins and large payments were routinely checked for weight in this period, and that new weight standards were developed to weigh bullion and mercantile goods (26). BIGGS also reviewed the evolution of weight standards in England until 1210, analysing the introduction of the Tower pound and the diversity of local weight standards for commodities (27).

Scotland

JONES and SUGDEN published die studies of two portions of William the Lion's Short Cross and Stars coinage: the coins of the moneyer Henri le Rus (72) and the later Posthumous coinage (73). STEWARTBY analysed the sterlings of Alexander III's first coinage in the Brussels hoard (142), and he has argued that the inclusion of two coins of Alexander's second coinage in the 1873 Northampton hoard indicates that this coinage began no later than the middle of 1280 (143). HOLMES and STEWARTBY published a classification and die study of the coinage of John Baliol (1292-96) (71). HOLMES also provided a classification and corpus of the fifteenth-century *Crux Pellit* coinage (66), and a discussion of six finds of official and counterfeit copper farthings of James III (1460-88) (65). HOLMES and STEWARTBY published the second known example of the billon plack ordered by James V in 1533 (70).

HOLMES has provided three publications on Scottish hoards. He published a hoard of the 1290s from Loch of Wester in Caithness (69), and a hoard of 156 silver coins deposited at Catherinefield, Dumfries in the 1360s, with a review of the hoard evidence for the Scottish currency in the fourteenth century (67). Finally, he published two small fourteenth-century hoards from Cruggleton Farm, Garlieston and Belladrum, Kiltarlity, with three possible 'purse hoards' from Roberton, Hawick (68).

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ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND: MODERN

Robert Thompson

EAGLEN (32) concluded his presidential addresses by considering the illustration of coins, and (33) the purpose of numismatics. On mints and minting, CHALLIS (12) explained the presence of moneyers in the parishes around the Tower of London, and listed hundreds of names. LESSEN (57) noted alterations in proof to Thomas Violet's 1653 publication of the Corporation of Moneyers' *Answer* to Pierre Blondeau, and ODDIE (74) reviewed the presses (real and imagined) which might have struck tokens. The bicentenary of Matthew Boulton's death was celebrated in Birmingham by CLAY and TUNGATE (14), and by SYMONS (94-96), who gathered up related miscellanies. CLANCY (13) edited a British Museum celebration of coin design, and HOCKENHULL (46) recounted the wartime destruction of the Department of Coins and Medals.

There have been wide-ranging local studies for Cheshire by EDGE (34), Cumbria by FARTHING (43), and West Sussex by KERRIDGE and DE RUITER (53). The iconography of the Skull & Crossbones was investigated by ODDIE (67), of the Golden Fleece, and the Wheatsheaf, by THOMPSON (99, 104). PETERS (78) compiled a helpful bibliography of counterfeit coins; MCINTOSH and MORRIS (61) studied a small group of Charles I counterfeits from Co. Durham; Sir Isaac Newton's battle with the ingenious counterfeiter William Chaloner was recounted by LEVENSON (58), and Boulton's similar battles by SYMONS (94). DYER (26) explained why counterfeit gold sovereigns were not a serious problem in the nineteenth century, except for platinum pieces made in Spain, and the brass imitations known as 'Hanover Jacks'.

On finds and hoards, ALLEN and BLACKBURN (1) recorded gold coins from two sixteenth-century hoards, DAUBNEY and ALLEN (20) silver coins from a Lincolnshire hoard, SUGDEN & JONES (93) a large Civil War hoard from Cheshire, ALLEN and BRIGGS (2) a hoard from Cambridge, while BESLY and BRIGGS (7) updated the inventory of English Civil War hoards. RICHARDSON (82) published a hoard of United States double eagles brought to Hackney by Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany.

Biography has benefited from a wonderful dictionary by MANVILLE (62). DAUBNEY (19) studied Maurice Johnson (1688-1755). FAREY (39-42) published well-researched notes on Montagu, Murdoch, Virgil Brand, and the Norwebs, although THOMPSON (110) had to correct Mrs Norweb's year of birth to 1896.

WONG (124) considered punning references to angels in sixteenth-century literature, and COOK (16) complemented a British Museum exhibition on Shakespeare with a well-illustrated booklet. ODDIE (68) gathered up references to playing with shillings on shovel-boards. THOMPSON (100) identified as a slot (hoof-print) a privy mark on royal farthing tokens previously called 'Fleece'. PEARCE (77) attributed the C H mintmark on Civil War half-crowns to Compton House, Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire, but the evidence cited is at best circumstantial, and the absence of the need for a mint there makes the attribution unconvincing.

On seventeenth-century tokens THOMPSON, having (102) identified the tokens in a poor relief scheme in Salisbury as of leather, indicated (101, 107) historical sources for this extraordinary outbreak of unlicensed minting, including (108) an indictment for making brass halfpence, and he discussed (111) the multiple use of pictorial punches. He sought to understand it from the road system (105, 106), and commented on finds in Cambridgeshire (98) and in Norfolk (103). He and DICKINSON (109) completed publication of the Norweb Collection with Middlesex and new attributions. GAUNT and ODDIE (44) provided a comprehensive study for Bedfordshire. ARCHER (3) identified an issuer from a reference by the sectary Lodowicke Muggleton, and (5) noticed similarities between three pairs of London tokens. New attributions were made to Derbyshire by SHAW (88), Hampshire by KNIGHT (55), Herefordshire by SYMONS (97), London by BUDDLE (10), LAMB (56), and PAUL (75), Norfolk by ARCHER (4) and by DAVIS and THOMPSON (21), Nottinghamshire by GRANGER (45), Staffordshire by SCOTNEY (83), Sussex by ODDIE (69), and Yorkshire by

WADDELL (114). Overstrikes involving Cheshire were published by DICKINSON (25) and of Surrey over Somerset by EVERSON (37), who corrected Thomas MILLS of Tooley Street to Tower Street (38), and published a die study for the Borough of Newbury (36). ODDIE (71) studied token evidence on glasshouses. WINSBOROUGH (119-20) investigated the Somerset and Wiltshire tokens in the Pitt-Rivers Collection now at Salisbury. WADDELL (115) and SCOTNEY (84) documented the token-issuers of Market Harborough, and the latter (85) found some evidence for placing the ambiguous ‘Great Easton’ in Leicestershire. WERGE-HARTLEY (116) published the wills of his Witney ancestors Ralph and Mary Werge. WITHERS and WITHERS (121) published a catalogue with excellent illustrations from British Museum specimens.

On the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, SMITH and MOSSMAN (89) studied counterfeit halfpence, and HOLLAND (50) noticed a re-engraved obverse die on an 1860 penny. The patterns distributed by Adolph Weyl were analysed by PEARCE (76). WITHERS and WITHERS (122) revised their useful guide to coin weights. Eighteenth-century tokens were graced with a wide-ranging study by DYKES (29), who also (27) documented the builder and developer James Burton, and (28) the Skidmore ironmongers, followed (30) by the sham banker George Jobson, and (31) the politician Robert Biddulph. SELGIN (86) provided an important contribution on the coinage of 18/19th-century Britain. DAVISSON (22) published an early group of tokens issued by Samuel Birchall. LUSK (59) assembled token-issuers who went bankrupt. DICKINSON (24) compellingly reattributed the tokens of Pudington to Devon. On John Wilkinson’s tokens for Willey (Shropshire), etc., there have been contributions from MOORE (64-65). New discoveries of edge varieties came from SRIRO (90). There have been notes on token images from Cambridgeshire by ODDIE (70), on the Thames & Severn Canal by JONES (52), Dymchurch in Kent by SHARMAN (87), and by TUNNARD (113) General ‘Elliot’, i.e. George Augustus Eliott, 1st Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar. YOUNG (129) documented a ticket of John ‘Orator’ Henley, dissenting minister and eccentric. An engraved halfpenny was attributed by PICKUP (79). An issuer of Newcastle silver tokens was researched by WHITMORE (118) and ODDIE (72-73), and Newcastle white-metal farthings by DAVISSON (23). A splendid book on Vauxhall Gardens by COKE and BORG (15) has a list of its tickets and passes to which Young contributed, in addition to articles (125-8) on Covent Garden, Marylebone Gardens, the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, and the Pantheon or Winter Ranelagh. Those of an unidentified Royal Victoria Theatre, queried by CARTER and JOHNSON (11), were attributed to Australia by MERNICK (63). NEILSON and Warburton (66) revised the 2003 catalogue of Imitation Spade Guineas titled *A Thousand Guineas*, and STILITZ (91) concentrated on one particular issuer, also (92) a token system for schools. Auctioneers’ tokens were identified by WHITMORE (117), co-operative-society tokens were elucidated by LYALL (60) and catalogued by BARRACLOUGH (6), Gloucester public-house tokens were listed by TODD and CUNNINGHAM (112), and the philanthropist Robert Owen’s labour exchange was explained by KNIGHT (54). Finally, WITHERS and WITHERS (123) opened another series to serious study.

For Scotland, RAMPLING (81) recounted the story of the Mary ryal bearing palm tree and tortoise. EREMIN and others (35) analysed billon coins which were much counterfeited. PREVOST and others (80) provided a guide to shilling varieties from the Edinburgh mint. HODGE (47-49) published observations on countermarked dollars, including the new type Manville 9c. ILLSLEY (51) drew attention to Wright’s designs for tokens in National Library of Scotland MS Acc.11596. BREINGAN (9) catalogued Scottish transport tokens. Cope (17) proposed an attribution to the Isle of Man, and BIRD (8) the reattribution from Sark of tokens bearing the arms of de Carteret, although where they belong remains uncertain. Wales is often incorporated with England, and only a second volume by COX and COX (18) is new.

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DENMARK AND ICELAND

Jens Christian Moesgaard

In former times Denmark also comprised the three southern Swedish provinces of Scania, Halland and Blekinge (until 1645/58) (6, 9, 11, 22, 28) and southern Schleswig (until 1864, now Germany) (12, 13, 25, 35–37).

The bibliography below presents only a selection of the literature on Danish coins from the medieval and modern periods. The aim is to show the width and variation of the work as well as the predominant research trends. The omission of any particular article should not be taken as a judgement on its quality – it is due to the limited space available.

The survival of ancient coins into the Viking Age has been touched upon by HORSNÆS (16). The sceatta finds of 8th c. Ribe have been put into a historical and economic setting by NIELSEN (32).

As for the Viking Age (9th–11th c.), the role of coins in society has been in focus. Several methods have been employed: analysis of the nature of the find spots, the find distribution, the archaeological context, the secondary treatment of the coins and the connection with other artefacts (5, 7, 12, 15, 18, 29, 30, 35). There have been fewer studies on new coin types and typology and attribution (2, 4, 37). Carolingian coins in Denmark have retained the interest of GARIPZANOV, MOESGAARD and COUPLAND (5, 7, 30). The mint place of the coinage of Harold Bluetooth (c. 958–before 987) as well as its economic and political role has been redefined (13). BERTELSEN has dealt with the Christian iconography of Harold's coins (3), and GARIPZANOV with slightly later coins (8). Thanks to die studies, MALMER and GUNNARSSON have gained new insights in the collaboration between the mints of Lund and Sigtuna around the year 1000 (9, 22) and HEIJNE has compared the two mints in the light of coin finds (11). ELFVER has shown die export from Lund to the Slav lands (6).

The Middle Ages has attracted less attention. Studies of the coin use have been carried out by INGVARSDON, POULSEN, MOESGAARD and TORNBJERG, mainly based on finds (17, 31, 34). Documented absence of coins from excavations has been fruitfully included in the analysis in various ways.

Early modern and modern numismatics has benefited from die-studies and renewed detailed typologies by a group of amateur numismatists, including AAGAARD, PEDERSEN, JENSEN, SKJOLDAGER and HARCK. Compared to their earlier works, they now include written documents and put their results into a general historical-economic context, including counterfeiting (1, 10, 20, 27, 33). The research into 18th–20th centuries has been fully renewed by MÄRCHER who, drawing on archives and coin finds, describes the technical and economic functions of the mints and the Cold War plans for emergency banknotes in case of an attack on Denmark (23–26). The often overlooked non royal coins from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have been catalogued by the late SØMOD (36). Coins reused as jewellery and their possible political aspects have also been touched upon (28).

Metal detecting is legal in Denmark and led to a huge increase of the number of finds. Until 2001, annual find lists were published in *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark/Archaeological Excavations in Denmark* (the annual report on archaeology). A last list for the year 2002 was published in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årskrift* (19), but regrettably, no further lists are planned.

Holt has described the design process of the 1922 Iceland coin series (14) and JOHANNESSON the herring tokens and their use on Iceland (21).

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NORWAY

Terje Masterud Hellan

The main focus in Norwegian numismatics during the last years has been on the Viking Age and the Middle Ages with an emphasis on the organization and use of coinage and money and the process of minting, and catalogues of Anglo-Saxon coins in Norwegian collections.

Silver economy in the Viking Age society has been discussed in several articles. ASKJEM (1), GULLBEKK (9, 11, 16), SKRE (53). The Kaupang Excavation Project, finished in 2003, provided an edited collection with a multidisciplinary perspective on Means of Exchange, edited by SKRE (55) with emphasis on the coin finds and import of coins and use of silver and money: BLACKBURN (3); KILGER (25, 26); RISPLING, BLACKBURN, JONSSON (40); SKRE (54). The rise and fall of the Norwegian monetary system from the 11th to 14th century is discussed in a monograph by GULLBEKK (19). A multidisciplinary study of the practice behind the minting in the Archbishop's Palace in Trondheim investigates the technical aspects and the range and incentive of the Archbishop's coin production in the beginning of the 16th century are studied in detail by LOHNE et al. (27).

In the last few years it has also been worked on a detailed overview of all Anglo-Saxon coins in Norwegian collections. The first volume (SCBI 65: Norwegian Collections, Part 1. Anglo-Saxon Coins to 1016) also contained a useful survey of finds and history of the Norwegian collections by SCREEN (47).

The Royal Norwegian Mint and its last 200 years of history by the long standing nestor of Norwegian numismatics – now professor emeritus at the University of Oslo – Kolbjørn SKAARE (52). The evacuation of the Norwegian gold reserves during World War II has been the subject of two interesting studies, a monograph by PEARSON (33) and a follow-up article by WAMMER (58).

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Addendum

AAGAARD, S., *Frederik III: Guldmønt og Speciemønt 1648–1670* (København, 2011).

SWEDEN

Frédéric Elfver

This numismatic survey of numismatic research in Sweden covers the period 2008–2013 and this type of bibliography is of course based on the compilers own subjective choice. It may be useful to remember that, of the journals, the *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad (NNUM)* and *Svensk Numismatisk Tidskrift (SNT)* are published regularly from four to eight issues a year. *The Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift (NNA)* should be published biannually. The Numismatic Institute at the STOCKHOLM University issues a numismatic periodical on the Internet: *Myntstudier*, of which 11 issues have been published between 2008 and 2013. For this survey the main focus is on books and papers, which are published in other publications than the above mentioned.

The national numismatic collection, i. e. the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm, has published the acquired coin finds from 1999–2003 in *NNA* (6) and other publications as well (7, 10, 12, 20, 23, 33–34). Together with the Numismatic Institute at Stockholm University, the coin cabinet at Uppsala University represents important centers of learning. The holder of the chair in Stockholm is Professor K. JONSSON, MALMER, MYRBERG BURSTRÖM (13–19). From Uppsala two important books were published in 2008 and 2009 (11, 25), the later discussing, in several papers, different aspects of the collection.

In 2010 the second volume of the project *Den svenska mynthistorien* was published (23). The Swedish Numismatic Society now leads the project, then led by the Royal Coin Cabinet. The project will cover the Swedish monetary history including the main coin types from c. 1000 to the present day. In 2013 the author Professor emerita B. MALMER, passed away at age of 87 (19).

N. MYRBERG BURSTRÖM (24) has published a doctoral thesis about the first coins struck on the island Gotland, c. 1140–1220. The dissertation discusses in detail the first coin type from Gotland and also a particular type with runic inscriptions.

The following titles discuss medieval finds (3–4, 12–15, 17, 22, 26) and modern finds (18). Tokens and bank notes etc. are discussed in a couple of titles (7–9, 33–34). Several books with papers on different numismatic subjects have been published. One is dedicated to numismatic book collections (5) and one is dedicated to modern monetary history in Sweden and Finland (31). Collected papers on different subjects have been published by the numismatic society in Uppsala (1), the numismatic society in Linköping (21) and the numismatic society in Skåne (32). The study of the history of collections has been discussed in an interesting volume about “Strängnäs stifts- och läroverksbibliotek” (10).

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FINLAND

Tuukka Talvio

Among the most interesting publications in recent years have been LEIMUS's papers on the activity of the mintmaster Pauwermann in Finland in the 1520s (15, 16) and JONSSON's paper on the minting of King Karl Knutsson (13) in Turku in the 15th century, as well as EHRNSTEN's surveys of the finds from churches (1, 2) and castles (3–6). HAGGRÉN has discussed the monetarization of the Raseborg area in southern Finland (8), and ELFVER has published documentation relating to a hoard of coins and silver objects discovered in southern Finland in 1538, apparently hidden by a priest only known as Mats (Matthew) a few years earlier, when church silver was being confiscated during the Reformation (7). TALVIO has written on medieval Gotlandic (19) and Livonian (10, 23) coins in Finnish finds and published surveys of taler finds (24) and of coin finds from the late 18th and 19th centuries (20). He has also published a new imitation of 'Finnish' type from the 11th century combining Byzantine, Islamic and West-European features (22) and compiled a catalogue of the Swedish coins from 1632–56 in the Antell collection (18). The formation of the Antell collection has also been discussed by LAGERQVIST (14). TALVIO's bibliography from 1972–2007 was published in his festschrift (12).

Several studies on Finnish tokens from the late 19th and early 20th centuries have been published by VUORI, who has written on restaurant (26) and transport (28) tokens, as well as tokens issued by Finnish immigrants in USA (29) and the private notes of the Finlayson company in Tampere in the late 1850s (27). The minting of Finnish coins in Copenhagen in 1922 was discussed by MÄRCHER (17). HEINONEN has published a book on Finnish banknotes from the period 1945–2002 (9).

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POLAND

Borys Paszkiewicz

WN, published twice a year, remains the main Polish academic journal on numismatics. *Notae Numismaticae*, published irregularly by the National Museum in Cracow, is also of great importance. BN is intended for collectors but often contains the texts which are important for researchers. *Numizmatyka Poznańska*, *Warszawski Pamiętnik Numizmatyczny*, *Lubelskie Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, *Wrocławskie Zapiski Numizmatyczne* and *Magazyn Numizmatyczny* (Częstochowa) stand out among local coin collector magazines. Collectors' participation in research has recently increased to a great extent. Whereas academic researchers focus on the earliest Polish coinage of the first Piasts as well as on the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, these are mostly collectors who investigate the problems of discerning Polish coins from among the bulk of eleventh century cross-pennies, and of a chronology and mint attribution of coins from the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries. Academic historians have also been making more frequent references to coins in their recent studies. A group of young economy historians specialized in the early modern period has emerged. They examine the economic and social functions of coinage. This has made the recent Polish numismatic research more thorough and wider.

Research into Polish numismatics is conducted not only in Poland but also in other successor countries of the ancient Polish Commonwealth, i. e. in Lithuania, Latvia, Belarus and Ukraine, as well as in other countries of Central-Eastern Europe, like Estonia, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania with Moldova. The required limit does not allow me to include a proper commentary on this vivid activity together with the bibliography, even if I opt for a strict selection. Thus I have to restrict myself only to the select bibliography.

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THE BALTIC REGION

Ivar Leimus

Numismatic research from 2008–2013 in the Baltic countries continued mostly in the same institutions – museums and universities – as before. Several aspects and fields of numismatics were touched on by a number of scholars, most of whom had been active during the previous period.

Speaking about general works, LEIMUS (50) compiled an overview of the monetary history of Livonia. Estonian numismatist HALJAK (23, 24) produced the most exhaustive and up-to-date catalogues of Livonian mediaeval and pre-modern coins. A comprehensive catalogue of all known Latvian coin deposits by DUCMANE & OZOLIŅA (12) deserves special attention. In Lithuania, REMECAS (58, 73) published bibliographies of numismatic research from 2004–2005 and 2006–2008. LEIMUS (45) compiled a similar bibliography for 2002–2007 for all three Baltic States.

A numismatic periodical continued to be edited in Lithuania by GRIMALAUSKAITĖ (19, 21), who also compiled a substantial volume of lectures given at the international numismatic conference in Vilnius in 2006 (20). In Estonia, an international numismatic conference was arranged in Tallinn in 2010; the papers delivered there were published by LEIMUS (54).

The history of collecting and collections forms a relatively new field of research in the Baltic region. Respective studies were published by LEIMUS (47) in Estonia, DĀBOLIŅŠ (10, 11) in Latvia and DUKSA (13) and especially GRIMALAUSKAITĖ (14–17) in Lithuania. In Latvia, a photomechanical copy of the catalogue of the remarkable coin collection of Anton Buchholz was published and commented on by BERGA et al. (9).

However, the overwhelming majority of writing deals with coin finds. KIUDSOO et al. (30, 32, 33, 39, and 53) in Estonia and REMECAS (59, 75) in Lithuania have published annual reviews of new finds. In addition, a number of finds have been studied in more detail. In Estonia, KIUDSOO (37) and KRIISKA & KOIT (40) discussed recent finds of Roman coins; a 10th c. hoard of money-rings and weights was studied by TAMLA, KIUDSOO & TOOME (90); LEIMUS, ROIO & SARV (55) analysed a unique underwater discovery of a 13th c. merchant's chest with coins and various goods; and KIUDSOO (31) described a hoard from the Great Northern War. In Latvia, two coin deposits from the 11–12th c. as well as finds of prehistoric weights from the Liv graves were carefully published by BERGA (5, 8, 2). A number of medieval and pre-modern finds in Lithuania were publicised by GRIMALAUSKAITĖ (18), IVANAUSKAS (26), REMECAS (57, 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 78, with JUKNIEVIČIUS 79) and RUZAS (80), while VASILIAUSKAS (91) added publications of two Lithuanian hoards from the 19–20th c.

Apart from these, finds were also investigated at the regional level. LEIMUS (44) studied finds of Byzantine coins and KIUDSOO (34) of Lithuanian coins discovered in Estonia. In Latvia, BERGA (3, 4) listed finds of Byzantine *miliaresia* as well as those of Lithuanian coins and the Prague *groschen*. She (1, 6) also compiled regional find reviews in Latvia. Lithuanian coin finds in Latvia were also observed by OZOLIŅA (56). REMECAS composed a list of Livonian coins in Lithuanian finds (68). Livonian coins found abroad were studied by TALVIO (89) in Finland and JONSSON (27) in Sweden and Ukrainian finds of Lithuanian coins by SHUST (88). A survey of finds of mediaeval coins from Rhineland and Westphalia in Baltic was compiled by ILISCH (92). KIUDSOO (35) analysed the nature of coin hoards from a theoretical point of view.

Another traditional field of research has been studies of coins and their typologies. In Estonia, KIUDSOO (29) discovered some locally made imitations of Viking-era coins, while LEIMUS (48) summarised the dating of certain Danish rune coins from the 11th c. and Finnish numismatist SARKKINEN wrote a very detailed study about 16th c. Tartu coins (82). BERGA & VIJUPS (7), for the first time, succeeded in identifying bracteates of Courland among Livonian coins. Several Lithuanian early coin types were investigated by REMECAS (60, 62, 67, 72 and 76). Belarusian numismatists also contributed to Lithuanian numismatics: SHTALENKOV (87) studied silver bars from the 14–15th c., HULECKI (25) the half-groats of Sigismund the Old and SINCHOUK (83) the tympts from the National Museum of Lithuania.

Less attention was paid to monetary circulation. Only REMECAS (64, 66) observed 17th c. coin circulation in Lithuania and the use of gold coins over time in the country (61).

In addition, various and sometimes more general topics related to numismatics were touched upon. Combining written and numismatic sources, LEIMUS (52) attempted to uncover the medieval monetary system of Courland. He also (42) observed the fate of a Finnish-Estonian mint master in the early 16th c. and discussed the connections between finances and coinage in medieval Tallinn (51). In addition, he investigated (49, 46) Estonian tokens from the Middle Ages and Napoleonic times. In a broader context, he discussed (43) the economic turning of Northern Europe from the East to the West around the first millennium on the basis of coin finds. Relying on numismatic and archaeological sources, KIUDSOO (36, with KALLIS 38) contributed to research into pre-historic Estonian topography. KIUDSOO (28) also studied the use of coins as pendants in medieval and pre-modern Estonia. Using written sources, SINCHOUK and GRIMALAUSKAITĒ (84–86) revealed monetary denominations, systems and their relationships in Lithuania and neighbouring countries. REMECAS discussed the meaning of the Christian symbols on early Lithuanian coins (77) and compared the monetary value of Lithuanian hoards of various periods (65). SAJAUSKAS (81) studied the credibility of the legends surrounding medieval Lithuanian coins. KVIŽIKIČIUS (41) produced an overview of the forging of coins in Lithuania in the 19–20th c.

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RUSSIA: THE MEDIAEVAL AND EARLY MODERN TIMES (9TH–17TH CENT.)

Peter G. Gaidukov and Ivan V. Volkov

Over 1.000 publications concerning medieval Russian numismatics (circa 800–1700) were published in Russia during 2008–2013. Only the key ones are listed in the present bibliography, which is in two parts.

Part I (history of numismatics, personalities and museums) comprises historiographic and bibliographic studies. During the period in question, the Diaries of the famous Russian numismatists A. V. Oreshnikov and I. I. Tolstoj had been published, and also «The Zubov's and Polezhaev's family chronicle» which was written by the son of the famous collector P. V. Zubov in later 1920. The publications in Part I are: origin and history of numismatic collections in museums and private hands, biographies of Russian numismatists of the 18th–20th centuries, and bibliographies of their works. Studies have been published on the lives and works of well-known Russian numismatists: Bauer, Gornung, Zubov, Ilyin, Markov, Melnikova, Oreshnikov, Pakhomov, Romantchenko, Ryabtsevitch, Simson, Smirnov, Spassky, Tolstoj, Uzdennikov, Tchertkov, Yanin.

Part II (Russian numismatics) is divided into seven sections. Section 1 comprises articles and papers, which contained the materials of the different periods; monetary terminology and accounts of written sources of the 14th–16th centuries (21–28). Section 2 presents new studies of Byzantine and Western coins from 11th to 17th cent. found in Ancient Rus and Eastern Europe (29–42).^{1*} Four sections (nos. 3, 4, 6, 7) are devoted to studies of Russian coins: Section 3 covers the most ancient Russian coins of the late 10th – early 11th cent. and comprises mainly publications of new coins that have been found in collections or on excavation sites (43–53). New material is gradually accumulating and adds to the «Catalogue of Russian Coins of the 10th–11th cent.» that was published by M. Sotnikova and I. Spassky in 1983. Section 4 is devoted to monetary ingots of the 12th–15th centuries (54–62). New hoards were published, as well as articles analyzed the role of ingots in monetary circulation in Rus. The two final sections (nos. 6, 7) comprise the bibliography on Russian coins of the 14th–17th centuries.

During the period in question, we can see a rising attention to studying of the period of independent feudal principalities and their subsequent consolidation into the Moscow State (second half of the 14th cent.–1533) (section 6: 78–144). For a very long time, this period had remained the least studied one in Russian numismatics. From 2008 to 2013 many new numismatic sources were published: hoards of coins and individual coins from medieval settlements.

Another topic for research and cataloging concerned coins from individual Russian minting centers: Veliky Novgorod, Torzhok, Moscow, Serpukhov, Dmitrov, Mozhaysk, Tver, Ryazan, Yaroslavl, Suzdal and Nizhny Novgorod. The study on typology and the dating of Golden Hordes silver coins imitations, which stroked and circulate in Russian territory, had been continued. The topography of coin findings in individual regions of Rus was also studied.

Section 7 (145–217) is devoted to 'czar' coins of the State of Moscow (1533–end of the 17th cent.). This period in Russian numismatics was researched in detail by the well-know Russian numismatists I. Spassky (1904–1990) and A. Melnikova (1929–2005). During 2008–2013, new hoards of coins were published, as well as individual coins found at medieval settlements. There have been comprehensive coin catalogues or articles on individual previously unpublished coin types, and studies of monetary circulation in various regions of the Moscow State. Specific aspects of the Russian monetary system considered include: the topography and work of mints, monetary reforms, changes in the weight and probe of coins, circulation of gold coins, production and circulation of counterfeit money and circulation of Russian coins in neighboring Western countries.

^{1*} For more information about the Islamic coins of 8th–16th cent. in Russia see in this volume in the section «Islamic World», chapters «The Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphate and Regional Successors» and «The Golden Horde and its Successors».

The papers and articles on numismatics and money circulation of the Seversky principalities, southern Russia, Grand Principality of Lithuania (14th–15th cent.) collecting in a special section (no. 5: 63–77).

The main scientific and organizational event in Russian numismatics is the Russian Numismatic Conference (RNC). During 2008–2013 was held a conference in Rostov-na-Donu (XV RNC, 2009), St. Petersburg (XVI RNC, 2011) and Moscow (XVII RNC, 2013). The present bibliography includes the major papers and abstracts from them. State Hermitage (S. Petersburg) and State History Museum (Moscow) hold a Numismatic Meeting every year and they also have a great importance.

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RUSSIA: THE IMPERIAL PERIOD (18TH–EARLY 20TH CENT.)

Alexander V. Khramenkov and Ivan V. Volkov

This part continues the section “Russia: The Mediaeval and Early Modern Times (9th–17th cent.)” and contains the most important studies on Russian numismatics “Imperial period” (18th–early 20th cent.).

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CZECH REPUBLIC – SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Roman Zaoral

Results of the numismatic research realized in the years 2008–2013 were published in the main numismatic periodicals issued by the National Museum in Prague (*Numismatické listy*, vol. 63–68, ed. Polanský, four numbers per year), by the Centre for Medieval Studies in Prague (*Numismatický sborník*, vol. 23–27, ed. Militký, since vol. 26 two numbers per year) and by the Moravian Land Museum in Brno (*Folia numismatica*, vol. 21–27, ed. Kašparová, since vol. 24 two numbers per year). Besides that, a number of small contributions was included to journals issued by the Czech numismatic society, branch Hradec Králové (*Sběratelské zprávy*, vol. 121–137, ed. Foukal) and branch Opava (*Slezský numismatik*, vol. 11–16, eds. Growka, Kočvara). In 2012 Prague headquarters of the Czech numismatic society established a new popular education journal *Numismatický časopis* (vol. 1–2, ed. Mašek). In Slovakia a new number of traditional professional periodical *Slovenská numizmatika* was published in 2011 (vol. 19, ed. Hunka) and in the same year a new journal *Denarius* has been established (vol. 1–3, eds. Budaj, Hunka).

The numismatic production in the mentioned period was very rich, particularly in the field of reports on new coin finds and hoards, so that only a part fits into the limited extent of pages. Finds of international importance were preferred to those of local relevance.

Concerning the Middle Ages, it is worth highlighting the catalogue of tenth-century coin finds in the Czech lands (POLANSKÝ, 103), the catalogue of Moravian deniers of the eleventh and twelfth century (VIDEMAN, PAUKERT, 60), the first volume of the new edition series *Collectio Numismatica Musei Nationalis* aimed at Italian coins in the Prague collection (GAMBACORTA, POLANSKÝ, 26) and the monographs relating to the Árpád dynasty coins (HUNKA, 31) and the coinage in thirteenth-century Moravia (SEJBAL, 52). New findings on Jagiellonian coinage followed from the analysis of two fifteenth-century finds of Kosičky and Radeč issued in separate publications (BRÁDLE, 66, 67).

The modern period is represented by a number of important works. In the first place it is the edition series of the National Museum in Prague called Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian coins of the tenth to twentieth centuries, making Karel Chaura's coin collection available to the professional and lay public. In 2009–2012 four volumes of this series were published: coins of Silesian princes (HOLEČKOVÁ, 119), family coins and coins of Olomouc bishops and archbishops (HOLEČKOVÁ, 120), coins of Ferdinand I (ŠIMEK, 126) and coins of Maximilian II and Rudolph II (ŠIMEK, 127). Silver in European and American money in circulation is a subject of fundamental monographs published in Czech (VOREL, 133) and English (VOREL, 142). The same author paid also attention to the Rome mint in the monograph published in Italian (VOREL, 143). Of great utility is a remake of history of the mints in Joachimsthal (NEMEŠKAL, VOREL, 124) and in Prague (MILITKÝ, 122) as well as an overview of currency reforms and separations in twentieth-century Czechoslovakia (ŠUSTEK, 128). A new catalogue of the Košice gold hoard is a result of the Slovak-Hungarian cooperation (TÓTH, BUDAJ, 156).

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Tokens, emergency money, coin weights

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165. RYANT, J., Emise a oběh nouzových peněžních poukázek ve městě Mšeně v roce 1849. Příspěvek k historii peněžního oběhu v regionálním měřítku, *NListy* 66 (2011), pp. 73–90 [Issue and circulation of emergency tokens in Mšeno in 1849].
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HUNGARY

Csaba Tóth

Bibliographies and generalities

There are three basic Hungarian periodicals on Hungarian numismatic research: *Numizmatikai Közlöny* (NK; issued every two years), *Az Érem* (twice a year) and *Éremtani Lapok* (six volumes a year). Two small ones with basically local interest are the *Pécsi denár* and the *Szegedi kispénz*. A very detailed bibliography of Hungarian numismatic research, especially on the Hungarian coinage and monetary history is published every two years in *Numizmatikai Közlöny* (vols. 108–109, 110–111, 2009–2010, 2011–2012). A compilation of the Hungarian monetary history from the beginning up to the present was written by PALLOS, TORBÁGYI, TÓTH (39). A volume on the history of the oldest Hungarian numismatic collection established in 1753 and a catalogue of selected antique, medieval and modern coins and medals of it by GYÖNGYÖSSY, MÉSZÁROS (21). V. SZÉKELY (56) made a description of the numismatic collection of a small Hungarian museum. The Hungarian numismatists' Pantheon of the last centuries with biographies and their portraits was published by SOÓS (41).

Middle Ages

A very important topic is the use of money before the beginning of the independent Hungarian coinage. Several contributions were came out by KOVÁCS as on their chronological significance in the archaeology (30), about the amount of booty during the era of the Hungarian incursions towards the West (29) and the circulation of Muslim coins in the Carpathian Basin in the 10th century (27, 28). As its result, Kovács continued to complete the find horizon of the following two hundred years after the Hungarian conquest, compiling the catalogue of the hoards (26) and the stray finds of the cemeteries those lie around churches (31) in the early middle ages (1000–1041). New remarks on the monetary circulation of the 11th–13th century were added by PAPP (40), while V. SZÉKELY (55) discussed some other forgotten coin hoards, and BUDAJ, CHOMA (8) on a unique find of unminted silver from 12th–13th century. The most important work of the last six year numismatic research is a very modern and comprehensive reference catalogue of the Hungarian medieval gold coinage (1325–1540) by LENGYEL (33), while ADAMOVSKY (4) completed the catalogue of the coinage of the Árpáadian period (997–1307). GYÖNGYÖSSY published a compilation of Hungarian medieval monetary history with a very rich Appendix, which includes the written sources regarding the Hungarian medieval coinage (22), and another on the history of medieval gold coinage (18). Two publications, as TÓTH (46) and GYÖNGYÖSSY (17) dealt with the history of the Hungarian medieval numismatic research of the last few decades and designated the relevant themes. The beginning of the Hungarian coinage has been studied again. A systematic analysis of the first Hungarian coin type was given by CSÁKVÁRI (14) in a catalogue and GEDAI (15) gave new contributions to the other type of Stephen I. One of the most controversial, obscure and still unanswered problematic of the Hungarian medieval monetary history is the unique copper coinage of the 12th century. UJSZASZI (51) devoted a whole book on the general history of the 12th century Hungarian copper coinage, and a new classification of cufic-like copper coins was completed by TÓTH, KISS, FEKETE (49). New results beades on new aspects were brought by GYÖNGYÖSSY (24), KÖRMENDI (32), MARÓTI (37) and SOLTÉSZ (44) on the chronology of some late Árpáadian (13th century) issues. The coinage of the late middle ages had several small, but significance results during the last years. Two important contributions came out by Soós (42, 43) on the mint-mark- and moneyers mark-system, which very significant concerning the administration of coinage. Another article was published by GYÖNGYÖSSY (19) on the royal income of the coinage (chamber profit) in the late Middle Ages, and by TOTH (48) about the „pisetum” right (supervising of minting) of the archbishop of Esztergom. Between LENGYEL (34) and GYÖNGYÖSSY (23) evolved a polemic discussion about the latest medieval Hungarian gold coin.

Small publications on determination and chronology, new types and variations of the late medieval Hungarian coins were published by Tóth (47), Kocsis (25), Gerlovics, Soós (16) and Ujszászi (50, 52–54), Berzy (5), Lengyel (35).

Modern Period

The material of a forgery workshop from the 16th century was analysed by Nagy (38). New contributions were added to the history of foreign imitations of the Hungarian ducat by Buza (12) and to the monetary circulation of the 16th–17th century by Gyöngyössi (20) and Buza (9–11, 13). An unpublished groat was presented by Budaj (7). The most significant and unique gold treasure containing about 3000 gold coins in the Carpathian basin came to light in 1936. In spite of the fact that a preliminary report was published in 1948, a new catalogue with photos of all the pieces was published by Budaj (6). The author could also determine a much more exact date of its burial and of the circumstances. A special, detailed catalogue of tokens used in Hungarian mines was written by Szemán, Kiss (45). Due to the work of Adamovszky new, very representative catalogues were published concerning the Hungarian banknotes, paper money (2, 3) and necessity notes (1), while Molnár (36) had a thorough analysis of the money of the korona-system (1892–1925).

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GREECE

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The Greek chapter in this *Survey* differs from most of its other chapters. It does not include literature on the coinage of the Lower Middle Ages, since the study of coins struck during that period in the Balkans and Asia Minor is covered by scholars of the Byzantine Empire and their works form part of special bibliographies. And, since there was not a Greek chapter in the previous edition of the *Survey*, the list following this short introduction has been extended to cover publications of the entire period of 2002-2013.

With the exception of four works (10, 12, 30, 51) dealing with metallic or paper issues or medals which appeared in countries neighboring Greece but were made by Greeks to serve the needs of a Greek population, this list deals with works that have to do with the coins, medals, tokens and paper money that circulated in the area of present day Greece, initially as part of the Ottoman Empire (15, 80-82) and then being issued either by the Greek State – occasionally also by authorities of the foreign countries which occupied Greece, or parts of it, during World War II - or by such political entities as the Ionian Islands until 1863 or Crete (1898-1913).

The study of the post-Byzantine coins and banknotes of the Greeks is owed in Greece mainly to private collectors. Few scholars with university training in numismatics or in economic history have done any work in this area. And if I need to name some of them, these would be C. BREYIANNI (24), A.M. KASDAGLI (14), Y. NIKOLAOU (15), the team under G. NOTARAS (25) and G. ALOGOSKOUFIS in collaboration with S. LAZARETOU (1).

The fact that Greek academic numismatists have not done considerable work on post-Byzantine coins is reaffirmed by the proceedings of the Numismatic Conferences organized by the Society of the Friends of the Numismatic Museum of Athens in 1998, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2011(77-84). The proceedings are published in special volumes of the periodical *Οβολός*, edited by the organizers. He who inspects them will find out soon how few are their pages dedicated to post Byzantine numismatics and that all such texts have been drawn exclusively by researchers from the world of collectors (see here the third part of this bibliography).

The world of collectors, due to restrictions imposed by Greek law, is forced to turn towards coins struck after 1453 and the achievements of its members through various research projects at this area are worthy of mentioning. These collectors have been organized in two groups. Earliest is the Hellenic Numismatic Society (HNS), a purely scientific institution, with its premises housed on 254 Piraeus str. (email: hellenum@hotmail.com). HNS has been the editor since 1972 of the annual periodical *Nomismatika Khronika*, covering some 160-180 pages per issue; all articles in this periodical are in Greek and English texts; most of these articles are works of archeologists and professional numismatists with subjects covering the ancient Greek and Byzantine coinage, but one may also find articles on modern Greek metallic or paper money, almost all written by members of the Society: all these articles are listed here in the second part of this bibliography.

No less important are other editorial works of the HNS: it has been the editor of a long series of independent numismatic publications, all in Greek and English, out of which those falling within the scope of this review are included in the first chapter of the list below. Among the entries to be found there, worthy of special mention is the bilingual book of the Greek-American collector P. CHASE on the coinage of I.Kapodistrias (2) where the author exhaustively lists the wide variety observed among the copper coins of the first governor of Modern Greece. Also, the innovative work by G. GEORGIPOULOS (10) is of particular interest: for the first time an attempt is made to record all brass tokens, often bracteates, issued by the Greeks of Cappadocia in Asia Minor to serve their needs in petty money during the last quarter of the 19th century.

The Hellenic Numismatic Association (HNA) is the second group in which Greek coin collectors have been organized. Only few years ago its administrators decided to reproduce, in the form of bound

photocopies, a series of important numismatic books being out of print. All books of this category are marked in the present bibliography with an asterisk before the name of their author.

I finish with a warning in regard with the six commercial catalogues that appeared in Greece during the years 2002-2008. Three of them (9, 13, 31) deal with Modern Greek coins, two (28, 32) with Greek paper money and one (27) with Euro coins. They were all published during a period of boom in all sorts of collections, when prices were high: this is not true any more and the reader must not take them under consideration when buying or selling.

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MODERN COINS OF CYPRUS (1878-2008)

Eleni Zapiti

Major F. Pridmore in his publication titled *Modern Coins and Notes of Cyprus*, states that “The modern currency history of the island commenced with the British occupation in 1878”. This publication, issued in 1974 by the Central Bank of Cyprus, still remains the main reference book on the modern coins of Cyprus, PRIDMORE (12).

Only a few publications were issued between the years 2008-2013, covering the modern period in the History of Cypriot Coinage: the coins of the British rule 1878 – 1960 and the coins of the Republic of Cyprus 1960 – to the present day. We also observe that the introduction of euro in Cyprus, in 2008, promoted the publication of several editions dedicated to the history of Cypriot coinage.

In the 4th revised publication by FITIKIDES (4) the first chapters cover in brief the history of Cypriot coinage. The modern coins are presented in detail, including descriptions as well as their mintage and the corresponding quantity.

In 2008 the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation published the English edition and in 2010 the 2nd revised Greek edition, presenting its Numismatic Collection, MICHAELIDOU and ZAPITI (9, 10). The coins are presented in nine chronological periods in corresponding chapters accompanied by brief historical texts. A selection of coloured photographs enriches the catalogue with the descriptions of coins, while plates present all coins in their actual size. There are also a general index, a metals and denominations index and a coin types index. Chapters 8 and 9 are dedicated to the coins of the British rule and of the Republic of Cyprus. In 1879, following to a number of Royal decrees, a new numismatic system gradually replaced all non-British coins in the island, with a gold English pound equalling to 180 bronze piastres. The bronze denominations were: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 piastre issued in 1879 under the reign of Queen Victoria, followed by the first silver coins in 1901, in 3, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9 and 18 piastres. In 1955 the decimal system was introduced with 1 Pound equaled to 1000 mils, a system adopted by the Republic of Cyprus in 1961 until 1983, when it was replaced by 100 cent to a pound.

DEMETRIOU (5) presents the history of Cyprus coins accompanied by general historical texts and an overview of the economic history with issues pertaining to the financial situation in the country. In the accompanying texts one may trace certain inaccuracies, mainly numismatic. The description of coins does not follow a numismatic data standard and it is not consistent. The book mainly addresses the broad public. The recent economic history of the island is also covered, as well as the landmarks that led to the accession of Cyprus into the euro area in 2008. In parallel the Cypriot banknotes are presented from the first note issued in 1914 to the euro notes.

A publication also issued by a bank, is that of the Kakopetria Cooperative Bank, edited by IOANNIDES (8). The issue commemorates the 100 years of the Cooperative Bank in Cyprus. The texts and the accompanying pictures are drawn from the publication by the Central Bank of Cyprus titled *From the Pound to the euro*, (Nicosia, 2007).

MANJARIS (11) presents, in detailed descriptions, particularly those pertaining to the iconography, the banknotes of the Republic of Cyprus from the first note issued in 1961 to the euro banknotes in 2008. The writer issued the publication with reference to his collection of Cyprus banknotes.

Publication series/periodicals/multimedia productions

In the periodical publication, *Cyprus Today*, which was dedicated to the introduction of euro in Cyprus, Pitsillides (13) presented the main article titled, “Cyprus 2500 Years of Cypriot Coinage”.

In the monthly newsletter *Χρονικό* [Chronicle] ZAPITI (14) presented the Numismatic Collection of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation, covering the whole spectrum of Cypriot coinage.

World Coins News, January 2010, Krauze Publications (15). Krauze Publications and the World Coins News monthly magazine have sponsored the Coin of the Year Awards for nearly 30 years. In 2010 among the ten 2008 dated coins honoured with the Coin of the Year Award,

was the Cyprus 2 euro, bearing the cross shaped ancient figurine, a characteristic example of prehistoric Cyprus. This coin was awarded as the Best Trade coin.

Cyprus adopts the euro, (6). A press release posted on the official website of the European Union, on 1st January 2008, presenting the smooth changeover from the Cyprus pound to the euro http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-08-1_en.htm

Changeover to the euro in Cyprus and Malta, (7). A press release posted on the official website of the European Union, on 18 April 2008, presenting how the citizens in both countries absorbed the new currency: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-08-602_en.htm

The Annual Report of the Central Bank of Cyprus (1) includes a short analysis of economic developments, a description of the CBC's functions as well as the financial statements. In the Currency section issues pertaining to the issuance, checking, destruction, authenticity, the cash cycle, the withdrawn of the Cyprus pound and the collector coins are reported.

In 2013 the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation (2) launched its new upgraded website, www.boccf.org. The visitor can be informed about all the activities of the Foundation and most importantly to see all its Cyprological collections online, among which are the Numismatic Collection and the multimedia production *From the electrum to the euro. A Journey into the History of Coins*.

2013, Standard Catalogue of World Coins (3). In this annual edition the modern coins of Cyprus, accompanied by brief descriptions and pictures, are listed by date (from 1902 to 2013), by grade and mintage and the up to date value.

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CRUSADER COINAGES 2002-2013

Julian Baker

Contributions have been reactive to new coin finds and types. There has been little synoptic work, and only little crossover between numismatics and the other disciplines.

General: (1) is a lavishly illustrated book; (4) mentions coinage intermittently; (2-3; 5-7) contribute to “Italian” minting in the crusader states.

The first crusade and the journeys between west and east. For the early period there is a monograph on Lucca (11), and numerous finds.

Bezants: (21) considers possible gold Antioch issues; (23) a French find.

Jerusalem. A large Syrian hoard creates new evidence for early Jerusalem deniers (14). See (28) on a late 12th c. issue; (24) for a collection of material; (25, 33) on hoards of the second half of the century. Coins of Jerusalem, including Damietta issues, feature in (35). For an imitative coinage see (37), for Beirut issues (36). (27) is a fundamental contribution to Italian gold in the kingdom; on earlier Fatimid gold in the same see (38-39). On the extensive lead token coinage see (30). Other contributions discuss finds.

Antioch: deniers (10, 14, 21) discuss the current state of research. Other titles deal with more specific matters and finds.

Tripoli. Contributions deal with coins of Tripoli in the light of hoards (47, 14, 35).

Later European coins. The bibliography deals with coins of different western origins, and with ingots (51). There are other relevant items discussed in subsequent headings.

Cyprus. For general works on Cyprus, overviews, larger collections of material, see (64 and 69-71). For issues of Richard I, see (57-58, 67); for those of Genoa and Venice on the island, (3; Nicosia, 60, 63). Colonial coins are also discussed below. Finds of Cypriot coins are presented in the remainder of the listed bibliography and in (35). See also 3, 35.

Cilician Armenia. BEDOUKIAN’s contributions have been reprinted (72). The *Armenian Numismatic Journal* (here: *ANJ*) consistently focussed on the coinage of Cilician Armenia, particularly on types, forgeries, overstrikes, the matter of gold coinage, less so on hoards, metrology, and the relationship with neighbouring coinages. On iconography see (90); on excavation finds (80 and 10).

Constantinople. On the immediate effects of the Latin conquest of Constantinople in 1204, see (116, 118, 131-132), and with respect to gold (109). The subsequent complex monetary constellations are analysed in (103, 105, 117, 130). The billon and copper coinages of the Latin empire and the so-called kingdom of Thessalonike (on the latter 98) are often treated in the context of Byzantine coinage; therefore, see for instance (102-103), and more broadly passages in (106-107). Individual trachy types are discussed in (100 and 110); contributions on the tetarteron coinages attributed to different entities are found in (97, 99, 121, 127). ZERVOS has written on local Corinthian issues of the same period (133-135). Early 13th century gold issues, mostly in the name of Emperor John III Vatatzes, are often attributed to different Latin authorities (10, 96, 120). The remainder of the cited literature published hoards and single billon trachy finds from different location in Greece, Turkey, and the Balkans.

Greece. The status of the feudal Greek mints in the context of the Angevin empire is discussed in (2), while (3) dedicates lemmata to these mints (Arta, Clarentza, Corfu, Corinth, Damala, Karytaina, Naupaktos, Naxos, Negroponte, Neopatra, Salona, Thebes, Tinos). Production in the Peloponnese and Catalan Athens is treated in (99 and 136); the Neopatra and Salona mints in (140 and 153); Achaian minting around 1300 in (162). Florin issues formerly held to be Greek are treated in (146-147). Italian tournois, intimately linked to their Greek counterparts, are discussed in (143-145). (158) attributed unconvincingly an enigmatic billon coin to the Acciaiuoli at Thebes. On tournois counterfeits see (164). (122) is a substantial contribution to tournois issues in Bulgaria. The remainder of the bibliography discusses finds of Frankish coins from Greek areas, sites and hoards, and also from neighbouring territories of Italy, Anatolia and the Balkans. See also 2, 3, 10, 54-55, 97-99, 101, 104, 113, 122.

The Eastern Aegean and Genoese territories in the Black Sea. For Genoese minting operations see (5-6: the latter on Foglia Vecchia, Lemno, Licostomo, Mitilene, Moncastro, Pera, Rhodes, Satchy, Savastopoli, Simisso, Soldaia, Tana, Taso, Vicina, “Zecca genovese imprecisa”). On Pera see also (180), on Rhodes (171). On the Maona on Chios see (3 and 176); the Gattilusio in Lesbos (169 and 179). The position of a merchant from Montpellier in the Genoese colonial network is the subject of (167). Genoese account books shed light on 14th century sommi, aspers, and stavrata (181.). The significant gigliato currency is treated in (9, 165-166, 183-184). On Hospitaller Rhodes see otherwise (171-175, 177). On the gigliato issues of the beyliks see (182); on imitative gold ducats (178). Excavation coins of the northern Aegean mints are contained in (10 and 185). The coinages of the Seljuqs which circulated also within crusader territories in the Aegean have a new reference work (168). A coin from the Black Sea was found in Greece (54). See also 3, 5-6, 9, 10, 54.

Venetian colonial coins and the Levant trade. Finds of the Venetian tornesello are often found in the Frankish Greek literature discussed above. For Venetian Cyprus, see also above. (3) has lemmata for Venetian colonial minting: Antivari, Cattaro, Cefalonia, Creta, Lesina, Ragusa, Scutari, Sebenico, Spalato, Trau, Zante, Zara. Venetian colonial coins in Greece are also considered in (138). Finds are contained in (148). Single grossi from Israel are presented in (59 and 192); a hoard of torneselli in (186). From Syria, a hoard of Venetian and Mamluk silver is the subject of (190). The other cited items discuss the Levant trade and the large-scale movement of silver. See also 3, 59, 138, 148.

For the Maltese series of the Knights of St. John (1) is particularly detailed.

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ISLAMIC, ASIAN AND AFRICAN COINAGES

LA NUMISMATIQUE DE L'ORIENT NON-MUSULMAN

INTRODUCTION

François Thierry

Il me faut d'abord constater, avec quelque déception, que certains collègues, qui, il y a cinq ans, avaient accepté de se charger de la rédaction d'une section particulière du *Survey*, qui correspondait à leur domaine de recherche, se sont finalement, au dernier moment, désistés. Les raisons pour justifier ces défaillances sont presque toujours les mêmes, la trop grande charge de travail qui leur incombait par ailleurs.

C'est ainsi que, malgré plusieurs relances faites depuis un an, les collègues, qui avaient accepté de se charger des sections Afrique, Asie Centrale (Kidarites, Hephtalites, Huns, etc.), Corée et Chine, ont, au dernier moment, déclaré forfait. Pour les trois premiers sujets, je ne suis pas en mesure de suppléer cette défaillance : il n'y aura donc pas de *Survey* pour les domaines africains, hunniques et coréen. J'en suis désolé, car on pourra, plus tard, insinuer que la Commission Internationale de Numismatique avait une vision *européocentriste* de la numismatique. Or, ce n'est pas le cas, et les contributions de Mesdames Susmita MAJUMDAR, Larisa BARATOVA et NGUYỄN Thúy Hà et de Messieurs SAKURAKI Shin'ichi, Vincent WEST et Emmanuel POISSON, entre autres, en sont la preuve. Pour la Chine, j'aurais bien voulu voir une section dynamique, pleine d'informations sur les dernières découvertes archéologiques, les dernières recherches sur tous les aspects de l'histoire et le développement de la monnaie en Chine. Ceci est une tâche énorme, évidemment trop grande pour notre petite équipe, qui n'a pu produire qu'une liste de publications.

Mais rédiger un *Survey*, ce n'est pas établir la liste de tout ce qui a été produit sur un domaine durant les années qui séparent deux congrès internationaux de numismatiques. Ainsi que le montre le travail minutieux de mes collègues, c'est faire un choix et fournir, autant que faire se peut, les instruments de travail que l'on considère comme indispensable, signaler les études et travaux qui apportent réellement quelque chose à notre domaine, et, enfin, signaler ce qui apparaît novateur, soit dans la réflexion, soit dans la documentation archéologique. Le lecteur trouvera dans l'introduction de chacune des parties les éléments que l'auteur estime devoir mettre en valeur. En ce qui concerne les instruments de travail, on notera deux événements : à partir de l'année 2013, la revue numismatique chinoise, *Zhongguo qianbi* 中国钱币, est passée d'un rythme trimestriel (4 numéros par an) à un rythme bimensuel (6 numéros par an) et, 2012, une nouvelle revue est née, qui se consacre au monnayage oriental, du monde indien au Japon, en passant par l'Indochine, la Chine et la Corée : *Numismatique Asiatique*, organe de la Société de Numismatique Asiatique.

SASANIAN NUMISMATICS

Nikolaus Schindel

Introduction

In collecting numismatic books and articles, I have tried to be as complete as possible. Not all bibliographical entries are discussed in the following lines. Archaeological or historical contributions that deal with Sasanian coins only *inter alia* are not covered. Neither have I collected general numismatic treatments that mention Sasanian coins only marginally among other coins series. Finally, this chapter is devoted only to official coin issues of the Sasanian Empire: Sasanian-type coins struck by “Iranian Huns”, Muslim governors, or by states in the Caucasus region are not included here.

Bibliographies

The obvious starting point is GYSELEN’s entry in the last Survey (20) which covers the titles up to 2007. The bibliography by DARYAAE and GARIBOLDI (11) covers the period from 1793 to 2010; it goes without saying that its pre-1993 entries largely are the same as those of MALEK’s 1993 bibliography (apart from the fact that DARYAAE and GARIBOLDI also include Arab-Sasanian coinage). A broad range of bibliographical references (albeit no way intended to be complete) can be found in the main series of *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum* (SNS), in our case (4). The additional volumes (6, 41) list only some selected titles.

General studies and overviews

While a scientifically valid, up-to-date overview on Sasanian coinage from the beginning to the end in all probability will be possible only after the completion of *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum*, and the consecutive enlargement of our material basis, some preliminary overviews on Sasanian coinage have appeared during the last six years. GARIBOLDI (13) has published a basic treatment of Sasanian numismatics, concentrating on some topics such as e.g. gold coinage or religious symbolism. I myself have written a short overview (44), as well as a more substantial description of most aspects of Sasanian numismatics (55), intended for non-numismatists. An overview in Farsi with images from a wide range of sources has been compiled by AMINĪ (5).

Sylloges and collection catalogues

Several important new volumes have appeared: first and foremost volume 2 of *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum* by ALRAM and GYSELEN (4), which covers the period from Ohrmazd I to Ohrmazd II (271/2-309/10). As is the case with SNS 1 (ALRAM/GYSELEN 2003) and SNS 3 (SCHINDEL 2004), it contains also additional coins from several different collections, as well as a detailed discussion of all relevant numismatic parameters (typology, style, mints, denominations...). Two additional SNS volumes have come out: SNS Israel (41), where 282 Sasanian and Arab-Sasanian coins are documented, together with a large hoard of Late Sasanian copper issues. In SNS Uzbekistan (6), 647 Sasanian and “Iranian Hunnic” coins are catalogued. The catalogue of the National Museum of Iran, Tehran has been completed: two volumes published by CURTIS and others present 1476 coins from Ardashir I to Ohrmazd IV (9) and 2948 pieces from Khusro II to Yazdgerd III (10). This is a “real” sylloge, limited to the description of the coins and the photos. A minor Iranian collection has been presented by AKBARZADEH (1). Sasanian coins from the collection of the Malek Museum in Tehran can be found in (58). GARIBOLDI (13) re-published the 69 Sasanian coins in the Milan coin collection in English. The 322 Sasanian coins from a private collection published in NELSON (38) deserve mention. At the lower

end as regards the number of coins published, there are minor contributions such as (39) or (44). Apart from adding to the material basis, they are of interest also as regards the history of coin collecting in general. All told, the last six years have seen the largest addition ever to the material basis of Sasanian numismatics both as regards quantity (more than 7000 coins with photos), as well as quality. It is to be hoped that the detailed study of all aspects of numismatics, as well as of related disciplines (history, archaeology...) will follow suit. At the same time, we still need further sylloges and catalogues.

Hoard and site finds

An interesting assemblage of 59 drachms of Yazdgerd I from the coin trade has shed new light on some enigmatic mint signatures (45). GARIBOLDI and ŠAPIROV (15) described a hoard of some two dozen drachms mainly of Wahram V and Yazdgerd II from Dushanbe. A group of 1049 drachms (ca. 400 of Kawad I and Khusro I respectively) has been published and studied by GYSELEN (22); it is interesting insofar that the majority of Late Sasanian coin hoards tend to end under Khusro II, or shortly afterwards. One further part of the famous “Shiraz” hoard, containing about 700 coins, has been presented by TYLER-SMITH (60), together with some 140 coins from a typically clipped hoard group. A minor parcel of coins of Khusro II has been listed by VAN’T HAAFF (61, 62). I have published (41) the largest hoard of Sasanian copper coins known to date, housed in the Eretz Israel Museum, Tel Aviv. It consists of ca. 1850 single coins, as well as many fragments. The majority are barbarous copies modeled after later issues of Khusro II; a few original coins of Khusro I and Khusro II also occur. Altogether 261 coins are shown in the plates. A strange parcel of 65 drachms of Ardashir III and one coin of Yazdgerd III has been presented by HEIDEMANN (24). As regards compilations of coin finds from a given area, the books by DOVUDI on Tajikistan (12) and by TSOTSELIA on Georgia (59) deserve attention. There also is the report of site finds from ‘Oman and Bahrain by KENNET (26), and the find of a Peroz drachm from the Czech Republic (25).

Individual rulers and mints

Apart from the obvious reference for Ohrmazd I, Wahram I, Wahram II, Narseh, and Ohrmazd II to SNS 2 (4), for more comprehensive and systematic treatments of individual king’s issues one might refer to (2) and (3) for Ardashir I, (21) for Wahram I and II, (50) and (52) for Kawad I, (43) for Zamasp, (7) for Khusro II, and (37) for the problematic Khusro IV. There are two notes on the mint Marw (42, 46), as well as a detailed study on the different style groups in Sakastan under Shapur II (49). The mint GL has been confirmed for Yazdgerd II (48).

Economic history

Here, too, SNS 2, as well as the various hoard publications should be mentioned at the beginning. Not only do they contain the numismatic material which naturally is the main source for the study of Sasanian monetary history; they often also contain important remarks on this topic. In addition, (7) on the word *afīd* on drachms of Khusro II and its connection with their silver content, as well as (16) deserve special mention. It goes without saying that a serious and comprehensive monetary history of Sasanian Iran requires a much larger material basis than the one available nowadays, especially as regards the highly important topic of base metal coinage. For this, the second edition of GYSELEN’s corpus of Arab-Sasanian copper coins (19), while strictly beyond the scope of this chapter, deserves mention as the main treatment of copper coinage in Iran in Late Antiquity.

Studies on selected aspects

Most of the titles of the minor contributions cited below are self-evident, so there is no need to list them all here. Since there are few full-time researchers concentrating on Sasanian numismatics, short notes – also by collectors such as e.g. (17) – will remain an important element in the study of Sasanian coins.

Forgeries

This tedious topic is dealt with in SNS 2 (4) for the kings covered there. Furthermore, in (57) I have tried to show that the drachms of Ohrmazd III that turned up recently (5) are well-done modern forgeries.

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NUMISMATIQUE KOUCHANE

Osmund Bopearachchi

Les études numismatiques parues entre 2008 et 2014 ont fait avancer nos connaissances sur la chronologie des souverains, l'iconographie des types monétaires, la production et circulation des émissions sous les Kouchans, même si, faute d'informations historiques précises, extrêmement rares tant dans les textes anciens que dans les données archéologiques et épigraphiques, il reste encore nombre de questions non résolues sur ces souverains qui ont succédé aux Indo-Parthes et Indo-Scythes en Asie Centrale et en Inde. Ces travaux se répartissent ainsi:

Catalogues des collections

Gul Rahim KHAN (23), dans son catalogue des monnaies d'or conservées au Musée national de Karachi, publie des monnaies d'or de Vima Kadphisès, Kanishka I, Vadudeva I, Vasiska, Kanishka III, Vasudeva III et d'autres séries des Kipunadha et des Kidarites. Wai-shan Roger DOO (16) a publié un catalogue général des monnaies kouchanes avec de très belles illustrations. Wilfried PIEPER (35), dans son ouvrage le plus récent, publie plusieurs séries de monnaies kouchanes, entre autres, les premières frappes des Yue-zhi, Kujula Kadphisès, Vema Takhtu, Sôter Mégas, Vima Kadphisès, Kanishka I, Huvishka, Vasudeva, etc. Il s'agit d'un catalogue exhaustif raisonné, avec de très belles illustrations.

Catalogues d'expositions

Plusieurs expositions ont été organisées sur l'Asie Centrale et l'Inde du Nord-Ouest entre 2008 et 2014. J'en ai retenu trois où les monnaies kouchanes ont été discutées et exposées. Michael ALRAM a contribué à deux expositions ; l'une sur Alexandre le Grand qui a lieu à Mannheim en 2009 (2) et l'autre aussi sur Alexandre le Grand et l'Orient qui a eu lieu à Madrid (3). Joe CRIBB (14) a écrit un chapitre général sur les monnaies qui ont circulé dans le Gandhāra, y compris les monnaies kouchanes.

Monnaies de fouilles

Gul Rahim KHAN avait commencé en 2007 de répertorier les monnaies provenant des fouilles de John Marshall à Taxila (voir *Gandhāran Studies*, vol. 1). Il a depuis systématiquement publié divers types de monnayages kushans. En 2008 il a fait connaître les monnaies d'or qui se trouvent au Musée de Taxila. Il a ensuite publié en détail des monnaies de Huvishka provenant également de diverses fouilles de Taxila (24). Cette étude a été suivie d'un recensement exhaustif des monnaies de Vasudeva et de ses successeurs (25). Gul Rahim KHAN et Joe CRIBB (26) publient les monnaies de Kujula Kadphisès. Ces monnaies sont systématiquement organisées et analysées pour faire le point sur divers aspects tels que la production de la monnaie, l'analyse des ateliers, la séquence des types, le processus de dévalorisation. Ces études dans leur ensemble sont extrêmement utiles pour comprendre la distribution des monnaies et les différentes phases successives du site, car, pour la plupart de ces pièces, Marshall s'est contenté de mentionner leur nombre et leur type sans en faire une analyse détaillée. Nous devons à ces deux collègues une reconnaissance spéciale pour avoir entrepris sur ces monnaies de fouilles, en principe bien localisées, une étude essentielle qui manquait depuis des décennies.

Kazim ABDULLAEV (1) a publié les monnaies kouchanes trouvées dans les fouilles à Jandavlattepa au sud de l'Ouzbékistan menées par une équipe tchèque-ouzbèque. J. ANNAEV, T. ANNAEV et A. GORIN (4), ont fait un recensement des monnaies trouvées dans les fouilles de Fayaztepa qui permet d'avoir une idée globale de la période kouchane de ce site bouddhique. Zafar PAIMAN et Michael ALRAM, (33) ont publié les monnaies provenant des fouilles à *Tepe Narenj à Caboul*. Les pièces de Huvishka et de Vasudeva I, les plus anciennes trouvées dans le site pièces donnent un terminus post quem à la fondation du site.

Zafar Hayat KHAN (29), dans les rapports préliminaires sur ses prospections à Maini dans le district de Swabi, qui couvrent la période allant datant de l'époque indo-grecque aux Shahis hindous, publie les monnaies indo-scythes et kouchanes trouvées sur le site de Murādu Dheri. Nazim KHAN (27) donne un inventaire des trouvailles monétaires provenant des fouilles d'Aziz Dheri, parmi lesquelles des émissions kouchanes. On regrettera qu'il n'ait pas donné pas un catalogue détaillé des monnaies kouchanes trouvées dans le sondage DVI-3.

Michael MITCHNER (32) nous livre une idée globale des monnaies kouchanes qui ont été trouvées sur la route commerciale du nord. Il en conclut que lorsqu'on analyse la distribution géographique des monnaies de bronzes des Kouchans, de Boukhara jusqu'à Kashgar, on observe une uniformité pour la période qui va de Sôter Mégas à Vasudeva. Une autre conclusion intéressante est de constater l'absence des monnaies de Kanishka II en Ouzbékistan, tandis que dans la région de Kashgar elles sont abondantes.

Joe CRIBB (15) a fait une étude intéressante sur les travaux des savants, archéologues, voyageurs et autodidactes comme *Tod, Ventura, Wilson, Burnes, Masson, Princep et Lassen qui ont fait avancer les études sur les Kouchans depuis la fin du 18e siècle jusqu'au 20e*.

Trésors monétaires

A la suite d'un article préliminaire publié en 2007, Osmund BOPEARACHCHI (6) discute en détail le trésor qui a été trouvé au cœur même de la ville de Peshawar, au lieu dit 'Pipal Mandi', par deux ouvriers qui démolissaient les fondations d'un vieux bâtiment. Ce trésor contenait plus de 4 500 monnaies d'or de Vima Kadphisès et de Kanishka I. Un tiers du trésor fut fondu et vendu à la valeur actuelle de l'or. L'auteur publie 45 pièces d'or frappées par Vima Kadphisès, dont quatre au nom de son père Vema Takhtu. Depuis quelques centaines de monnaies d'or provenant du même trésor sont apparues dans les catalogues de vente où leur provenance est visiblement falsifiée. Ce trésor révèle l'existence de nouveaux types, de nouvelles dénominations et des coins inédits du monnayage de Vima Kadphisès. Ces monnaies ont permis de mieux comprendre la séquence des émissions de ce roi et ont fait connaître de nouveaux éléments sur l'iconographie kouchane passés jusque là inaperçus.

Savita SHARMA (40) publie un trésor de monnaies de bronze trouvé en 1997 dans la moyenne vallée du Gange au village de Basani, non loin de Varanasi. Le trésor, qui a pu être sauvé en entier, est composé de 390 pièces, certaines en très bon état de conservation. Mis à part 9 pièces de Vima Kadphisès, la grande majorité des pièces sont de Kanishka I et de Huvishka II. Il est intéressant de noter la présence dans ce trésor de 17 pièces au nom de Satyamitra et 11 pièces d'Aryamitra. Comme on le sait, la décadence de l'empire kouchan dans la moyenne vallée du Gange a eu pour conséquence l'arrivée au pouvoir de différentes dynasties locales, et parmi elles celle des Mitrās, fondateurs du royaume de Kosala avec Ayodya pour capitale. Savita SHARMA fait également un recensement des monnaies kouchanes trouvées dans la haute et moyenne vallée du Gange. Susmita BASU MAJUNDAR et R. AHAMAD (5) ont publié un trésor monétaire de 83 pièces de bronze qui a été découvert par un villageois dans un pot à Paniparul dans le district de Midnapore au Bengale occidental. Il s'agit du premier trésor monétaire Kouchan jamais trouvé au Bengale. Sur 83 pièces, 17 sont de Kanishka I, 39 d' Huvishka, 26 pièces sont très usées. Dans ce trésor il y avait aussi une pièce rare caractérisée par un accident de frappe où la même divinité se trouve à la fois au droit et au revers.

Analyses d'éléments-traces

BRACEY et ODDY (13) donnent les résultats des analyses des monnaies kouchanes par 'Specific Gravity'. Maryse Blet-Lemarquand et le Centre Ernest-Babelon de l'IRAMAT CNRS ont analysé non seulement les monnaies kouchanes, mais aussi d'autres émissions attribuées à l'Inde et à l'Asie Centrale par la méthode LA-ICP-MS (Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry), qui permet de déterminer de façon non destructive les teneurs en éléments majeurs, mineurs et traces des alliages or-argent-cuivre et argent-cuivre. Un micro prélèvement invisible à l'œil nu est réalisé à la surface de l'objet au moyen d'un laser et la matière échantillonnée est ionisée puis analysée par spectrométrie de masse. Il est indispensable d'analyser l'intérieur de la pièce qui représente l'alliage d'ori-

gine. Dans une étude de 2013 BLET-LEMARQUAND publie un trésor monétaire trouvé dans un reliquaire bouddhique à Begram et qui était composé de 25 monnaies d'or de Vima Kadphisès, de Kanishka I et d'Huvishka ainsi que de deux monnaies d'or frappées au nom de deux empereurs romains: Domitien et Néron. S'appuyant sur les résultats des analyses des monnaies kouchanes du Cabinet des Médailles de Paris BnF et des deux monnaies d'or romaines du trésor de Bégram, l'auteur montre que l'or utilisé par les Kouchans pour leurs émissions ne vient pas d'une refonte de monnaies romaines (8). Cette étude met ainsi fin à un long débat soulevé par Robert Göbl sur l'origine de l'or pour la frappe des monnaies kouchanes.

Soter Megas ou Vema Takhtu?

La découverte de l'inscription bactrienne de Rabatak, près de Surkh Kotal dans le nord de l'Afghanistan, publiée en 1995/6 par Nicholas Sims-Williams, a éclairé d'un jour nouveau la question de la généalogie des rois kouchans qui ont précédé Kanishka I. Elle nous a fait connaître, en effet, pour la première fois, dans une liste généalogique, la personne d'un certain Vema Takhtu, qui est présenté comme le fils de Kujula Kadphisès et le père de Vima Kadphisès, lui-même père de Kanishka. Dans l'excitation de la découverte, Joe Cribb, cherchant à résoudre le problème posé par l'extrême rareté des monnaies frappées au nom dudit Vema Takhtu, à savoir un petit groupe de bronzes portant la légende en kharoshthi « Wema Tak(h) », proposa d'agréger à celui-ci l'abondant monnayage anonyme dit de Sôter Mégas, frappé par un souverain qui se désigne sur ses émissions par cette double épithète sans donner son nom personnel et qu'on ne savait pas jusqu'ici à quel roi kouchan rattacher précisément. L'hypothèse de Joe Cribb n'a pas fait l'unanimité et a été contestée par plusieurs savants comme Robert Göbl, Michael Alram, David Mac Dowall, Gérard Fussman, et tout récemment par Osmund BOPEARACHCHI (6).

Publiant quatre pièces de monnaies d'or émises par Vima Kadphisès où ce roi se déclare fils de Vima Taktu et analysant les sources historiques et archéologiques, BOPEARACHCHI (6) fait valoir qu'il faut considérer Sôter Mégas et Vema Takhtu comme distincts l'un de l'autre et partiellement contemporains. D'après les légendes de ces quatre monnaies et d'autres documents numismatiques et épigraphiques où le nom de ce dernier est connu, Harry FALK (19) propose de lire son nom comme Vema Takhtu. Il est fort probable que Vema Takhtu mourut bien avant Sôter Mégas, et que le règne de ce dernier recoupe aussi en partie celui de Vima Kadphisès, car l'adoption de la titulature de "Sôter Mégas" par Vima Kadphisès dans les séries qui suivent les monnaies commémoratives est une preuve de sa victoire sur le roi anonyme "Sôter Mégas". C'est ce même contexte qui explique les raisons pour lesquelles Vima Kadphisès proclame haut et fort son attachement à Siva. C'est une façon de montrer que ses croyances et sa politique religieuse étaient bien différentes de celles qu'affichait celui qui avait usurpé le pouvoir de son père Vema Takhtu. Un résumé de cet article est paru en anglais sous la plume d'O. Bopearachchi (7).

Malgré les objections de poids faites à la théorie lancée par Joe Cribb qui fait du souverain anonyme Sôter Mégas et du roi Vema Takhtu, père de Vima Kadphisès, une seule et même personne, quelques numismates et à leur suite des non-spécialistes tiennent maintenant cette théorie pour prouvée et n'hésitent pas à parler de monnayage de Vema Takhtu là où il s'agit en fait de celui de « Sôter Mégas », alors que les deux personnages sont à distinguer l'un de l'autre.

C'est ainsi que Nazim KHAN (28) fait un recensement des monnaies au nom de Sôter Mégas sous Vema Takhtu, trouvées dans le Gandhara : étude utile certes mais où l'auteur parle d'un roi Sôter Mégas comme un fait accompli sans même se poser une seule question sur les objections soulevées par la plupart des numismates à l'encontre de l'hypothèse avancée par Cribb. De plus, il ne tient pas compte de la chronologie proposée par Harry Falk pratiquement acceptée par tous les savants travaillant sur les Kouchans. Nous ne voyons pas non plus ce qui autorise Nasin Khan à parler de *deux* Vema Takhtu.

R. BRACEY (9) se livre à un exercice peu orthodoxe en condamnant comme fausses, sans raison valable, les quatre monnaies d'or frappées par Vima Kadphisès au nom de Vema Takhtu trouvées dans le trésor de 'Pipal Mandi' et publiées par BOPEARACHCHI (6)(voir ci-dessus). En revanche, dans son étude des coins il n'hésite pas une seconde à tenir compte des autres pièces d'or de Vima Kadphisès

provenant du même trésor publié par Bopearachchi. La méthode de Bracey consiste à écarter comme fausses les monnaies gênant sa démonstration. Sans expérience de terrain ni formation d'historien il n'est pas en mesure d'apporter une contribution véritable à l'avancement des études kouchanes. Il n'a jamais examiné personnellement ces pièces si importantes à notre connaissance de l'histoire des premiers Kouchans, alors que le premier devoir d'un bon numismate est d'examiner toute pièce à la loupe avant de la condamner. La méthodologie peu scientifique de BRACEY se voit dans son article consacré aux ateliers monétaires de l'empire kouchan (12). Il commence par annoncer que son étude apporte la preuve que toute une série de villes peuvent être mises en rapport à un degré plus ou moins grand avec un atelier monétaire local émettant ses propres monnaies. Il propose donc des villes comme Balkh, Surkh Kotal, Begram, Peshawar, Taxila, Mathura, etc. Selon son hypothèse chaque ville importante avait un atelier monétaire, car nous savons que la production monétaire peut se limiter à deux ou trois ateliers. On a l'impression que Bracey ne connaît guère les publications des numismates et archéologues français qui ont fait avancer radicalement nos connaissances sur divers royaumes en Asie Centrale. Lorsqu'il parle de Balkh, c'est-à-dire de la capitale de la Bactriane, il ne cite que W. Ball (1982). Il semble ignorer les travaux menés par les grands archéologues français comme Alfred Foucher, Jean-Claude Gardin et plus récemment Philippe Marquis, Roland Besenval et Paul Bernard (2007). Lorsque Bracey parle de Surkh Kotal, c'est Rosenfield qu'il cite et non pas les fouilleurs français comme Daniel Schlumberger, Marc Le Berre et Gérard Fussman. C'est également évident pour Bégram. Bracey ne connaît pas les travaux de Joseph Hackin et de son équipe. Il semblerait qu'il ne connaît pas la publication de Bopearachchi (*Topoi*, 2001, pp. 411-435) qui a fait le recensement des monnaies trouvées par les archéologues français dans les fouilles datant des années 1936 et 1937. Il ne cite aucune publication en français dans sa bibliographie. C'est le même mépris ou l'ignorance que l'on constate lorsque BRACEY (12) parle du panthéon kouchan. Il ne cite aucun travail des archéologues et historiens d'art français comme Paul Bernard, Gérard Fussman, Daniel Schlumberger, Henri-Paul Francfort, Alfred Foucher et bien d'autres. Quant à Frantz Grenet, Bracey ne cite que son article paru en 1984, cité par J. Cribb dans un de ses articles, nous savons que Grenet a consacré plusieurs études sur les divinités d'origine iranienne qui figurent sur les monnaies kouchanes. Il semble oublier que depuis la publication de John Rosenfield, sans doute l'un des plus grands savants de ce domaine, en 1967, des centaines d'études ont été faites sur les divinités représentées sur les monnaies kouchanes. S'il parle de Khaltchayan, il ne mentionne que Joe Cribb et, s'il cite une des publications de Galina Pugachenkova, c'est au travers d'une citation de Cribb. Il donne l'impression qu'il ne connaît guère d'autres publications de Pugachenkova, pas plus que les travaux pointus de Paul Bernard, Kazim Abdullaev, J. Ya. Illyasov, V.P. Nikonorov, B. Ja. Staviskij, etc. Voilà le résumé des connaissances de Robert Bracey.

Pour revenir à la question de Sôter Mégas et Vema Takhtu, il est en tout cas souhaitable de distinguer ces deux monnayages, comme l'avait fait W. PIEPER (35) et Michael MITCHNER (32) et bien d'autres, en attendant d'avoir des certitudes sur l'identité de ce Sôter Mégas qui se désigne sur ses monnaies par une double épithète sans donner son nom personnel.

Date de Kanishka I

Harry Falk (*Silk Road Art & Archaeology*, 2001 ; pour des études plus récentes voir Falk [2007] et Falk & Bennett [2009]), s'appuyant sur le traité *Yavanajataka* de Sphujiddhvaja, a proposé l'an 127 comme première année du règne de Kanishka I. Cette hypothèse a fait pratiquement l'unanimité dans la communauté scientifique. Cependant Nikolaus SCHINDEL (36) conteste cette hypothèse de Falk en arguant de la ressemblance de la couronne d'Huvishka avec celle d'Ardashir II Kushanshah et en reprenant d'autres arguments numismatiques déjà présentés par Robert Göbl. Il souligne que Falk en partant de sa source arrive en fait à la date de 227, et que c'est seulement parce que personne n'accepterait qu'une date aussi tardive que 227 de n.è puisse s'appliquer à l'avènement au trône de Kanishka I qu'il s'est senti obligé « to look for an interpretation which enables him to stick to a 2nd century dating ». Harry FALK (18) répond avec vigueur aux arguments de Schindel et relève qu'il n'a pas compris le modèle des "dropped-hundreds". Hans Loeschner a fait une étude détaillée et bien conçue remplaçant

Kanishka dans un contexte bouddhique en s'appuyant sur les publications anciennes et récentes en français, en allemand et en anglais. Même s'il opte pour l'an 78 comme date de l'avènement de Kanishka I sans présenter d'argument de poids, son étude mérite attention. Ma conclusion sera que, selon moi, aucun argument convaincant, qu'il soit d'ordre épigraphique, numismatique ou archéologique, n'a été jusqu'à présent opposé avec succès à l'hypothèse de Falk et que l'an 127 comme première année du règne de Kanishka I me paraît une conclusion raisonnablement fondée.

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VORISLAMISCHE NUMISMATIK IN MITTELASIEN

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Erforschungen zu vorislamische Numismatik in Mittelasien wurde intensiv durchgeführt. Die traditionellen Einrichtungen für diesen seit dreißiger Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts sind bis moderne Zeit auch aktuell. Das sind: allgemeineren Forschungen zu beschirmtes Thema in Form des Monographie (1, 2, 3); so wie das Lehrbuch (4) und internationale Handelswege (6). Die größte Teil den Publikationen gewidmet sich zu Problemen der eigene Münzprägung in einigen alten Staaten des Mittelasien in altertümlicher Zeit (28, 31, 38, 47, 54, 56, 62) und frühere Mittelalter (7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 28., 30, 48, 50, 52, 53, 60); so wie auch die Artikeln über und einzelne Funde Byzantinischen (29,45, 46, 49, 51) und Chinesischen Münzen (35, 36, 37, 41) und In vergangenen Jahren ist die große Diskussion über den alttürkischen Münzen mit dem sogdischen Inschriften aus Čač stattgefunden (10, 21, 57, 58).

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NUMISMATIQUE DE L'INDE DU SUD ET DU SRI LANKA

Osmund Bopearachchi

Deux ouvrages numismatiques ont vu le jour entre 2008 et 2014. R. KRISHNAMURTHY (4) a fait un recensement utile sur les monnaies chinoises trouvées au Tamil Nadu. L'autre contribution majeure est de R. WALBURG (14). Fondées sur les monnaies découvertes au cours des fouilles à Akurugoda (Tissamaharama) par le « Sri Lanka-German Archaeological Project in the Southern Province », Walburg nous présente une publication complète sur ces découvertes numismatiques. Cependant, Walburg commet deux erreurs majeures dans ce catalogue. Premièrement, il essaye de démontrer que Manthai, le site portuaire du nord n'a jamais joué un rôle important dans le commerce maritime de Sri Lanka, sous prétexte que le site n'a guère produit de pièces. Il y a deux remarques à faire concernant cette rapide conclusion. Les fouilles entreprises par une équipe internationale sous la direction de John CARSWELL (1) à Manthai, le port le plus actif dans l'ancienne Sri Lanka, situé près de la rivière Ari Aruvi (le Malvatu Oya) qui relie le port à la capitale d'Anuradhapura par voie fluviale, ont mis au jour une quantité importante de céramiques, perles, sceaux et monnaies démontrant les dynamiques de commerce. L'ouvrage de Walburg est paru en 2008, les rapports de Manthai sont sortis seulement en 2013, on voit donc que la position prise par Walburg ne peut tenir compte des résultats des fouilles. Contrairement à ce qu'il affirme, les fouilles à Manthai ont livré des monnaies romaines et des types dits 'Lakshmi plaques'. Il est regrettable que John CARSWELL (1) ne donne pas de catalogue de ces monnaies. Il ne faut pas oublier non plus que les monnaies ne représentent qu'un des éléments pour comprendre des activités commerciales d'un site portuaire. La seconde erreur commise par Walburg est de condamner les toutes premières monnaies frappées dans l'île comme « jetons ». Walburg avec sa formation en monnaies du Bas-Empire romain, énonce une curieuse hypothèse selon laquelle seules les monnaies avec un portait devraient être considérées comme véritables monnaies ayant un cours légal. Selon son hypothèse excentrique les monnaies comme les 'Mainless Lion', 'Lakshmi Plaques', etc. n'ont jamais été utilisées comme monnaie en raison de leur grande variété de forme, de poids et d'alliage. Walburg qui n'a aucune expérience de terrain semble ignorer que ces monnaies qu'il a étiquetées comme *jetons* ont été trouvées dans les couches stratigraphiques d'occupations (voir à cet égard, O. BOPEARACHCHI, dans *Anuradhapura: The British-Sri Lankan Excavations at Anuradhapura Salgaha Watta 2, British Archaeological Reports (BAR)*, édité par R. Coningham, Oxford, 2006, pp. 7-26). Walburg a ainsi commis des erreurs de fond par sa méconnaissance de l'histoire politique et économique de Sri Lanka, en conséquence, les lecteurs sont avertis de lire ses conclusions avec la plus grande prudence.

Wielfried PIEPER (9, p. 274-306), dans son ouvrage le plus récent sur les monnaies indiennes, dresse un catalogue des monnaies de l'Inde du Sud, à savoir, de la dynastie des Chera, de l'empire des Satavahana, de la dynastie des Pallava et de l'empire pandya. Il y ajoute un nombre important de monnaies frappées à Sri Lanka et dans la région de Malayalam. R. KRISHNAMURTHY (5, 6, 7, 8) a continué de publier les monnaies de la période de Sangam de Chera et de Pallava trouvées au Tamil Nadu. S. SURESH (10, 11, 12), de son côté a fait connaître les monnaies romaines, surtout républicaines, provenant du Tamil Nadu. Senarath WICKRAMASINGHE (15) a publié les monnaies de Pallava qui se trouvent au Musée national de Colombo.

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NUMISMATIQUE CHINOISE

François Thierry

Comme j'ai dit dans l'introduction, rédiger un *Survey* ce n'est pas établir la liste de tout ce qui a été produit sur un domaine durant les années qui séparent deux congrès internationaux de numismatique. Il faut un travail minutieux, faire un choix et fournir les instruments de travail que l'on considère comme indispensable, signaler les études et travaux qui apportent réellement quelque chose à notre domaine, et, enfin, signaler ce qui apparaît novateur, soit dans la réflexion, soit dans la documentation archéologique. Je tiens à remercier M. Zhou Weirong qui a fourni des listes de publications en chinois, et Helen Wang, conservatrice au *Coins and Medals Department* du British Museum qui a établi une liste d'une trentaine de pages, en chinois, pinyin et avec une traduction des titres, arrangée par dynastie ou selon d'autres catégories. Malheureusement, ces listes nous sont parvenues trop tard pour être intégrées au *Survey* [Pour les listes annuelles en chinois, voir les index de *Zhongguo qianbi* 2008-2012. Pour la liste en anglais, contacter Helen Wang : hwang@britishmuseum.org]. Mais comment recenser et faire le tri parmi la masse de publications chinoises à propos d'un domaine qui embrasse près de trois mille ans d'histoire monétaire ? L'embryon de *Survey* ici présenté est donc tributaire des centres d'intérêt qui sont les miens, c'est-à-dire la Chine ancienne jusqu'au Tang, et des principaux travaux que j'ai utilisés durant les six dernières années. La partie qui recense les principales publications provenant des pays autres que la République Populaire de Chine a été élaborée avec l'aide de mes collègues Helen Wang, et Vladimir Belyaev, animateur du site *Zeno Oriental Coins Database*.

On trouvera principalement des références aux travaux concernant les ateliers et la fonte monétaire [2, 3, 40, 46, 49, 50, 52, 73, 76, 86, 104], les *banliang* de l'État de Qin des Royaumes Combattants [54, 55, 63, 71, 72, 79, 80, 107] ou de l'empire des Han [56, 57, 86], les *wuzhu* [16, 21, 50, 51, 60, 65, 75, 85, 94, 127, 129] et les monnayages Tang [23, 38, 61]. Les découvertes de dépôts les plus significatifs ont été signalées [6, 7, 23, 28, 48, 58, 66, 85, 127] ainsi que les monnaies inédites ou peu connues [11, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 97, 101]. Plusieurs articles concernant la Chine antique [2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 25, 27, 30, 32, 74, 139, 140], et les monnayages du Xinjiang et de la Route de la Soie [7, 20, 35, 41, 42, 43, 46, 62, 73, 108, 124, 125, 126, 138, 142] ont également été référencés.

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NUMISMATIQUE DU VIETNAM ET DE L'INDOCHINE

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Le développement de l'intérêt pour la numismatique du Vietnam et de l'Indochine, tant dans le domaine scientifique que dans le cadre du marché, a provoqué une inflation de publications d'un intérêt inégal. Les limites qui nous sont imparties par les éditeurs du *Survey* et pour garder à celui-ci son utilité scientifique, il nous a paru nécessaire d'opérer un tri et de ne mentionner que les travaux qui apportent réellement quelque chose de nouveau ou qui présentent une synthèse productrice d'avancées significatives. Nous avons donc sélectionné les travaux qui signalent des monnaies inédites (3, 70, 75, 85), ceux qui renouvellent les attributions, ceux qui mentionnent des découvertes de dépôts monétaires ou qui, par le biais de l'exploitation des archives privées ou publiques font progresser notre connaissance des monnayages de ces régions.

Les revues archéologiques vietnamiennes prennent en compte, maintenant de manière plus régulière, les découvertes monétaires sur le territoire du pays (1, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 30, 40, 42, 43, 45, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82), mais aussi à l'étranger (8) ; on notera que sont également présentés des monnayages étrangers qui appartiennent à l'histoire monétaire du Vietnam, comme les monnaies du Funan (36), les monnaies chinoises et copies (50, 83), les monnaies japonaises (19, 44) et même les pièces d'argent occidentales (28, 57). Si la dynastie Lê fait l'objet d'études particulières (33, 35, 63, 66, 68, 72, 82), c'est cependant le monnayage des Nguyễn qui reste le plus étudié (3, 6, 5, 17, 31, 38, 47, 64, 69, 73, 75, 85) et, dans ce domaine, sont publiés trois types inconnus (3, 75, 85). Grâce à l'exploitation des archives, plusieurs études importantes ont permis de préciser le processus de prise de décision, d'organisation administrative et de fabrication de monnaies ou de médailles du Vietnam et d'Indochine parfois déjà connues par ailleurs (20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 65, 71, 74).

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RECENT RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF JAPANESE NUMISMATIC HISTORY

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My aim in this piece is to give an overview of the research that has been conducted in the field of Japanese numismatic history over the last six years. There have been many published reports of recent archaeological discoveries and they relate closely to new research findings. Accordingly I will follow the usual division of Japanese history into 'ancient' (before 1200), 'medieval' (from 1200 to 1600) and 'early modern' (from 1600-1868) periods and in chronological order give an account of the progress of research on Japanese numismatic history based upon noteworthy archaeological discoveries. At the end of this contribution will be found a bibliography of books and articles on Japanese numismatic history published during this period.

The most important finding relating to ancient Japanese coinage has been the discovery in 2010, in Shimonoseki city in Yamaguchi Prefecture, of a wooden tally dated in accordance with the year 730, which was found together with other tallies and fragments of moulds for casting coins. Hitherto it had been known that the Japanese government in the 8th century was producing *Wadō Kaichin* coins at a number of sites in the provinces of Ōmi, Kawachi, Yamashiro and elsewhere. In the case of the province of Nagato, which corresponds with modern Yamaguchi Prefecture, finds were made in the late 19th century in the area of the Kakuonji temple of various objects related to coin production, including clay moulds for *Wadō Kaichin* coins and the nozzle of a pair of bellows. These are well known and some of the objects have been declared Important Cultural Properties. As a result of the recent discoveries, Nagato is the only province that has been shown archaeologically to have been the location of a mint for the production of *Wadō Kaichin* coins. The recent discovery, which was made as a result of sewage maintenance works, came from a site that adjoins the site of the mint for the production of *Wadō Kaichin* coins and since one of the wooden tallies is dated it for the first time provides us with a date for the period during which this mint was actively engaged in the production of coins.

In connection with Japanese coinage in the ancient period a research team led by Mr. Matsumura Keiji of Director Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, and Professor Sakaehara Towao of Osaka City University, and funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has produced a considerable quantity of research and their published works are listed as items 10-18 in the bibliography below. Ever since Professor Matsumura found in 1998, at the Asuka-ike site in Nara, the remains of the workshop that produced the *funhosen* coins, the oldest coins known in Japan, it is this period of Japanese numismatic history that has made the greatest advances.

Turning now to the medieval period, more than ten hoards have been found in recent years in various parts of Japan, and so there has been a big increase in numismatic material for research. The details of each of these hoards are as follows, and in many cases the hoards included large quantities of coins from China.

1. Several thousand coins were unearthed in April 2009 at the Suwanoki site in Kumagaya city, Saitama Prefecture. They were found in bundles of a hundred or so coins tied together through the central hole and included some *Shao Sheng yuan bao* coins of the Northern Song dynasty.
2. In January 2010 several thousand coins were unearthed at the Maruyama site in Yamaguchi city. They were found in a clay pot and were in bundles tied together. Amongst them were *Kai Yuan tong bao* coins of the Tang dynasty and *Jing Ding yuan bao* coins of the Southern Song dynasty.
3. In February 2010, approximately 1,500 coins tied together in bundles were found at the Shimizu burial mound site in Inashiki city, Ibaraki Prefecture. These included *Yong Le tong bao* coins of the Ming dynasty and *Xiang Fu yuan bao* coins, *Yuan feng tong bao* coins, *Yuan you tong bao* coins and *Chinh Hoa tong bao* coins of the Northern Song dynasty.
4. In June 2010 a mass of coins tied together with straw string was unearthed at the Ienoura site in Nikaho city, Akita Prefecture. There were 1,201 coins altogether of 47 different types, including *Kai Yuan tong bao* coins of the Tang dynasty and *Yong Le tong bao* coins of the Ming dynasty.

5. In August 2010 a Bizen-ware pot made in the first half of the 16th century was unearthed in a field in Akaiwa city, Okayama Prefecture, and it was found to contain approximately 6,000 coins. The coins were of 41 different types including *Yong Le tong bao* coins of the Ming dynasty and the most recent were Vietnamese *Hồng Đức thông bảo* coins.
6. In October 2010 around 7,000 Northern Song dynasty coins were found at the Fumiwaki site in Sodegaura city, Chiba Prefecture. They were in bundles of approximately 100 coins and were found encased in a kind of wooden box known as a *magemono*. The most recent coin in the hoard was a *Jing Ding yuan bao* coin of the Southern Song dynasty minted in 1260.
7. In February 2011 twenty-one bundles of coins tied together (slightly fewer than 100 in each case) were found in a cavity in the floor of a site near Geba in Kamakura city, Kanagawa Prefecture.
8. In November 2011, 15,382 coins of fifty different varieties were unearthed at the Hanayashiki site in Higashi-Ōsaka city, Osaka Prefecture. They included Huang Song tong bao coins of the Northern Song dynasty and the most recent coins were *Zhi Da tong bao* coins of the Yuan dynasty. They were in bundles and are thought to have been buried in a wooden box.
9. In September 2012 a large hoard weighing around 100 kilograms was found during construction of a road in Takeda city, Ōita Prefecture. Some were loose and some were in bundles, and they included *Yuan feng tong bao* coins of the Northern Song dynasty.
10. In December 2012 during excavations at the Nakatsu Kyokan site in Iwakuni city, Yamaguchi Prefecture around 20,000 coins were unearthed. They were tied together in large bundles consisting of twenty-five smaller bundles each of around 200 coins and were found in a large Bizen-ware pot. These large bundles thus contain around 5,000 coins and this is the clearest evidence yet of the practice of creating such substantial bundles as a unit.
11. In July 2013 around 10,000 coins gathered together in bundles were found in a *magemono* box with a wooden lid at the Hattan site in Higashine city, Yamagata Prefecture.
12. In October 2013 two large bundles both consisting of twenty-five smaller bundles each of around 200 coins were found during excavations at the site of the former Manjuji temple in Ōita city, Ōita Prefecture.

What is of particular importance amongst these finds is the discovery of large bundles of around 5,000 coins mentioned under items 10 and 12 above. In medieval Japan a credit-based economy was developing and it has become clear from recent research that bills of exchange known as *saifu* worth 10,000 coins were circulating owing to the inconvenience of having to deal with heavy quantities of coinage in long-distance trade. Furthermore, in one of the *Rakuchū rakugai* screens produced in Kyoto there is shown a money-exchange shop with some large bundles of around 5,000 coins visible. Hitherto the only archaeological evidence has been the well-known large bundle found at a site in Kusado-Sengen town, Hiroshima Prefecture. Once properly analysed it is hoped that these new discoveries of large bundles will have a lot to tell us about the use of coinage in medieval Japan.

Turning now to early modern Japan, there have in recent years been many excavations of sites associated with the production of coins. One of them is the Kurosaki site in Kita-Kyūshū city, Fukuoka Prefecture. It is known from documentary evidence that coins were being produced here, but little attention has been paid to the site hitherto. Excavations have revealed the remains of a furnace and other structures associated with the manufacture of coins and it has become clear that copper coins were being produced here. Amongst the finds was a crucible with the stamp of a copper coin impressed at the bottom of the exterior surface, and this has attracted attention as it suggests strongly that copper coins were being produced here too. Coins known as *Chikuzen kōbu*, which were modelled on *Hong Wu tong bao* coins of the Ming dynasty, were in circulation over a wide area in northern Kyūshū in the early 17th century, and there is a strong possibility that this is where they were minted. According to documentary evidence this site went out of use in 1635 so it is also important as a site that predates the production of *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins.

Preliminary excavations have also begun at a site thought to be that for the production of Kajiki coins in Aira city, Kagoshima Prefecture. Kajiki coins were made in imitation of *Hong Wu tong bao* coins of the Ming dynasty and bear on the reverse a character representing the 'ji' of Kajiki. Many of these coins have been unearthed at various sites. These coins were a regional currency that circulated

widely in Kyūshū in the 17th century. Although there is mention of the production of these coins in the records left by the Shimazu family, the hereditary lords of Satsuma domain in southern Kyūshū, the exact dates when they were produced are unknown, so it is hoped that further research will shed light on the chronology of their production.

In 2008 remains of coin production were found in the southern part of Kyoto, and it is thought that these came from the *zeniza* (copper mint) which produced *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins in the 18th century. Crucibles for melting alloys of copper and lead, ladles for pouring the molten metal into moulds and sharpening stones that are thought to have been used when finishing off the coins were all found in a rubbish pit. Although no trace has yet been found of the buildings in which the coins were produced, what has been found so far shows unequivocally that there was a mint at this site. According to the documentary evidence, *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins were produced here at least from 1700 to 1708.

There have also been some discoveries relating to the production of gold and silver coins. The investigation of sites related to the production of the gold coins known as *Kōshū-kin* has recently produced finds such as a stone mortar with traces of gold and the nozzle of a pair of bellows, both found in Kōfu city, Yamanashi Prefecture. These provide archaeological confirmation of the information found in documentary records. In the early modern period gold coins were produced at gold mints known as *kinza*, which were under the direct control of the Bakufu government. There were *kinza* in Edo (modern Tokyo), Kyoto, Suruga (modern Shizuoka), Sado and Kōfu. The gold coins known as *Kōshū-kin*, which were produced in Kōfu, continued to be produced even after the introduction of a unified gold currency and are the only known case of the continued production of local gold coinage in early modern Japan. Furthermore, excavations at the remains of the Iwami *ginzan* (silver mint) in Shimane Prefecture, which has been declared a World Heritage site, have unearthed a whole stone crucible used for cupellation, a technology which made a dramatic increase in the production of silver possible, and some cupellated silver. These are particularly important discoveries that relate not only to the production of silver coins in Japan but also to the global production of silver in the early modern world.

Finally, let me introduce some of the research carried out by Japanese researchers on coins excavated in South-East Asia. Two reports have been published in Japan on six coin hoards found in the vicinity of Hanoi in Vietnam (items 23 and 24 in the bibliography). The first hoard which was buried in the early 19th century includes Japanese *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins and Nagasaki trade coins and this demonstrates that Japanese coins were circulating in early modern Vietnam. Other investigations have shown that *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins and Nagasaki trade coins were also in use in Bali in Indonesia, and it is also becoming clear that Japanese coins were even in use in Sakhalin and the Maritime Province of Russia both as coins and as ornaments. Japanese research is thus contributing to the study of coinage in South-East Asia and in neighbouring countries.

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AKSUMITE COINS

Vincent West

The coins have been discussed in the wider context of Aksumite history by PHILLIPSON (16, 17). DI SALVO (18) discusses the development of the Aksumite cross, especially on the coins. SMIDT (21) argues that gold for coinage was washed and mined around Aksum and in Tigray in Aksumite times, just as it is today.

On coins from excavations, ANFRAY and GODET (1) illustrate and describe the 37 coins (three silver and 34 copper) found at Dungur as long ago as 1966-8. HAHN (10) gives a statistical summary of the approximately 750 Aksumite coins found in controlled excavations in Aksum. KOWALEWSKI (15) catalogues and illustrates the 20 coins (two silver and 18 copper) from the 1906 German expedition to Aksum deposited by Littmann in the Staatsbibliothek Berlin, including an unusual Ousanas (c. 320 AD) silver coin. The obverse of coin 16 is incorrectly illustrated by that of coin 6, but is shown in the drawing in Plate 3.

The number of recorded Aksumite hoards is small. HAHN (9) discusses two significant hoards, from al-Madhāriba, Yemen (1980s) and Adulis (1906-7) and the fates of the Aksumite gold coins they contained. WEST (23) catalogues and illustrates 24 copper coins of Hataz (later sixth century) from a hoard found recently close to Aksum; several of the obverse symbols have not been previously recorded. SMIDT (20) discusses single find spots within the town of Aksum and its neighbourhood.

HAHN (12) considers the date of the commencement of coinage, under king Endubis, preferring a later date c. 295 AD on metrological grounds. HAHN (13) reviews the coinage of his successor Aphilas (who he sees as a contemporary of the Roman emperor Licinius 308-324 AD), which consists of an elaborate set of ten denominations which had to be differentiated typologically. The four golds (1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8) were augmented by two fractions in silver at suggested values of 1/24 (with gold inlay) and 1/48, all based on the lowest measurable weight unit, the chalkous. HAHN (8) reviews the chronology of the later (sixth - early seventh century) kings which is still uncertain. He identifies king Armah with Ella Amida and proposes the following sequence for the succeeding kings: Wazena = Ella Gabaz, Israel, Gersem, Joel, Hataz. This proposal should be seen as tentative, relying on the absence of types in some metals for some kings, which may yet be discovered.

On historiography, WEST (22) discusses the letters in the Bibliothèque Nationale Paris from the archaeologist Antonio Mordini (1904-75) to the French collector Claudius Côte (died 1956). GIROLA (5) documents the life and times of the Aksumite coin dealer and collector Francesco Vaccaro (1903-90).

Among smaller contributions, GIROLA (4) describes a forgery of the small Aphilas gold and an Ouazebas (late fourth century) copper halved in antiquity. HAHN (7) discusses a new obverse legend variant for an anonymous silver coin. HAHN (11) reinterprets the reverse legend of the Israel copper coin, illustrating six of the seven known examples.

WEST (24) provides a more detailed Aksumite numismatic bibliography.

Modern Coins and Currency

DENK (2) surveys the history of primitive currency in Ethiopia, with special reference to the use of gold rings in the second half of the nineteenth century. SMIDT (19) writes on salt bars as a primitive currency.

HAHN (14) discusses the introduction and development of coinage under Menelik II (1889-1913), the differences between the coins from his own mint and those from Paris, the significance of the dates (actual or frozen) on the coins and the role of the gold coins.

GILL (3) describes trial strikes of a 1 Birr coin for 1896, which increase the possibility that regular 1 Birr coins, noted in mint records but so far unseen, were indeed issued.

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ISLAMIC SECTION: THE MEDITERRANEAN, WESTERN EURASIA, CENTRAL ASIA, AND LATER SOUTH ASIA

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in collaboration with Simon Gundelfinger*

1 - Introduction, Mapping the Field *Stephan Heidemann*¹

The emphasis in the past six-year period lay on the mapping of the numismatic material in various forms as sylloges, as collection catalogues, and as corpora. Few in-depth historical studies were undertaken translating numismatic data into historical information. Increasingly the archaeologically retrieved coins from the eastern Mediterranean find their way in publications, therefore the bibliography established an own section (section 16) for excavated coins. The research in the Russian speaking world has thrived from archaeological excavations and coin hoards and through critical regional studies, with an emphasis on the Caucasian region and the Golden Horde. In terms of monographs and articles the activity the past period might have reached a new height. An attempt at a complete bibliography of the period between 2008 and 2013 will be available at (<http://www.aai.uni-hamburg.de/voror/Personal/NumismaticBibliography.html>).

As scholarship increases, so does the interest in its history and its pioneers too, emphasizing the growing interest in Islamic numismatics since the 17th century. MILLER (32) studied the attempts to explore Islamic coins by the French polymath Pereire in the 17th century, a timid but surprising attempt which never saw fruition in publication. Undoubtedly Jacob Georg Kehr stands at the beginning of a methodically driven study of Islamic numismatics, with his seminal publication of a hoard found at Stegen/Stegna close to Danzig /Gdansk 1724. ILISCH (22) locates the publication and beginnings of Islamic numismatics within the learned milieu of Prussia; while HEIDEMANN (20) studies the shift of Oriental numismatics from being embedded in the historical studies of the theology of enlightenment to its inclusion in Semitic philology in the middle of the 19th century. ALTERI (3) on Assemani, GARBOLDI (14) on the cabinet in Milan, D'OTTONE (39,41, 42) on Stanzani in Rome and BAUDEN (56) on the cabinet in Padova bring light to the richness of eighteenth and nineteenth century scholarship and collecting in Italy. For the Russian speaking world especially, AKOPYAN (1) explores the studies of the towering scholar Pakhomov in the 20th century. For Spain MAIER (27) explores the documents of the Real Academia de la Historia with numerous references to Islamic numismatics in Spain of the 18th century, and MARTÍN ESCUDERO (2832) looks into its beginnings.

The ongoing task of mapping Islamic numismatics remains vast and the literature extremely widespread. In the past half-decade ALBUM's (2) *Checklist*, originally intended as a learned dealer's marketing tool, has proven to be an extremely useful 'handdrawn' chart for historians. It combines numismatic data of rulership with the coin types that provide the data, often presenting invaluable first-hand research - but without any illustrations. In its third emendation with 326 pages the project seems to have overreached its original goal of being just an unillustrated 'checklist'. Its simple format is in parts too detailed, and the format does no longer allow for the abundance of valuable information. A bibliographic summary and directory of numismatic literature has not been attempted since ZAMBAUR's *Münzprägung* (mainly printed in 1943, issued in 1968) and MAYER's annotated bibliography (1954). The Turkish collector DILER (11) bravely undertook this enormous venture with the unattainable goal of working in ZAMBAUR's line, listing all mints and dates known and providing the bibliographic reference for each mint-date combination. Despite the inevitable and serious shortcomings and flaws, such as disregarding wide arrays of non-Turkish literature, and having not studied the major series of

¹ We are grateful to Melody Lawrence for her diligent language editing.

coins by himself, these three volumes have become an indispensable companion for just entering into the vast research literature on a given topic. Some of the main tools for Islamic numismatics are attempts by knowledgeable dealers and scholarly amateurs to map that larger landscape. This situation shows the vast task still lying ahead for researchers in Islamic numismatics, in order to reach a level of knowledge of the material that exists in other fields of numismatics. These tools can only be used with critical caution, knowledge of their constraints, and with a habitual checking of the reliability of the individual data. The time is ripe to embark on a larger collective well funded project to bring such knowledge together and make it useful for historians in its fullest extent.

Since ILISCH adapted and initiated the sylloge project for Islamic numismatics in 1993 in order to remedy this situation, more sylloges have been published. While a corpus for most areas is still out of reach, catalogues of extensive unchartered collections can cover those fields. The sylloge is a regional approach, collecting the numismatic data in the sequence of mint output based on one or more comprehensive collections, each coin illustrated, to reconstruct the narrative of changing governors and rulers, and monetary systems. In the period under report the University Collection in Tübingen covered the region of Bukhārā, Samarqand, Naysābūr, and Sabzawār (531, 892); the Ashmolean Museum covered the early post-reform coinage, and the early and later Abbasids (214, 215, 216); and the Israel Museum covered Mamlūk Egypt (21, 402, 422). Few attempts to form corpora on specific areas were made. After many years of work, with preliminary versions circulating among the colleagues, BERNARDI (149) compiled a corpus of early Islamic gold coins before the break-up of the Empire into regional autonomous emirates in the tenth century. The research ventures for particular issues into die studies, allowing, for the first time, rough assessments of the volume of gold mintage and its frequency. BERNARDI also included the growing corpus of auction catalogues. For regional corpora most notable are the works of VARDANYAN (238, 242), who compiled the first installment of a corpus on historic Armenia, and started to explore them for their historical information. These sequences of coins from single mints, the sylloge style, serve historians well, making use of the numismatic date. They are much more appropriate for the structure of the Islamic empire than more traditional approaches from European history, such as the projection of a dynastic order on Middle Eastern history. Dynastic approaches were still continued, from the West to the East, the work of MAAMRI (390) on the North-African Idrīsides, BROOME and NOVÁK (441) on the Seljūqs of Rūm. JAFAR'S book (513) on the coins of Seljūqs in Baghdād, which is a historical study on a impressive privately owned series of coins.

More question driven corpora are the in depth-studies on fragmented coins in the circulation of al-Andalus in the tenth and eleventh century by FRANCÉS (304), which has much wider implications for the coinages of the Muslim Mediterranean, and TREADWELL'S (231, 232) study on coins and dies the die engravers the Islamic culture the tenth century, which contradicts a still widespread belief in the anonymity of the artist in the Islamic culture.

Beside the traditional venues of printed books in mapping Islamic coinages, the importance of online-research has increased, as a way to incorporate the wealth of unpublished material. Often the information online is raw data from auction catalogues (www.coinarchives.com), or databases that are crowdsourced, such as (www.zeno.ru), founded and organized by Vladimir BELYAEV, Moscow. This increasing importance of these resources is reflected in the articles referring to the various online sites. Zeno.ru includes for the region under discussion about 50,000 coins at the end of 2014, rivaling major public collections. Public collections are not that far along in their efforts to digitize. The American Numismatic Society took the lead many years ago already with bringing its entire collection online (www.numismatics.org), increasingly with images. The German KENOM-Project (2012-2015) (Kooperative Erschließung und Nutzung der Objektdaten von Münzsammlungen; <http://kenom.de>) attempts in a collaborative effort to create a virtual numismatic collection based on a number of (German) public collections including the Oriental Coin Cabinet Jena.

While the knowledge of coins and their inscription is important, the question of circulation and economic growth should be addressed with reference to its richest source: numismatics. HEIDEMANN (167, 1128) attempts an overview on the development of coinages and questions of monetary circulation and economic growth for the early Islamic period. He continues this approach with a study on the unlawful monetary system under the Seljūqs in Iraq (511), and economy and growth in Ayyūbid Pal-

estine (407). Especially the growing number of detailed coin reports from excavation, most notably by scholars from Israel, has contributed to new insights into the currency systems, and circulation areas. It becomes more and more obvious that below the nicely minted coins suited for a fine cabinet, there are vast quantities of locally badly produced cast coppers or octagonally cut metal sheet coins with barely defined striking. These monetary means hardly make it into any dignified collection, but they turn up in quantities in excavations. The discussion of archaeology is standard for classical numismatics, but still in the future for many subfields in Islamic numismatics and geographical regions, which work in a more difficult institutional environment such as in the Middle East and North Africa. ILISCH (169) discusses the various regional coinages circulating and minted despite the introduction of the empire-wide struck and circulating epigraphic dirham.

While we have a number of studies cataloguing coins meticulously, and with any given variety, we often find a reluctance to commit methodologically to die studies on the one hand and historical and economic history on the other hand especially in the otherwise very developed field of Ottoman numismatics. A remarkable exception is the outstanding study on the early 16th century Beçin hoard with all its follow-up studies - including metal analysis (477, 478, 479, 490). But we also find the other way round, excellent studies on monetary history, which are reluctant to engage the numismatic source to its fullest extent, such the studies by MELOY (434) on coins of the Sharifs of Mecca, by PONOMAREV (640) on the circulation around Black Sea, by MATTHEE, FLOOR, and CLAWSON (518) on Safavid to Qajar monetary history and by GARG (1007) on the coin circulation and legislation of the British Raj. This often encountered reluctance on the part of monetary historians to engage with the tedious work of largely uncharted Islamic numismatics and of the part of the numismatists to engage with questions of monetary history is due to the fact that still comprehensive approaches are a desideratum to make numismatic data more accessible. That coins can contribute also religion is demonstrated by RAMADĀN's (48) study on the concept of the *Mahdī* on coin protocols.

2. Pre-Reform Coinage *Stephan Heidemann*

The knowledge of early Islamic pre-reform coinage is one of the fastest growing sub-fields, not at least of all due to an annual meeting of a circle of collectors and scholars in the UK, and to their methodologically sound, question-driven discourses. It is exemplary of the amount of research that can be done when collectors and scholars talk regularly to each other. A summary of the progress in research on the so-called Umayyad Imperial Coinage is given by GOODWIN (74). The material base for research has been considerably broadened, not at least due to the efforts of FOSS (64). Increasingly, archaeology helps to define the mints of types or offer new ones; for example CASTRIZIO (62). One debated field is the meaning of the iconography in the development of the early coinage and the interpretation of the all-epigraphic type. In articles which appeared almost simultaneously, BACHARACH (62), HEIDEMANN (83), and TREADWELL (130) offer different and complimentary interpretations. Minting patterns are further explored by GOODWIN's die studies (72). ILISCH (87) discussed 'Abd al-Malik failed attempt to centralise copper coinage, something which 'Abd al-Malik achieved for gold and silver.

3. The Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphate, and Its Regional Successors until the Buwayhids *Stephan Heidemann*

In studying the early Islamic period we see various trends. In a brief survey HEIDEMANN (167) gives an overview of numismatic history in the light of the economic history of the empire, while ILISCH (169) highlights the importance of the regional coinages circulating side by side with the standard dirhams in the Islamic Empire. Mapping of copper coins and their circulation are treated mostly on a regional level. NASTICH (210, 211) studies the copper coins in Transoxiana, Treadwell in Umayyad Iran, and VARDANYAN (230), copper, silver, and gold, alike, from Caucasian mints. Many studies on copper coins and those in other metals focus on a particular issue or small series. Unlike previous reporting periods, coin hoards from the Middle East (168, 425, 426, 427) are rarely studied and published, because archaeologically retrieved hoards are rarely published by the Antiquity authorities, and hoards from the Middle East quite often reach the market as selected parcels before being by any luck re-

corded. Hence, commercial parcels are usually diluted with other material, and their use as evidence is difficult at times. Only where an established system for reporting archaeological coins is in place - that is, in the Middle East only in Israel, in the former Soviet states, and in Northern Europe - new hoards add significantly to our knowledge. (Publications on 'Kufic' hoards from outside the Islamic Empire are listed in the bibliography section 3; discussion on Eastern European coin circulation is reserved for section 11). While Viking age coinage seems to be well known, lesser known is the western Mediterranean dirham trade from North Africa via the Rhone and the Rhine into the Carolingian empire. ILISCH (170) added the surprising fact - supported by literary evidence - that North African copper coins were traded as commodities as well, reaching as far as northern Germany. This information greatly changes the perception of the nature of the coin trade between North Africa and Europe.

4. Al-Andalus Alberto Canto

Los estudios de carácter general más asociados con la historia monetaria se han centrado en la época omeya CANTO (257, 270) y CANTO y SALVATIERRA (286) en un manual de carácter universitario general y desde un punto de vista de la metodología por DOMÉNECH (291), FROCHOSO (313, 1), PÉREZ (350) y RETAMERO (351).

En los últimos cinco años se ha prestado especial atención a la historiografía de la moneda de al-Andalus por CANTO (269) relacionada con la documentación de hallazgos y más general por CANTO (259-261, 271), CANTO y RODRÍGUEZ (282) y MARTÍN sobre la formación de los estudios de moneda andalusí (329-331).

Entre los repertorios aparecidos destacan los de BERNARDI (149), aunque con ausencias de ejemplares de colecciones españolas, el de moneda emiral de FROCHOSO (313), el muy interesante de FRANCÉS sobre época taifa (297) y el HOHERTZ sobre moneda almohade y post-almohade (324). Mención aparte merece el volumen 6 del *Medieval European Coinage* por sus breves menciones a la moneda islámica andalusí, algo atrasado en su bibliografía, por CRUSAFONT, BALAGUER, GRIERSON (290). Sobre la minería CANTO y CRESIER (280) con un estado de la cuestión sobre este tema en Al-Andalus y el Magreb y GRAÑEDA (321).

El problema de la falsificaciones, en contextos arqueológicos, en RODRÍGUEZ, SALINAS (354) y aspectos de aplicación de tecnología láser en limpieza de monedas andalusíes en PARDO *et alii* (336); una posible relación entre gliptografía y numismática en RODRÍGUEZ y SOUTO (356).

Se ha prestado especial atención a los feluses de la conquista y primera época, sobre todo, a gracias al estudio de los aparecidos en intervenciones y asociados a estratigrafías arqueológicas en BARBIERI (252), CASAL, MARTÍN, CANTO (287), RODRÍGUEZ (352, 353). En los materiales numismáticos asociados a exposiciones conmemorativas de la conquista islámica de Hispania CANTO (257-267) y sobre los precintos de conquista asociados, en cierta medida a las monedas IBRAHIM (1148) y CANTO (273-278), GARCÍA (317); desde un punto de vista ideológico PEÑA, VEGA (348).

Los hallazgos de época emiral están representados por CANTO *et alii* (254), CANTO (268), CANTO y MARTÍN (281), DOMÉNECH (295) y BLANCO, SÁEZ (253); LOS MOZOS con precisiones a tipos concretos (325) Desde un punto de vista territorial del levante español DOMÉNECH analiza los procesos de islamización según el registro de las monedas (291-294); para Extremadura HERAS, GILOTTE (323); la zona del Estrecho en CANTO, MARTÍN (333). El felús emiral en FRANCÉS y RODRÍGUEZ (310, 312) y sobre la presencia aglabí FRANCÉS y RODRÍGUEZ (308); su presencia en Francia en CLEMENT (288, 289) y PARVÉRIE (339-344). Sobre la influencia de la moneda emiral en el norte peninsular MARTÍN, MINGUEZ, CANTO (334) y SANVICENTE (357, 360).

Para el siglo X se han estudiado hallazgos de gran tamaño en CANTO (256) y procedentes de excavaciones CANTO, CAMACHO (279) y la presencia de moneda fatimí en CANTO (272, 257). Aspectos concretos en LOS MOZOS (325) y PELLICER (345-347) y ZOUANI (361).

Las Taifas del siglo XI han seguido siendo el objeto de mayor atención, dado su interés histórico y pueden verse obras generales sobre los hammudíes de ARIZA (248-250), GASPARIÑO (318) y estudios concretos de ejemplares de diversas dinastías en FRANCÉS (297), FRANCÉS y GASPARIÑO (306, 307). Para la época almorávide BAPTISTA (251), FRANCÉS y RODRÍGUEZ (310) y FROCHOSO (313). Los almohades y

sus sucesores están representados en CANTO (254), CANTO y RODRÍGUEZ (283, 285), FONTENLA (297), LOS MOZOS (327), MARTÍNEZ (335) y PÉREZ-ROMERO *et alii*, (348) mientras que las monedas de la dinastía nazārī han sido estudiadas por DOMÍNGUEZ (296) y GASPARIÑO, LOS MOZOS (319, 328).

5. North Africa and Muslim Sicily *Stephan Heidemann*

The progress in the study of the Maghreb has been regionally uneven. It is very strong for the region of Ifrīqiya (present-day Tunisia), followed by studies on the coinage of the western Maghrib (present-day Morocco). A catalogue by MAAMRI (390) adds to our knowledge on Idrīsīd mint towns in the western Maghreb which are often connected with mining. EL HADRI (379) analyses the diplomatic relations of Zīyyānides. In Ifrīqiya **unknown or almost unknown minor mint places, often in connection with rebellions**, are studied and placed in the light of larger historical events, such as Majjāna by FENINA (371), and al-Baṣra by CANTO (366) and FRANCÉS (376). FENINA discusses a dirham of a rebellion against the Aghlabids (373), and a Kharijite revolt in the Maghreb (374). Besides the numismatic evidence FENINA (1313) looked into the legal framework of money in the Islamic west. DE LUCA 368, 370) studied various aspects of the Aghlabid coinage of Sicily.

6. Egypt and Bilād al-Shām (From the Fāṭimids/Seljuqs to the Mamlūks) *Stephan Heidemann*

For the study of post-Abbasid Egypt a revision of the Balog Mamlūk catalogue is under way in the form of the first volume of sylloges of the Islamic coins of the Israel Museum by BAIDOUN (402), to which SCHULTZ (422) added a numismatic comment on the history of Egyptian mints. SCHULTZ also worked on the minting technology (423) and especially on the coinage of the ephemeral caliph al-Mustaʿīn (421). For Palestine HEIDEMANN (408) tried to tie the monetary history into the wider economic history region of Bilād al-Shām. A hoard from Apollonia-Arsūf published by TAL and BAIDOUN 4-25) offers insights into the circulation of Mamlūk, Ottoman and Venetian Coinage in the Eastern Mediterranean in the early 16th century.

7. Arabian Peninsula, Yemen, and East Africa (Post-Classical Period) *Stephan Heidemann*

The research on the Arabian Peninsula concentrated on Yemen. PELI (435) presented her thesis on the Ziyādids in Yemen. MELOY (434) studied money sovereignty in Mecca on textual sources, but without tying into a study of the actual coinage. After a long time, a study on the neglected Islamic coinage of East Africa has appeared by FLEISHER and WYNNE-JONES (431). The study is based on an archaeological excavation.

8. Pre-Ottoman Anatolia *Stephan Heidemann*

At about the same time two comprehensive catalogues appeared for Rūm Seljuqs, both were the fruits of many years of diligent research and travelling, both authors looked at almost the same material, an unusual case of a numismatic double blind approach. The first one coming out was İZMIRLER'S (443) lavishly illustrated catalogue followed by NOVÁK who edited and revised the manuscript of the late founder of the ONS, BROOME (441), calling it modestly 'a survey'. Both follow a dynastic approach, ruler by ruler, and fell short in analysing in-depth the material at hand in regard to monetary policy. Both provide short introductions to each ruler, while BROOME/NOVÁK has also a short note about the coinage of each ruler. ILISCH (442) follows the traces of the iconography of the Seljuq 'lion and sun', from Artuqid Mardīn to the adoption of this symbol by the Safavids and could convincingly establish a historical transmission via the Aq-Quyunlu. KOLBAS *et alia* (444) publishes a hoard of 405 İlkhān and late Rūm Seljuq dirhams allegedly found in Ukraine or Romania, buried in the early 14th century. A major step forward is attempt by PERK and ÖZTÜRK at a corpus on the coinage of post-İlkhān governor dynasties of Eretnā in eastern Asia Minor (445) and the Karamanids (446).

9. The Ottoman Empire *Stephan Heidemann*

The mapping of the coinage of the Ottoman Empire has made enormous progress, not at least due to the efforts of DAMALI's monumental 'History of Ottoman Coins' (457-463) which reached at six volumes in 2013, trying to register all variants of Ottoman coins, and of SREĆKOVIĆ's catalogs of akches which has reached its 6th volume (488). While meticulously cataloguing all varieties, all these publications fall short of die studies, which could yield clues on the relative quantity of one issue to another (versus rarity) and also clues for the use of internal mint marks. From an archaeological point of view the study of PFEIFFER-TAŞ (1132) on an early Ottoman burial site at Ayasoluk reveals shamanistic practices in an Islamic environment. Some important hoards were published: A gold hoard from 16th century Bulgaria studied by LAZAROV (473), and a hoard of about 50 thousand coins, mostly akches, of the early 17th century found in Beçin in south-western Turkey. This seminal exemplary publication was prepared by ÜNAL, KRINZINGER, ALRAM, PFEIFFER-TAŞ and SCHINDEL (477, 478, 479, 490) and provides unrivalled insight into the monetary economy of the time.

10. Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan (from the Seljūqs to the 19th Century) *Stephan Heidemann*

For the period of the Seljūqs a private collection of the Saljūq coinage of Baghdād published by JAFAR (513) offers a numismatic narrative to the historical developments. Perhaps the most important study is RAMAḌĀN's Tübingen Sylloge on Naysābūr, Sabzawār and other mints (531) in Khurāsān which reveals in the preface by ILISCH the relation between silvermines around al-Shāsh (modern Tāshkent) and their complimentary gold yield and the minting of that gold in Naysābūr which made the *dīnār sābūrī* the second most important gold coin beside the Fāṭimid *dīnār maghribī* in the 11th and 12th centuries. YOUNIS (538) in his thesis maps the coinage of the Salghūrids from the Seljūqs to the period of the Īlkhāns. He published also articles on *dīnārs* of Isfahan 512 h. (537) and the autonomous Seljūq realm of Ai-Abā (536). While archaeological excavations are rarely published, and many illegal excavations took place, very few coin hoards or excavation reports expand our knowledge; LEBEDEV and KOĪFMAN (517) published one important hoard of *dīnārs* from the time of sultan Sanjar.

For the Īlkhāns and coinage of their successor states which were once more popular in research, only a few studies appeared in the period of this report. Notable is an article by RAMAḌĀN (529) on a coin acknowledging Mamlūk authority in Mosul; and VARDANYAN (534) about the Sutayids in the Jazīra and Armīnya. ILISCH (442) traces the origins of the Safavid 'lion and sun' back to Artuqid Mārdīn.

MATTHEE, FLOOR, and CLAWSON (518) authored a seminal study on the monetary history of Iran from Safavids to the Qajars, mostly on the bases of chronicles and documents. The project of mapping the vast array of modern civic copper coins was continued by 'ALĀ AL-DĪNĪ (501), and of early modern coins for Georgia by MUBAYADZHYAN (596).

11. Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (from the Seljūqs to the 19th Century) *Vladimir Nastich*

Coins and monetary circulation in the vast areas of medieval and pre-modern European Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Transcaucasia have always been a subject of deep interest for the native historians and numismatists. During the last six-year period, more than a hundred publications have seen the light, almost always written in Russian, English or Georgian.

A group of diligent authors in the field has advanced numismatic research for the Caucasus. Virtually half the present list, although partly in co-authorship with other researchers, is comprised of the studies of AKOPYAN (539-557) and PAGHAVA (602-633). Somewhat fewer in number, but also a fertile oeuvre on the Islamic numismatics of the Volga region belongs to LEBEDEV (587-593); see also his even more numerous works on the Golden Horde (section 12). Perhaps half the total number of publications is dedicated to Islamic coins found in various specific regions. They deal with questions of coin production at local mints, either well-known or newly discovered, minting authorities, and the chronology of reigns reflected in their coinage, and other related topics. KHROMOV (580) inspects the Islamic copper coin finds, mostly belonging to the Seljūqs of Rūm in the pre-Mongol Kievan principality. GONCHAROV (572) studies Islamic and other Oriental coins circulating in 12th-15th century Cher-

son. The late PONOMAREV carries out a ground-breaking study on the evolution of monetary systems in the Black Sea region and the Balkans from the 13th to 15th centuries (640). Coins minted in Yerevan, Ganja and Nakhichevan during the Persian domination (16th - early 19th centuries) are surveyed by MUBAYADZHYAN (596).

Another considerable group of articles deals with coin types and varieties, monetary legends in Arabic and other languages, specific features of coin design, tamghas as signs of property, die-carving, etc. These topics, again, are largely developed in many articles written by AKOPYAN (539-541, 544, 549, et al.) and PAGHAVA (603-605, 610, 612, et al.), either on their own or together with GVINDJILIA and KUDIN (618), LOBZHANIDZE (620), MOSANEF (552), SPANDERASHVILI (623), TURKIA (625-629), VARDANYAN (556, 557) and other co-authors. To PAGHAVA also belongs the profound investigation of weight standard, the system of denominations and the minting technique of Tiflis coins in the Afsharid period (608).

Some authors have presented the results of research and descriptions of coin hoards found in the Kursk District - LEBEDEV and STARODUBCEV (589), Shaki - PAGHAVA (613), Balchik in North-Eastern Bulgaria - LAZAROV (586), and elsewhere.

Questions of political and economic history through coins, transit trade, multilateral interregional relations and other issues, comprise the subject of about a dozen studies. Georgian-Norman relations are examined by DZHAVAKHISHVILI (563), the relation between the Near East and the lands of pre-Mongol Rus' by KOVALEV (579-562), Georgia and the Golden Horde by DUNDUA (562), Byzantium and the Golden Horde by PONOMAREV (638, 639), Georgian-Ottoman and Georgian-Arabic numismatic relations by PAGHAVA and PATARIDZE (622).

Traditional works cataloguing the integral coinage of separate Islamic dynasties, namely two books by ZLOBIN on the emirate of Sulamids in Darband (655) and Shirvanshahs of the 3rd (Darbandi) dynasty (654), as well as the description of Georgian Coins in the collection of the Náprstek Museum, Prague, by PAGHAVA and NOVÁK (621), are also represented among the recent publications.

12. Golden Horde and its Successors *Vladimir Nastich*

Compared to any previous period in the past two centuries, recent publishing activity of Russian researchers in the field of Golden Horde numismatics has undergone unprecedented growth. The list of existing works from 1813 to the end of the twentieth century contains 485 entries. Between 2001 and 2006, based on the bibliographic review by PACHKALOV (778), over 90 contributions on the cited subject were published in Russia alone (not to mention yet more minor notes and abstracts of conference papers). The present list, also abridged, numbers as many as 190 for the comparable time range.

The thematic coverage of available printed works is wide and versatile. It includes new findings of single coins, groups and hoards; newly detected coin types and varieties; new mints and years of issue; reigning dates and succession of rulers; analysis of dies and die combinations; metal analyses and metrology; economic and political factors of money trade in the Golden Horde and with neighbouring countries, etc.

Works dealing with the description and research of coin hoards are especially numerous among the surveyed publications: AMEL'KIN, SELEZNEV and LEBEDEV (659), BUGARCHEV and STEPANOV (676, 677), FOMICHEV (688), FOMIN (690-692), KAZAROV and BESPALOV (713), KAZAROV, ZAIONCHKOVSKIĭ and ZAICEV (720), LAZAROV (739), LEBEDEV - alone (741, 743, 744) and with co-authors (748, 749, 752, 758), NEDASHKOVSKIĭ (774), PETROV (795), PIPERIDI (808), REVA and TROST'YANSKIĭ (825), VOLKOV (840-843), et al.

BESPALOV alone (667) and in collaboration with KAZAROV (668) has submitted a study of late fourteenth to fifteenth centuries hoards, coin groups and money circulation in the river districts of Upper Oka, Don and Desna. BUGARCHEV (671) has published the archival material about a Juchid coin hoard from the scholarly heritage of the Kazan' ethnographer and collector Andrey F. Likhachev (1832-1890). NASTICH (772) has presented the hoard from West Kazakhstan, in which was detected the first silver coin of previously unknown khān Uljaytimur, and has reviewed the other specimens of that khān's coinage available up to that point.

Considerable attention is paid to the Juchid coinage by Ukrainian numismatists. KHROMOV (721, 722) has not only acted as compiler and editor of two prominent collections of articles embracing the works of AVRAMENKO (656), BOİKO-GAGARIN (669), GONCHAROV (701), LEBEDEV alone (744) and with SITNIK (754), PIVOROVICH (801), but also he himself is author of a series of studies on the topic (723-727) - including those in collaboration with his daughter - KHROMOV and KHROMOVA (728, 729). Coin issues of the Crimean khanate and the Genoese trading colony in Caffa (nowadays Feodosiya) have been covered also by CHOREF (681), HIRIK (710), LEBEDEV and ORLOV (749), NASTICH (771), NECHITAİLO (773), PACHKALOV (793), PIVOROVICH (810, 811), PONOMAREV (812, 813), PUSHKAREV (819), et al.

Areas on the southern and western boundaries of the Golden Horde, as well as outside the Mongol realm have also been inspected from an numismatic aspect: Alpine Caucasia - LEBEDEV and SITNIK (753), NAROZHNYĬ and NAROZHNYAYA (769); Moldova - KAZAROV and KRIVENKO (716, 734), NICOLAE and CIOCANU (776); Bulgaria - ATANASOV and RUSSEV (660), VILCU (836), Kyrgyzstan - KOSHEVAR (733), PETROV and KAMYSHEV (803); Tajikistan - DOVUDI and SHARIPOV (684); Turkmenistan - PETROV and BATRAKOV (799). Structural and typological relations of Juchid coinage and money circulation with more distant countries have been traced by PONOMAREV (813), DUNDUA (686), GONCHAROV (693, 696), BELYAEV and SIDOROVICH (664, 665). A highly questionable essay has been published by PONOMAREV (817) on the denomination "Barikat" that allegedly existed in the monetary system of the thirteenth century Northern Black Sea area.

A slim but informative catalogue of the collection of Golden Horde coins in the Bank of Lithuania, Vilnius, has been prepared by GONCHAROV and RUZAS (705). LEBEDEV (741) has dedicated his efforts to compiling a Corpus of coins of the Crimea within the Golden Horde. Indian gold coins found in the territory of former Ulus of Juchi and collected in the National Museum of Tatarstan were described by SINGATULLINA (827).

Reprints have been undertaken of the two old but still important numismatic works by BERTIER DE LA GARDE (666) and MARKOV (760). A peculiar critique revealing the role of Juchid numismatics as counter-argument to historical distortions and myth-making is presented by IVANOV (712).

13. Central Asia *Vladimir Nastich*

Unlike the Soviet and early post-Soviet time, the works of Russian authors on Islamic numismatics of Central Asia, published within the period under review, perceptibly prevail in number above those of their native colleagues from Kazakhstan and other republics of the region. However, taken together with the articles written in joint authorship and the production of ex-Central Asian citizens, the two mentioned parts would display a parity.

The most fruitful output of scholarly production in Tajikistan belongs to DOVUDI from Dushanbe, as much alone (867-876) as in collaboration with ILISCH from Tübingen (877-879) and fellow citizens (880-885). The numismatic activity for the region of Kyrgyzstan is exceptionally represented by the studies of KAMYSHEV (863, 911-915, 959) and KOSHEVAR (924-934), of which but a few have been written in co-authorship or edited by other persons.

Among the publications by numismatists from Uzbekistan, are the contributions by ASHIROV and KUZNECOV (850), ATAKHODZHAEV and IMAMBERDIEV (851), KANASH (916), MIRZAEV on his own (937) and in collaboration with KULMAMATOV (938) and PETROV (960); also by PUSTOVAYA (963), academician RTVELADZE (965), SHPENIEVA alone (967) and with KHUZHANAZAROV (966), as well as two posthumously printed articles by the late KOCHNEV (920, 921) and a collective volume prepared with his participation (892).

As well as KENZHEAKHMET (917) and SMAGULOV (969), other researchers from Kazakhstan have worked together with their Russian colleagues: ERZHANOV (897) - with GONCHAROV and GALKIN (Moscow); ALIMBAĬ (955), BAĬPAKOV, VOYAKIN (956), BAZYLKHAN, KAKABAEV, BURNASHEVA, ZHOLDASBAEVA (957), ZHOLDASOV (962) - all in turn with PETROV (Kazan').

Less rich was the scholarly output from Turkmenistan: one cannot point to anyone but the recently deceased archeologist GÜNDOGDYĬEV (906), perhaps not only because the lack of specialists in the Republic of Turkmenistan but also due to scanty information arriving from behind its borders.

High attention, as usual, has been paid by scholars of Central Asian numismatics to the traditional topics and issues. Perceptibly numerous (about 20 in all) are descriptions of newly found coin hoards: ALEKSANDROV, BELYAEV, SIDOROVICH, CAO (849), DOVUDI - alone (868, 875) and with SHARIPOV (884, 885), FEDOROV and KUZNETSOV (8939), GRACHEV alone (901) and with PETROV (905), KAMYSHEV (915), KOSHEVAR and ABASBEKOV (934), PETROV and MIRZAEV (960), SMAGULOV (970), et al.

Minting authorities, places and dates of issue, coin types, die analysis, questions of metrology; coin production, money circulation and transit trade; problems of history through coins – all these, being invariably among the subjects of research, are so common throughout the following list that the respective entries hardly require a special mention here again. What seems worth separate noting indeed is a set of important reviews of the coinages of particular rulers and dynasties - BRAGIN, BATRAKOV (861), NASTICH (940, 943), WANG (972), catalogues of public collections - FEDOROV, KOCHNEV, KURBANOV and VOEGELI (892), PETROV, ALIMBAI (955), as well as resumptive and generalizing works - KAMYSHEV (911), PETROV, BAZYLKHAN, KAKABAEV, BURNASHEVA and ZHOLDASBAEVA (957), PETROV (951). A real discovery, made recently by GONCHAROV and NASTICH (898, 899), opens up a completely new money-issuing state of Oghuz Turks, located in the Syrdaria basin and pleaded as subject to the Abbasid Caliph.

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OCEANIA AND THE NEW WORLD
EL NUEVO MUNDO: AMÉRICA Y OCEANÍA

INTRODUCCION

Julio Torres y Miguel Ibáñez

Esta sección, que agrupa América (México, Centroamérica, Sudamérica, Estados Unidos y Canadá) y Oceanía, reúne más de 640 publicaciones elaboradas por más de 240 autores, de las cuales un 20% son libros o capítulos de libros, y el 80% restante, artículos publicados en revistas especializadas periódicas.

Dentro de las aportaciones numismáticas realizadas en el Nuevo Mundo, centradas en la época colonial y postcolonial reciente, además de las monedas y billetes, considerados dentro de la numismática tradicional, presenta una gran importancia relativa el estudio de elementos que podrían definirse en el ámbito de la “exonumia”, según la definió Russel Rulau en 1960, y que abarcan un heterogéneo grupo de objetos monetiformes y paramonetales como vales y fichas o “tokens” de cooperativas, haciendas, municipios, y diferentes servicios tanto públicos como privados.

Aunque los criterios de selección de artículos pueden ser diferentes para los tres apartados incluidos en esta sección, se aprecian diferencias significativas entre ellos. Mientras en el apartado dedicado a Oceanía un 10% de autores son responsables del 70% de los artículos publicados, en el dedicado a América Latina, el 9% de los autores más prolíficos son responsables tan sólo de un 39% de las publicaciones. Para Estados Unidos y Canadá, los datos son similares y un 11% de los autores son responsables del 26% de los trabajos publicados.

Se incluye en este *Survey* una subsección dedicada a Latinoamérica. A diferencia de Norteamérica, Canadá y Oceanía, donde la mayoría de los artículos se localizan en un reducido número de revistas periódicas, veteranas en el campo de la numismática, en América Latina encontramos una gran diversidad y dispersión de publicaciones, muchas de ellas surgidas a partir de grupos o sociedades numismáticas de ámbito local o regional, más vinculadas al mundo del coleccionismo que a las instituciones académicas tradicionales. Esta circunstancia dificulta bastante la localización de los artículos de tema numismático, si bien es preciso destacar el progresivo incremento de las publicaciones que pueden consultarse libremente en Internet, lo que, en cierta medida, viene a paliar las dificultades de localización anteriormente señaladas. Estas diferencias radicales, al comparar la distribución de las publicaciones realizadas en Oceanía y Latinoamérica, quedan reflejadas en el hecho de que mientras en el primer caso solamente cuatro publicaciones periódicas agrupan más del 90% de los artículos citados, en el segundo caso, de las 44 revistas diferentes referenciadas, las siete que presentan un mayor número de artículos, apenas llegan a cubrir el 70% del total de los artículos.

OCEANIA

GENERAL NUMISMATICS

Walter R. Bloom

A principal source of published information on Australian numismatics has been the *Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia* published by the Association, while that for New Zealand is the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* (NZNJ) published by the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand. These two journals contain some meritorious articles on subjects outside the scope of this Survey, in particular papers on ancient numismatics and other topics. In addition there are various State numismatic society publications, the more important of which are the *Australian Numismatist* (which is ceasing publication after its 2013 volume), the *Australian Numismatic Society Queensland Branch News Bulletin* and the *Queensland Numismatic Society Monthly Magazine*. Another source is the *Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine*. Finally, there are quite a few articles on Oceania numismatics that have appeared in the British publication *Coin News* (CN).

In the listings below we start with General articles, followed by Biographies and Obituaries. Then come the relatively small sections on coins of Australia, and New Zealand and Oceania respectively, followed by a substantial section on Merchant tokens of Australia and New Zealand (it would be artificial to split these as the tokens of each country were used in both). There follow sections on Varieties, Bonistics (banknotes and related items), Commercial Chits, Value-Added Check Pieces and Passes, Food tokens, and Badges and Fobs.

Under General is a book by Hamish MACMASTER and Martin PURDY on the curious para-numismatic items known as Challenge Coins issued in New Zealand (21). And David MEE (23) announces a remarkable discovery of 500 year-old Papal seals in a Melbourne coin shop.

The Biographies and Obituaries section includes a detailed article by Peter LANE on the South Australian numismatist Francis (Frank) W. GILES (52), and one by Ross WILKINSON on Captain Gerhard Heinrich Heyen (67).

The two sections on coins are small in comparison with the preceding Survey, but it does include some important articles, including Walter BLOOM and Colin PITCHFORK (69) on the 1921 hoards of Australian and Great Britain silver coins (hoards are an uncommon feature of coins in this part of the world), the specimen 1930 penny by Walter BLOOM (70), and Paul HOLLAND's detailed study (76) of the master dies and tools for Australian George V halfpennies and pennies. See also the detailed study of Australian proof coins by Vincent VERHEYEN (83-89). On the New Zealand side we have the substantial in-depth article by Mark STOCKER on the design and introduction of the New Zealand 'Waitangi' Crown of 1935 (96).

A substantial numismatic advance has been the recent book by Simon GRAY (99), which is the first major work on merchant tokens since the 1921 publication of Dr Arthur Andrews. The book is extensively illustrated with colour images and lists all known such tokens including their varieties. Mention should also be made of the detailed study by Vaughn HUMBERSTONE (101) of the merchants themselves who issued tokens in New Zealand, and that of Frank ROBINSON (111) on the (State of) Victoria pieces.

Varieties continue to be popular in Australia; in addition to the listed articles, there are regular features in the *Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine*.

Banknotes are well studied in Australia and New Zealand, and this is reflected in the large number of articles and books in this area. Mick VORT-RONALD has been particularly prolific and his publications (165-207) form the main source of information on Australian banknotes.

There has also been considerable interest in commercial chits, value-added check pieces, and passes, with an important booklet by George DEAN (235) and a wide-ranging contribution by George SHEA (246-277).

Articles on bread and milk tokens are listed in a separate section, which includes the booklets (290, 291) (Australia) and (280) (New Zealand).

Finally we have a section on badges on fobs, with an extensive contribution by Bernie BEGLEY (297-329).

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

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Most of the works cited below cover a single period, often a single denomination, and occasionally a single die combination. KLEEBERG (35) covers the entire range of American coinage in its survey of finds from hoards, excavations and shipwrecks. Another work that is comprehensive in its coverage is the second edition of the overview of American money by the late Smithsonian curator DOTY (22). LUPIA (41) is the first installment of a multivolume survey of American numismatic auctions. MOULTON (50) comprises a voluminous account of the forgery of various American coins and ingots, mainly gold, and investigates the role of the dealer John J. Ford, Jr., in their sale.

A new catalogue by BOWERS (7) surveys the various coinages circulating and minted in the North American colonies before independence as well as those produced by states during the Confederation period. A more general narrative is given by NIPPER (55). MOSSMAN (47) studies the practice and consequences of counterfeiting in the colonial period. One of the earliest European coinages known to have been used in the colonies, Mark Newby's Saint Patrick's coinage, is the subject of a series of studies in HOOVER (30). A later coinage relating to the colonies, William Wood's Rosa Americana copper issue, is treated in detail in MARTIN (43).

The first coinage minted in the English colonies of the New World was the series of silver shillings and divisional pieces produced in Massachusetts in the second half of the seventeenth century; it is the subject of studies by SALMON (67) and HOWES (32). The unofficial mint at Machin's Mills, New York, to which are attributed a number of issues of the colonial and Confederation periods is treated briefly in NEWMAN (53). The first attempt at a national coinage, the Fugio Cent, is the subject of a book-length work by NEWMAN (54), an updating of his classic work published in 1949, and of a series of articles by McLAUGHLIN (42). Among the state coinages of the Confederation period, that of Connecticut is treated in CLARK (14), and New Jersey in DEMLING (20) and SIBONI; HOWE; ISH (72).

The national coinage originated with the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1787, but didn't begin in earnest for several years; a proposed coinage depicting George Washington attributed to Peter Getz is the subject of FULD (26). Regular minting began with the creation of the Philadelphia mint in 1793; the story of its establishment is the subject of OROSZ; AUGSBURGER (63). Financial arrangements for the operation of the mint in its earliest period are treated by DIRNBAUER (21), ECKBERG (23), FINKELSTEIN (24, 25), JULIAN (34), and NYBERG (59). The next phase of its history is the subject of OLIVER; KELLY (60), OROSZ (61, 62).

The early copper Federal issues are among the best studied United States coinages: NEISWINTER (52) devotes a whole book to a single die combination of 1793 cents, HECK (28) devotes a series of articles to the dentilation on the dies of 1794 cents, and two volumes by NOYES (57, 58) bring to an end his painstaking reconstruction of the die combinations and condition census of surviving examples of the large cent series. The corresponding silver issues are treated by AMATO (1, 2), BOWERS (4), CRAIN (18), and REA et al. (65). Minting practice in the nineteenth century is the subject of BURDETTE (10) and SHOLLEY (69), and the coins produced in the period are treated in BUGERT (8), CRAIN (17), GORMAN (27), STONE; VAN WINKLE (73), and VAN WINKLE *et al.* (75). LEE (39) examines American coin design in the late nineteenth century, and MORAN (46) looks at the process that led to the redesign of the coinage at the beginning of the twentieth century. BURDETTE; LOVVERN (11), and BURDETTE (12) catalogue twentieth century issues. Contemporary bullion coins that have become collectible are the subject of books by MERCANTI; STANDISH (44) and by MOY (51).

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MÉXICO, CENTROAMÉRICA Y SUDAMÉRICA

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En este *Survey* hemos considerado los trabajos sobre monedas, tanto coloniales como de los países independientes, pero también billetes y medallas de los países independientes, así como monedas alternativas, entre las que podríamos incluir los objetos que suelen denominarse premonetales.

Comenzaremos constatando la obviedad de que los estudios sobre moneda americana se refieren a piezas cronológicamente modernas y contemporáneas, ya sea del periodo colonial o virreinal o de los países independientes. Como el estudio de la numismática moderna suele mantenerse en el ámbito descriptivo, especialmente de ejemplares raros o desconocidos, este hecho condiciona en gran medida el tipo de publicaciones en que se publican dichos trabajos. Suele tratarse de publicaciones periódicas de bajo presupuesto mantenidas loablemente por asociaciones numismáticas locales, a menudo también filatélicas, centradas en el coleccionismo. El porcentaje de trabajos incluidos en publicaciones de tipo “académico” es prácticamente nulo. Quiere esto decir que en las universidades de estos países no se debe de prestar demasiada atención a la numismática moderna. También se aprecia una cierta escasez de estudios de conjunto, a excepción de los catálogos generales. En este sentido, quizá merezca la pena destacar el estado de la cuestión sobre los estudios de la moneda peruana de DARGENT (72), el de la de México y Cuba de QUIROGA (174) o el de la de Costa Rica de VIALES (211). También de conjunto es la nueva edición del trabajo continuo sobre los ensayadores de PELLICER (151).

Empezaremos haciendo un elenco de las principales asociaciones que mantienen los boletines o revistas que hemos podido consultar, algunas de las cuales, en la actualidad, son accesibles a través de internet. Tenemos la sensación de que puede haber algunas más que han escapado a nuestras pesquisas, por lo que pedimos desde aquí las disculpas pertinentes.

En Argentina, el Centro Filatélico y Numismático de San Francisco edita un *Boletín* y la revista electrónica *El reverso*, el Centro Numismático de Buenos Aires edita los *Cuadernos de Numismática y Ciencias Históricas*, el Instituto de Numismática e Historia de San Nicolás de los Arroyos, un *Boletín* y la Asociación de Filatelia y Numismática de Río Grande, una *Revista*. En Bolivia la Sociedad Numismática de Bolivia edita una *Revista*. En Brasil, la *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira* de São Paulo edita su *Boletim*. En Colombia, la Fundación Numismáticos Colombianos Numiscol publica un *Boletín Numismático*. La Sociedad Numismática del Perú edita la *Revista de Numismática* o, simplemente, *Numismática*. La Sociedad Numismática de Puerto Rico edita *Puerto Rico Numismático*. La Sociedad Numismática Venezolana edita la revista *Numis*. En Uruguay, el Instituto Uruguayo de Numismática edita un *Boletín* que con el tiempo ha pasado a llamarse *Numismática* y otro boletín electrónico denominado *El sitio*. En algunos casos, estas revistas y boletines acercan a sus socios trabajos ya publicados en otros lugares con anterioridad.

En la lista bibliográfica hemos ordenado las entradas alfabéticamente, y aportamos aquí una clasificación temática que facilite la consulta.

Moneda colonial: BECERRA (19), BLANTON (26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37), CANCIO (48), FLORES (87), HUIDOBRO (106), (117), LEVENE (121), (122), MENDOZA (136), OLIVETTI (146), PELLICER (151), PEZZANO (155), TAULER (197), TORRES (201, (202), ZAVALA (224).

Monedas de los países independientes: Argentina: DEMARCHI (75), (79), (80), GIMÉNEZ (92), JANSON (109, 110), (113), (115), MORERO (140), NICOLINI & PAROLO (144), PEZZANO (153, 154, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162), (167), TOMAS (200). Brasil: BAPTISTA (14, 15, 16), CARVALHO (51), LEITE (120), SCHROEDER (185, 186, 187). Colombia: BLANTON (25), LANGEBAEK (116), RESTREPO (174). Costa Rica: VARGAS (206). El Salvador: ACOSTA (4). México: HANG & RIEDER (99). Perú: BAO (13), CATA-CORA (58), DARGENT (73), GOEPFERT (94, 95), VÉLIZ (210), VILLA-GARCÍA (218), ZAMORA (223). Suriname: PEZZANO (152). Uruguay: (12), CASSANELLO (52), PEZZANO (156), FIGURINA (163), RODRÍGUEZ (177, 178), SILVERA (191, 194). Venezuela: CAMACHO (46, 47), HERNÁNDEZ (104), (114), ROJAS (180), SLEIMAN (195).

Monedas conmemorativas: CATENA (61), CUADROS (68), (108), (119), RÍOS (176), VALER-MIRANDA v(204), (212), VILLA-GARCÍA (213, 214, 215, 217, 220).

Medallas: (1), ÁLVAREZ (5, 6, 7), BLANTON (34), CACCHIONE (45), CARA (49), CATENA & HERNÁNDEZ (59, 60), GUTIÉRREZ (98), (118), MANCEBO (125, 126, 127), (134), MELOS (135), OLIVETTI (147), PADULA (149, 150), (166), (184), SILVERA (190, 192, 193), VALER-MIRANDA (203).

Billetes: ARANGO (8), AVILLEIRA (9, 10, 11), BAUMAN (18), BERGADA (24), CARVALHO (51), CHAO (65, 66), DEMARCHI (74), FRANCI (88, 89), GIL (91), HERNÁNDEZ (103), LUCIO (123), MANRÍQUEZ (128, 129), (145), FIGURINA (164), PRATT (165), RODRÍGUEZ (178), ROTONDARO (181), SILVA (189), SUCRE (196).

Falsificaciones y copias: ABIB (3), CARVALHO (51), CASTRO (55), (81), GIRÁLDEZ (93), PEZZANO (157).

Resellos y contramarcas: (2), BAPTISTA (14, 15), CHACÓN (64).

Monedas alternativas: AVILLEIRA (11), BECERRA (21), BERDAN (23), BOADA (41, 42, 43), CHACÓN (63), COLANTONIO (67), FERNÁNDEZ (85, 86), FRANCI (88), HANSEN (100), HENAO (102), MORERO (139, 141), MORERO & SÁNCHEZ (142, 143), RODRÍGUEZ (179).

Lingotes: PROCTOR & BLANTON (171, 172).

Museos y colecciones: BECERRA (20), BLANTON (27, 37, 38, 39, 40), CUNIETTI-FERRANDO (69), LUCIO (124), MARCÓ (130), MARTÍN (132), MARTINEZ & NAGEL (133).

Casas de moneda: BELLOMO (22), BONNETT (44), CASTRO (53, 54, 56, 57), DARGENT (70, 71), FUERTES (90), JARA (111), JIMÉNEZ (112), MONTEIRO (138), ORTIZ (148), PROCTOR (168), PROCTOR & BLANTON (169, 170), SERRERA (188), TAUNAY (198), VALLE (205), VÁZQUEZ (207), VÉLEZ (209).

Metalografía: DESAULTYA *et al.* (77), MENDOZA-LÓPEZ *et al.* (137).

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MEDALS

INTRODUCTION

Tuukka Talvio

It has been claimed that the study of medals belongs to art history, rather than numismatics, even though it is many ways related to numismatics. Medals are, however, also connected with many other studies than art history, as is amply shown by the contributions presented in this review. See, for example, the chapter on German literature, the contents of which can be summarized with Martin Hirsch's words: *Mehr und mehr kristallisiert sich heraus, in welchem Masse die Kulturgeschichte der Medaille ein lohnendes Terrain ist*. Javier Gimeno, writing on Spanish literature, includes a report on collections and museography, and the presentation of Italian publications by Valentina Casarotto and Valeria Vettorato includes papers dealing with such subjects as the depositing of medals in the foundations of buildings in Renaissance Italy, and Roman coins as an inspiration for Renaissance numismatic imagery and imitations.

Slightly problematic in the context of a survey of numismatic research are, however, some of the modern art medals, partly because many sculptors now like to call all their works medals if they are small enough to be accommodated in a hand. It has even been claimed (at least in Finland) that medallic art cannot flourish properly before we wholly banish the idea of coin-like medals. As a result, some of the publications on modern medals are only nominally connected with numismatics, and when living artists exhibit their work, the catalogues need not contain any research at all. As research material for future studies such catalogues can nevertheless have a value of their own, and examples of them are listed in this publication.

There is also another terminological problem relating to the study of medals. In the present world, and especially in the US, the word 'medal' is often used of decorations, including the insignia of the orders of knighthood. Medals have, of course, a long history of being awarded to soldiers as well as academics and athletes, with or without ribbons, but the history of honours systems of course has little to do with numismatics. The reason why decorations often are seen as belonging to numismatics is simply that in museum collections they tend to be associated with *Gnadenpfennige* and prize medals. In some countries, especially Austria and Russia and their former territories, decorations are very often exhibited in coin cabinets. This is reflected by the numerous 'phaleristic' studies (from the word *phalerae*) published in the numismatic journals of these countries. They range from serious academic studies to patriotic chronicles, but the problem from our point of view is that these studies are not necessarily relevant for the study of medals, to speak nothing about numismatics.

It is hardly surprising that the history of 'real' medals is still mostly studied in Italy, where this art form originated, and in those parts of central and western Europe where it was rooted early. It is noteworthy, however, that in these countries also modern medals are often studied more actively than elsewhere. There are different traditions, both in making medals and studying them, which are reflected in the contributions to this volume. For smaller countries it is usually enough to list all the publications alphabetically according to their authors, but in the case of large countries they need to be grouped chronologically. It is also very useful to list special themes separately. For example, the religious medalets known in German as *Wallfahrtsmedaillen* and in English sometimes as pilgrim badges (although they differ from their medieval predecessors) are hardly known outside the Roman Catholic world, although a few of them are found in many collections even in Protestant countries. The highlighting of such types of objects obviously adds to the usefulness of the *Survey*.

DENMARK

Else Rasmussen

In 2012, the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen opened an exhibition on the founder of the museum, Carl Jacobsen, and his vast collection of French and Danish art, which included 344 Danish and French medals. MUNK (17) gives an account of the medal collection and discusses the influence of French medallic art in Denmark. McKEOWN (10) has written about the Nordic Art Medal Series issued by Anders Nyborg in 1973-83. JENSEN (8) writes on the 19th century Danish medallist and collector F. C. Krohn who produced a considerable number of medals during the years 1834-73. In his book about the mints in Copenhagen and Altona 1813-73 MÄRCHER (16) gives an account of their medal production.

The famous Køge Bugt medal has been the subject of two articles. RIECK (22) describes a new medal, commemorating the same battle in 1710, whereas MÄRCHER (14) describes the use of the original medal as a gift. MÄRCHER (11, 13) also deals with the Danish engraver G. V. Bauert in two articles. HELLES (7) writes on the future creation of a cultural center at Trankebar in India and a medal to be given to persons facilitating relations between Trankebar and Denmark. HANSEN (4) has given an account of how he created the medal for the 125th anniversary of the Danish Numismatic Society.

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SWEDEN

Marie-Astrid Voisin-Pelsdonk

Studies relating to Swedish medallic art have in the recent years been mainly published by the Swedish Numismatic Society. The Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm has had no special exhibition of medals since the publication of the previous *Survey*, and the position of a curator with responsibility for the medal collection has not been filled since 2009. Although the museum declares on its website that it has ‘a big responsibility both in Sweden and internationally for medallic art’ it no longer seems to have the potential. This is also shown by the fact that the museum has published only one catalogue, presenting the medals of Carl von Linné (1707-78) (12). It is a joint work with The Linnaeus Society of London and the Coin Cabinet. Two hundred and twenty-six objects are described, including a few coins and banknotes. It is not only a catalogue raisonné but also contains a biography of Linné, his pupils and the Linné/Linnaeus societies all around the world.

Some larger catalogues have, however, also been published in Sweden despite this general negative tendency. The Royal Academy of Sciences and the Swedish Academy have both produced catalogues of the medals they have issued since being founded in the 18th century. They include both prize medals and commemorative medals of the members of the academies. The catalogue of the Academy of Sciences (1) is beautifully produced but unfortunately without a proper index. The catalogue of the Swedish Academy (6) has two parts, a catalogue raisonné and a section dealing with medallic art and its importance in general. It has a good directory but it is not really a numismatic publication. Despite being written by a non-numismatist it still has some good references to this field.

The first woman employed by the state in Sweden, the engraver Lea Ahlborn (1826-97), has received a new biography (2). She started her career in 1855 and worked at the Royal mint until her death in 1897. In addition to coins, she produced 427 medals. Unfortunately the author, unlike Ahlborn’s first biographer Brita Olsén (1962), does not seem to have been interested in numismatic details.

The medals (21) of Gustavus III in the late 18th century have been discussed by HEMMINGSSON (20), and JOHANSSON has published new information on the printing plates of the unfinished contemporary publication of the king’s ‘medallic history’.

Four important Swedish medallists have passed away in recent years. Gunvor Svensson Lundkvist has had two obituaries (35, 36), one of them presenting her bequest to the Royal Coin Cabinet. The radical modernist Berndt Helleberg was commemorated in two substantial articles (32-33).

Accounts have also been published of the FIDEM congress in 2010 (5-8) and the biennial in Portugal in 2008 (11), and a study trip to the medal collection of the Vatican (9-10).

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FINLAND

Outi Järvinen

The number of publications on Finnish medallic art in this *Survey* does not differ much from the previous one. In addition to a number of articles and short notes there has been a monograph on the work of Kauko Räsänen, published in connection with an exhibition held by the Staatliche Münzsammlung München, Germany. It consists of an illustrated catalogue by HACKL and KLOSE (1) and an iconographic study by WESCHE (30).

More than half of the articles listed below were published in *Mitalitaiteen Vuosikirja (MitV)*, the yearbook of the Guild of Medallic Art in Finland. They are mainly in Finnish, with Swedish and English summaries. The issue for 2011 also contains an index of the articles published in *MitV* 2000-2010, as well as in its predecessor, the biannual *Mitali – Medaljen* 1998-1999 (13). Two other Finnish journals, *Numismaattinen Aikakauslehti (NumAik)*, publ. by the Finnish Numismatic Society) and *Numismaatikko* (publ. by the Finnish Association of Numismatic Societies) also occasionally publish articles on medals.

The articles in *Mitalitaiteen vuosikirja* have mainly dealt with individual artists, exhibitions and art medal competitions. Only some of them are scholarly, and only a few of them are mentioned here. The series of fully illustrated presentations of individual contemporary artists was continued with a more historical point of view by presenting the work of John Munsterhjelm (1879-1925), one of the pioneering medallists of the early 20th century. JOKINEN (2) wrote on his career as a sculptor and JÄRVINEN (4) on his medals. Shorter articles on the contemporary medallists Anja Juurikkala and Pirkko Viitasalo have also been published by JÄRVINEN (3, 8). The career of the first professional medallist in Finland, Carl Jahn (1844-1912), has not yet been presented in detail, but a short sketch was presented in *Numismaatikko* by NUORTIO (14).

Specific themes have also been spotlighted. The formation of medal collections and their role in public museums have been examined in articles by JÄRVINEN (6), SUOMINEN (18), TALASMÄKI (22) and TALVIO (24). The history of medallic art in Finland has been the subject of TALVIO (25, 26, 27). Articles concerning the judicial medals and the symbols of justice by TALVIO (29) and the medals connected to the Finnish War of 1808–09 by JÄRVINEN (5) concentrate on the iconography of the medals. Other articles written by JÄRVINEN (9), TALVIO (23, 28) and YLINEN (31) deal with individual medals or medal series.

Finland hosted the FIDEM congress for the third time in 2010. The international exhibition organised on this occasion, the subsequent FIDEM in Glasgow as well as the recent annual competitions on medallic art have stimulated some writers to analyse and comment on the substance of contemporary medallic art. Among these were JÄRVINEN (7, 10), KANNOSTO (11) and PÄIVÄRINTA together with TALASMÄKI (16). This discussion has been going on for several decades, without any definitive result so far. The exhibition itself was analysed from the organiser's point of view in two articles by SUOMINEN (19, 20). Medallic art is often ignored in artistic circles in Finland, but this time the FIDEM exhibition was reviewed by MATIKAINEN in the leading Finnish art magazine *Taide* (12).

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NORWAY

Anette Sættem

It was an important event in Norway when *Det Kongelige Frederiks Universitet* (The University of Oslo) celebrated its bicentenary. A website was designed for this occasion, and it tells the story of the University from the very beginning. Several commemorative and prize medals were commissioned by the university during the second half of the 19th century, and KVIST has published 14 of them on the website (11). KVIST also published an article on The Royal Norwegian Society for Development and the medals it issued on its bicentenary in 2009 (10).

Another important event in 2011 was the bicentenary of the *Antiquitetskommissionen*. The commission of antiquities started to buy items of national historical value and interest to prevent the export of such objects to Copenhagen. At this time, Norway was a part of the Danish kingdom. The finds from the Stone Age to early Middle Ages still belong to the same organization, now known as the Museum of Cultural Heritage in Oslo, which is also a part of the University in Oslo.

A gold medal issued during the reign of the Danish-Norwegian king Christian V (1670–1699) was donated to the Museum of Cultural Heritage in 2011 to celebrate the anniversary. The medal was struck to commemorate the king's visit to Norway in 1685. GULLBEKK published the medal, which is only known in two examples (5).

The history of the Mint of Norway was thoroughly described by SKAARE in 2008 (15). In general, the story focuses on the period 1806–2004, but events dating back to 1686, when the mint was founded, and even to 1628, when the Mint in Christiania was founded, are also presented. The book includes a chapter devoted to medals produced at the Mint of Norway.

The oldest learned society in Norway was the Trondheim Society, *Det Trondhiemske selskab*, founded in 1760. In 1767 it was renamed *Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab* or the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters. The history of the society, illustrated with photographs of all the medals issued by it, is presented by REICHELT (14). The book also gives short biographies of the scientists commemorated by the medals.

VON ACHEN has published articles on the Agnus Dei motif represented in the medieval collection of Bergen Museum, and on religious medals and medallic art in general (1, 3-4). One of his articles was published in the festschrift for the Finnish numismatist T. Talvio (2).

HELDAAS SELAND has studied representations of Marian apparitions, including Marian images on medals, for instance The Miraculous Medals represented in the collection of the Bergen Museum (6-9).

As before, some articles have been published in the journal of the Norwegian Numismatic Society, *Norsk Numismatisk Tidsskrift (NNF-Nytt)*. KVIST whose books and articles on the Norwegian Constitution Day medals have appeared in earlier editions of the *Survey*, has written about the Constitution Day medal issued by the Norwegian Labour Party in 1900 (12). It was until recently only known through an advertisement in a newspaper from the same year. REICHELT writes about the Kavli prize medal (13). Fred Kavli, a Norwegian-American businessman, established the company Kavlico Corporation in the 1950s. After selling the business in 2000, he initiated The Kavli Foundation, which gives financial support to the prize awarded for outstanding research in astrophysics, neuroscience and nanoscience. TROSDAHL (16, 17) writes about the Norwegian author Henrik Wergeland. His other article tells us the story of a memorial medal of 1945 commemorating The Svalbard Treaty of 1920 and 25 years of Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard. The obverse shows a portrait of the Norwegian geologist and polar researcher Adolf Hoel. Because of his connections to the Nazis during the Second World War the medal was never put into production.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Henry Flynn

As with the last period covered by the *Survey*, the British Art Medal Society's journal *The Medal* remained the main repository for articles on the subject of British medals. Notable articles on the subject continued to be published in the British Numismatic Society's *British Numismatic Journal* and Spink's *Numismatic Circular* and in other related periodicals. The British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2011 and a conference held to discuss the future of UK numismatics was accompanied by a publication edited by COOK (6). In 2013 BAMS celebrated its thirtieth anniversary with a new publication that focused on the BAMS Student Medal Project and the BAMS New Medallist Scheme as well as including a list of all medals issued by the society between 1982 and 2011. The BAMS Student Medal Project continued to go from strength to strength in keeping the medium a high profile one amongst art, sculpture and jewellery students. Winning medals from the Project were listed and illustrated in catalogues (48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53). In 2010, a revised and updated version of EIMER's (3) *British commemorative medals and their values* was published. The new edition of this useful resource featured some medals issued by BAMS.

A significant British Museum exhibition held during this period that included British medals was 2009's *Medals of Dishonour*. This exhibition featured historic medals and specially commissioned contemporary medals that lampooned rather than celebrated their subjects. Works and publications directly or indirectly associated with the exhibition include an article (1) on medals as vehicles of antipathy and ATTWOOD and POWELL's (2) *Medals of Dishonour* catalogue. This has become an important reference work on the subject in its own right and was reprinted with some amendments and additions in Russian in 2012 when the exhibition was displayed in St. Petersburg. The second edition is not included in this bibliography. One of the artists commissioned to make a medal for the exhibition, Grayson Perry, had an exhibition of his own at the British Museum in 2011. Whilst the exhibition did not feature any British medals, it did include several British badges, some of which are illustrated in the catalogue (17).

Very few publications dedicated to early British medals were issued during this period. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were represented by one publication apiece, the latter featuring a significant new catalogue of English civil war-related medals in two volumes by PLATT (21). This was the culmination of a long period of research by the authors. A more general work, HARDING's (9) introduction to English commemorative medals from the period, was issued in 2011.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were much more fully represented by articles and publications between 2008 and 2013, but perhaps less so than in the preceding period covered by the *Survey*. Subjects covered ranged from portrait medals of Admiral Vernon (22) to the significance of the recently discovered medals collection of William Dugood (23). A two-part article on eighteenth century English antiquarian and numismatist Martin Folkes was written by EISLER (24, 25) and printed in *The Medal* in 2011. The life and work of notable nineteenth century sculptor and modeller John Henning was discussed in a 2008 publication by WALL (31). Perhaps a more unusual inclusion in this section on British and Irish medals is BROWN's (28) short piece on a Dutch medal that, after some research, was revealed to have been made in honour of Queen Victoria. Twentieth century-related works included articles about specific individuals such as PICKUP (35) on the life and work of Cecil Thomas and LEGROVE (33) on the medals of Geoffrey Clarke. This period also saw the publication of works on broader subjects as well as a piece on one particular medal, PICKUP's (36) article for *The Medal* on Gillick's National Emergency medal.

Several publications on specific medallic subjects were issued, including one on City of London livery company badges and medals held within the collection of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers. This 2012 publication by HINDE, HERBERT and ATTWOOD (11) complemented an article on a similar subject by HINDE (10) which featured in *The Medal* a year earlier. Four volumes of HITTLESTONE and WING's (32, 38, 39, 40) catalogues of Royal commemorative medals were released during the period, the most recent of which focused on the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and concluded the series. This

series was known for its comprehensive presentation and for the fact that nearly every medal listed in the catalogues was also illustrated.

Notable works on 21st century subjects not already mentioned elsewhere in this article related to the production of specific medals. One of these was CLANCY and BLACKBURN (43) on the design of a medal intended to be presented in recognition for services to British numismatics, and the other was COULBORN (44) on a medal that was commissioned to celebrate the anniversary of the Friends of Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery.

How best to handle and conserve medals is an important subject and two articles discussed this in *The Medal* (8, 16) and a booklet by JARRETT (12) was published that provided advice for people working with coin collections. This advice is also applicable to medals and the booklet remains an invaluable source of information for people working with collections of numismatic objects, especially in museums.

Several medal-related conferences and events were held during this period. 2012's FIDEM congress was held in Glasgow and was particularly well-served by associated publications. The exhibition of medals shown at the congress was catalogued in a volume edited by COUPAR (7) and it and previous congresses were discussed in articles in *The Medal* (4, 57, 58). BAMS annual conferences continued to be held during the period in places such as Falmouth, Oxford and Liverpool. Reviews of the 2008, 2009 and 2010 conferences were written for *The Medal* by FLYNN (45), FRAKNLYN (46) and WERBNER (64) respectively, but changes to the layout and content of this journal meant that the conferences held in 2011-2013 were reported in the news section rather than receiving full write-ups.

The continued promotion of the medallic tradition is of vital importance if the medium is to survive. Schemes such as the BAMS New Medallist and Student Medal projects go some way to ensuring this and various articles were produced during the period either by people championing the schemes themselves or artists who have benefited from them and become advocates of medallic art. LEAVITT BOURNE (13, 54) wrote several articles related to this subject for *The Medal*, MILLS (14) wrote about the BAMS New Medallist scheme and artists HINDER (47) and STANNARD (62) wrote about their experiences of making medals.

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BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG

Jan Pelsdonk

Just as in the previous period, important institutional changes took place in the Netherlands. In 2013 the Geldmuseum was dismantled, after existing only a few years. The national collection is now housed in the Dutch Central Bank (De Nederlandsche Bank) in Amsterdam. In the Netherlands, the profession of medallist is no longer taught separately, since the removal in 2010 of the “additional year” at the Vakschool in Schoonhoven (for students of the course in gold- and silversmithing). Fortunately, there are new initiatives, including many exhibitions. In 2012, the first *Jaap van der Veen/Teylers Museum Prize for the Contemporary Art Medal* was awarded, see BALTUS (124). It was initiated to encourage artists who have created a certain number of art medals and whose work has potential for the future. This international prize will be awarded every five years and includes prize money, an exhibition and a publication.

For medallic art an important environment is starting to emerge on the internet. More and more collections are accessible on the web. The enlarged database from the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, is now joined by the medals of Teylers Museum (Haarlem), the Groninger Museum (Groningen), the Amsterdam Museum (Amsterdam) and not at least those of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library, Brussels). The respective websites are: <https://www.rijksmuseum.nl/nl/zoeken>; www.teylersmuseum.eu; <http://collectie.groningermuseum.nl/search.aspx>; www.amsterdammuseum.nl/collectie-online and http://www.kbr.be/collections/medailles/medailles_nl.html.

There are also thematic websites, like www.numismatischekringgroningen.nl/fotoalbum.html with coins and medals from the province of Groningen, www.nkrotterdam.nl for medals with Rotterdam as the subject and www.collectiegelderland.nl, a joint website in which the collections of several museums in the province of Gelderland are accessible. The vulnerability of the internet is shown by the disappearance of some sites, like the one from the Geldmuseum where in passing also “de bisschop op de beeldenaar” – a website with circa 3,000 coins and medals about Utrecht, a result of a 2011 completed partnership between the museum and the province of Utrecht – is dissolved to nothing.

Besides the increasing accessibility of objects on the internet there are numerous ongoing digitisation projects to give new life to old publications. Several indices and complete magazines and yearbooks are already searchable in digital form. The website of the Koninklijk Belgisch Genootschap voor Numismatiek (Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, www.numisbel.be) is an important source, where Harry Dewit compiled bibliographic information about Belgian publications. The index of the *RBN* can be viewed on this site. Also of interest for medallic art is *Flash Medailles*, magazine of the association Promotie van de Medaille (Promotion of the Medal); the index is now accessible via the website www.medaille.be. Another significant digitisation project is that of the Europees Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde (European Numismatic Society, www.egmp.be), which is working to digitise all its yearbooks. Again in the Netherlands digitisation is well underway. The bi-monthly magazine *De Beeldenaar* – a joint publication of the Vereniging voor Penningkunst (Association for Medal Art) and the Koninklijk Nederlands Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde (Dutch Numismatic Society) – posts its index on www.debeeldenaar.nl/index.htm and there is work in progress to digitise all published volumes. The yearbook from the Dutch Numismatic Society not only eliminated a huge backlog, there is also a digital reprint on DVD available with all yearbooks from the beginning in 1893 until 2005, see www.koninklijkgenootschap.nl. All these publications contain much information about medallic art. An important private initiative is launched by Thijs Verspagen: Digital Library Numis (<http://members.ziggo.nl/tverspag/NUMIS/>). Its main objective is to establish a major portal and open access repository for digital publications regarding coins, medals, monetary history and related subjects.

Various known medal artists and enthusiasts died in the period 2008-2013, including Marie-Louise Dupont (1929-2008), Willy Faes (1940-2010), Elisabeth Varga (1948-2011), Luc Smolderen (1924-2013) and Thérèse van der Pant (1924-2013). Not deceased, but gone from view is Carolien Voigtman, former curator of medals at the Geldmuseum. She decided to say farewell for good to medallic art.

Renaissance and sixteenth-century medals

VAN HEESCH (3) gives an overview of the coins and medals of Adriaan Boeyens (Pope Adrian VI, 1522-1523). Because of the less detailed designs, coins – and reckoning counters – are valued less on art historical grounds. A closer comparison with medals however, can provide new insights about medal artists. VOIGTMANN (7) explored the gap between the departure of Giovanni de' Candida (±1445-±1504) from the Netherlands – circa 1480 – and the first medal of Quinten Metsys (±1466-1530) in 1519 and by doing so, she encounters multiple reckoning counters. VAN DER COELEN (1), JENSEN (4) and DE KONING (5) wrote about the work of Metsys, always a welcome subject, especially since Metsys' medal of Desiderius Erasmus is one of the most famous renaissance medals. The most important text is written by SMOLDEREN (257) and will be described at *General and thematic*, where more medals from the Renaissance and the sixteenth century will be covered. JONGELING (9) attributes a lead plaque to Jacques Jonghelinck (1530-1606). WADDINGTON (16) researched a bronze medal with the faces of Charles V and Suleyman by an anonymous artist around 1532, and the bust of Philip II by Giampaolo Poggini (1518-1582). Two important works are written by SMOLDEREN (13, 14), which provide an important addition to his monograph on Jonghelinck and a first overview-study of the medallist Jaques Zagar (<1530 ->1584).

Seventeenth-century medals

Medallists are studied by – among others – JACQUEMIN (23) who wrote about Jean Warin (1606-1672), SMOLDEREN (35) about Jean de Montfort (±1567-1648), LUIJT (25) about Nicolas Chevalier (1661-1720) and PELSDONK (29) about Jurriaan Pool (1618-1669) and Simon Valckenaer (1609-1672). The last two authors also shed some light on the often undefinable difference between die-cutters and the final producers of a medal. SCHARLOO (33) researched a medal for the Peace of Breda by Christoffel Adolphi (±1631-1680). Medals on the siege of Groningen in 1672 were the subject of publications by KREMER (24) and VAN DER WIS (42). In 2012, Teylers Museum held a large exhibition about seventeenth-century medallic art in The Netherlands. In the accompanying publication by PELSDONK and PLOMP (27) is published – among others – an article about Johannes Lutma senior (±1584-1669) by BIEMOND (18). BELIËN (17) studied the messages behind classical images, with which he connected to the work of ZIEGLER (43) about the image propaganda of Louis XIV. PELSDONK (28) explored collectors and the ways they build their collections.

Eighteenth-century medals

Many researches focussed on one or more medals from the eighteenth century. VAN DEN BERGH-HOOGTERP (44) studied a silver medal by Nicolaas Verhaer (±1685-1750) from 1739, which stands out because of its remarkable size of no less than 153 mm and 790 grams. Also VAN DAM (46) wrote about an outstanding medal. This one is made from the bottom of a coffee pot. In 1795, with the remaining part of the pot the owner paid his extra taxes for the 'liberation of the Netherlands'. VAN OSCH (55) studied an anonymous medal for the Peace of Utrecht. LENNAARTS (51, 52, 53) carried out an extended study about the life and work of Theodoor van Berckel (1739-1808). He discovered interesting information by comparing the lettering used on the medals. Guild medals will be described later, TEULINGS (57), among others, researched some eighteenth-century examples. The background of some prize medals from the end of the century – a period with sharp opposition between Orangists and Patriots – is described by SANDERS (56) and WILSCHUT (58).

Nineteenth-century medals

Many different prize and commemorative medals from the beginning of the nineteenth century are described. TRIFFAUX (74) for example, wrote about 150 years of railways in Arlon, a medal by the Wiener brothers. There was also more extended research: VANDENBRUWAENE (79) studied engraved medals from 1814 from the city of Gent, VANDAMME and VANOVERBEEK (77) tackled the medals of

Alphonse Michaux (1860-1928) and VANDAMME, BERNIER and POELS (76) gave a great overview of the medallist family Jouvenel. In a broad context, TAYMANS (73) brought together the medals which were issued during the crafts exhibition of 1920 in Gent, including a list of medal winners. ARNOULD (59) shed new light on the engraver Laurent-Joseph Hart (1810-1860) thanks to unpublished documents. VAN HEESCH (63) compared a bust of King Leopold I (1831-1865) by the hand of Gilles-Lambert Godecharle (1750-1835) with the portraits of Leopold on coins and medals. The revival of medallic art during the Art Nouveau period is visible in different publications over medals, among others by NIJLAND (68) about the work of Pier Pander (1864-1919) and VANDENBRUWAENE (80) about a medal by Chaplain (1839-1909). DEMUR and DE KERSABIEC (61) wrote, as well as VANDAMME (78) on Charles Van der Stappen (1843-1910).

Twentieth-century medals

The oeuvre of different twentieth-century medallists is published, for instance, by CRETIER (83) on Hans Helldörfer (1928-2008), HEFTING, HOEKSTRA and REICHEL (89) about Oswald Wenckebach (1895-1962), DE KONING (90) on Lambertus Zijl (1866-1947) and POL-TYSZKIEWICZ (97) on Inka Klinckhard (*1922). VANDAMME (115) added more information to his other articles on Marcel Rau (1886-1966) and in a series of publications (109-120) he shows a variety of artists and medals. RUEB (100) published an article about a medal of his aunt, Gra Rueb (1885-1972), and also build a website about her work (www.grarueb.nl).

Contemporary medals

There are numerous published articles about contemporary medals because most authors described only one or few medals. In a rubric in *De Beeldenaar*, VAN DER MEER MOHR (144) and VAN DE VORST (183) bring recent medals from a broad variety of Dutch medallists under attention. In the described period, NIEUWENDAM (148-162) and VANDAMME (173-177), were very active. Thanks to their effort a comprehensive amount of information about modern art medallists is available for future generations. The latest text of Nieuwendam in this series, about his partner medallist Carla Klein (*1943), marks at the same time his 250st article. During the FIDEM congresses in Tampere (Finland) and Glasgow, contemporary medallic art has been brought under attention. FAES (129), HUYBRECHTS (136) and VOIGTMANN (180, 181) have written about it. Stand alone publications about artists are, among others, written by BALTUS (123) about Baltus (*1956), LUYCKX, VAN SPAENDONCK and THOBEN (143) about Niko de Wit (*1948) and VANDAMME and VAN LAERE (178) about Marit Hartman (*1938). VAN HEIJNINGEN (133) as last, gives a biography of contemporary medallists and includes examples of their work.

Tokens and pilgrim badges

An important publication about Dutch finds is written by POL (195). In another article, KRUIP (190) mentions a database from the Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen (<http://www.kunera.nl>) about pilgrim badges. DAUWE (187) and KUSSENDRAGER (192) researched lead tokens for lepers. Excavations form an interesting but not often used source for new knowledge. Next to coins and other objects, medals are sometimes also found. An example is the description of the finds at Eindhoven by PELSDONK (194) with, amongst others, a variety of reckoning counters and lead tokens. Modern payment tokens are catalogued in a new version of the book by KOOLJ (189).

General and thematic

ARNOULD, DE CALLATAY and VAN HEESCH (200) published the special collection that was brought together by Marie-Louise Dupont. Reckoning counters occurred often in publications, among others, by DEWULF (207-209), GROENENDIJK (221-224) and TAS and GERRITSEN (258), who all give much background information. Those medals also occurred in excavations, as BEECKMANS, DE BUYSER and HERREMANS (201) have shown. Guild medals form a beloved theme, researched by, among others,

PASMANS (239) and TEULINGS (261-268). STEYAERT (257) described religious medals in the collection of the Royal Library at Brussels and by doing this, discovered some new insights. VANOVERBEEK and VANDAMME (277) gave a nice overview of the work from Godefroid Devreese (1861-1941), produced by the Belgian Royal Mint.

SMOLDEREN (254) wrote perhaps the most important work about medals in the period under review. He gives an overview of the history of medallic art in Belgium, from the Renaissance to the present. Last but not least is the study of SANDERS (247) about gold medals and gold chains, donated by the Central Government of the Dutch Republic. In his thesis, he describes the development of the decorations and gives many beautiful examples. He also added an extended list of people who received such gold presents, some even got multiple medals.

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FRANCE

Inès Villela-Petit

Dans la littérature publiée en France ou relative aux médailles et médailleurs français, nous avons pris le parti de distinguer deux périodes, XV^e-XVIII^e siècles ou Renaissance et âge classique d'une part, et XIX^e-XX^e siècles ou âge moderne de l'autre. Pour mieux mettre en relief les publications monographiques, celles-ci sont regroupées en tête, y inclus les catalogues d'expositions consacrées à nos sujets (médailles d'art, mais aussi jetons et plaquettes). Les articles viennent à la suite.

Renaissance et âge classique

Plusieurs corpus importants, dont la publication a souvent été accompagnée d'une exposition, sont venus enrichir la bibliographie. C'est le cas du catalogue des plaquettes du Musée de la Renaissance (1), paru en 2006 mais non signalé dans la précédente livraison du Survey. Bien qu'avec 127 numéros la collection d'Ecouen ne soit pas la plus importante collection française en nombre, il s'agit de la première publication en France depuis un siècle à être consacrée au sujet. On peut espérer que d'autres suivront à l'instar des catalogues de collections que publient régulièrement nos collègues italiens. L'exposition sur les fondeurs (2) prolongeait cet axe de recherche vers les usages et remplois des plaquettes et médailles. Le Musée des Beaux-Arts de Lyon a aussi publié sa collection de médailles qui compte quelque 170 numéros (5).

Du côté des catalogues thématiques, le regretté Jean-Paul Divo a consacré un volume aux médailles de la Série uniforme du règne de Louis XV (4). On distinguera le catalogue raisonné bilingue des médailles des Dassier (3), monographie la plus complète sur cette célèbre famille de médailleurs européens, qui est aussi un beau livre publié sous le patronage des Musées d'art et d'histoire de la ville de Genève. Outre une mise au point sur les coins de Roussel et des Dassier à la Monnaie de Paris (16), citons les articles substantiels consacrés à des médailleurs tels que Varin (23), le « médailleur à l'S », apparenté à Guillaume Dupré par le style (35), Fontaine (39), ainsi que ceux qui réexaminent des œuvres célèbres : « médailles » de Jean de Berry (25, 46, 47) et de Mazarin (27). Plusieurs catalogues d'expositions thématiques ont accordé une place à la médaille, de mieux en mieux intégrée dans le panorama de la production artistique que ce soit vers 1500 (44, 45, 48), au XVI^e siècle (15, 34) ou au temps de Louis XIV (29, 30, 40). Autre entreprise de publication dynamique, la série des colloques de l'Université du Havre consacrée à 'Héraldique & Numismatique', dont le premier volume est paru sous la direction d'Yvan Loskoutoff, inclut plusieurs articles consacrés aux médailles tant françaises qu'italiennes (10, 14, 19, 49). On notera enfin de sérieuses études sur les images occultes (11) et satiriques (50, 51, 52), corpus plus vastes dans lesquels les médailles sont comprises.

Du côté des jetons, on distinguera tout particulièrement, aux éditions de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, le catalogue raisonné des jetons d'Institutions d'Ancien Régime (6) qui fait déjà référence. Au premier volume, paru en 2010, devraient s'en ajouter deux autres prochainement. Quelques jetons provinciaux ont aussi fait l'objet d'études ponctuelles, pour Lille (24) et la Bourgogne (9, 26).

Âge moderne

Le regain d'intérêt pour la médaille française moderne, amorcé dans les années 1990, se confirme, porté par des ouvrages de synthèse et d'importantes expositions dont les catalogues devraient à leur tour susciter de nouveaux thèmes de recherche et des vocations de chercheurs. Celles qui se sont tenues au Cabinet des médailles et antiques de la Bibliothèque nationale de France ont successivement mis en valeur les portraits de David d'Angers (56), aux frontières de la numismatique et du bas-relief sculpté, et les médailles Art nouveau et Art déco, dans le cadre d'une série d'expositions simultanées avec catalogue commun à l'initiative du Musée d'Orsay (58). Outre le Cabinet des médailles, étaient associés le Petit Palais, la Monnaie de Paris, et les Musées des Beaux-Arts de Lille et de Lyon, dans

l'intention affirmée de faire redécouvrir au public cet art de la médaille qu'il appréciait tant il y a un siècle. On notera l'intérêt croissant que lui portent les historiens de l'art spécialistes de sculpture. L'exposition Charpentier (54) révèle aussi un continuum entre certaines créations en médailles parmi les plus originales et les arts décoratifs 1900. La publication trilingue de Nicolas Maier (57) replace le renouveau qu'a connu la médaille à partir de 1870 dans son contexte social, administratif et industriel, tout en distinguant particulièrement les éditions de la Société des Amis de la Médailles Française. Des articles complètent ce panorama, d'où ressortent quelques grands noms : David d'Angers, Charpentier, Roty, Chaplain, qui vient de se voir consacrer un mémoire de l'Ecole du Louvre (SCHAAL, K., *Jules-Clément Chaplain, médailleur, sculpteur et acteur de l'essor de la médaille*, 2012, sous la direction de B. Coullaré), mais beaucoup d'autres études monographiques d'artistes restent à faire. Enfin, on citera aussi, à titre rétrospectif, le catalogue raisonné des jetons et médailles maçonniques (55).

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PORTUGAL

Maria Rosa Figueiredo

El análisis de la bibliografía publicada en Portugal en el último quinquenio nos lleva a concluir un cambio de paradigma en las tendencias registradas hasta ahora: la mayoría de publicaciones reflejaba los resultados de exposiciones temporales de artistas contemporáneos con la publicación de los respectivos catálogos.

La grave crisis económica que sufrió el país desde el 2007 contrajo las iniciativas puntuales, y el trabajo de varios ayuntamientos interesados en esta modalidad artística, muy particularmente el del Ayuntamiento Municipal de Seixal, el más interviniente en este campo, organizador de las Bienales Internacionales de Medalla Contemporánea y de otras exposiciones temporales, habiendo incluso acogido, en el 2004, el XXIX Congreso de FIDEM. Lamentablemente, toda esta actividad desarrollada por este Ayuntamiento se estancó en los últimos años, incluyendo la construcción de un nuevo Centro de Medallística Contemporánea, con un proyecto de arquitectura ya aprobado.

Afortunadamente, la institución Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, con un plan de ediciones aprobado anualmente, habiendo reducido sin embargo el número de medallas editado, asumió un papel de divulgación de la obra de varios medallistas, organizando exposiciones temporales de gran interés, dedicadas a artistas individuales o a grupos de artistas unidos por un lazo común, y siempre complementadas por los imprescindibles catálogos.

Paralelamente, la Universidad de Lisboa, a través del grupo *Volte Face – Medalha Contemporânea*, continuó colaborando en el proyecto *New Ideas in Medall Sculpture*, en asociación con The University of Arts de Filadelfia, que presenta en la Rectoría de la Universidad obras de los alumnos de estas dos universidades, además de una tercera invitada, mostrando al público trabajos de gran experimentalismo y audacia creativa. Además, la Universidad ha realizado estudios de gran esfuerzo sobre la obra medallística de algunos escultores portugueses notables, con un relevante papel en la construcción de una medallística genuinamente portuguesa que les quedó en deuda, como es el caso de la publicación dedicada al escultor y medallista António Duarte (1912-1998).

No falta genio a los artistas portugueses, sino que en este momento falta capacidad económica y apertura por parte de las entidades responsables para que la autenticidad de la medalla portuguesa pueda divulgarse y mostrarse al mundo. Por eso, el papel de FIDEM se vuelve más importante, que da a conocer en sus congresos lo mejor que se hace por todo el mundo.

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ESPAÑA

Javier Gimeno

La dedicación del XIV Congreso Nacional de Numismática a la medalla en 2010, a iniciativa de la SIAEN, es sin duda el acontecimiento más destacable de la investigación sobre medalla española en el periodo reseñado. Además de ofrecer un estado de la cuestión general actualizado –CANO (13), GIMENO (54) y DE LA CUADRA (35)–, recoge una muestra significativa de las principales tendencias observables en la investigación, que pueden sintetizarse ante todo en la diversificación. Si las exposiciones y efemérides culturales siguen siendo un motor esencial, aumenta la incidencia de otros factores, como la proliferación de publicaciones periódicas en ámbitos dispares, los corolarios de la labor catalográfica anterior o la ampliación del interés por la medalla, en sí misma pero también como factor de documentación, en estudios no necesariamente medallísticos. Aumenta asimismo el interés por las interacciones de la medalla con las demás artes y de la medallística con otras disciplinas, por el estudio del coleccionismo o por la variedad de objetos calificables de «afines» que, aún sin orientación precisa y de manera a veces discutible, se agrupan en torno a la medalla. De todo ello resulta un abanico de publicaciones de interés y orientación muy desigual sobre un material igualmente heterogéneo, pero cuyo conjunto puede considerarse cuanto menos enriquecedor.

Siglos XV a XVII

No son frecuentes los estudios sobre la presencia de la medalla en la península Ibérica en el siglo XV. ESTRADA-RIUS (41) y FLOR (45) recuerdan su relación con dos aspectos de la iconografía pictórica, y LADERO (64) con la vertiente coleccionista.

CANO (13) ofrece un documentado panorama general sobre los siglos XVI y XVII con especial atención al coleccionismo. La medalla incrementa su interés como factor de interpretación en los estudios de MANCINI (69), que replantea la iconografía medallística de Carlos V en relación con la asimilación de Tiziano en España, de CUPPERI (37) o ARCINIEGA (5) respecto a la ejecución de la obra escultórica de los Leoni, y de GARCÍA-FRÍAS (48) en el contexto de la construcción de El Escorial. La medalla –Trezzo y Poggini– es factor asimismo de los trabajos de emblemática de LÓPEZ POZA (65) y ZAPATA (108). BONOMI (9) analiza la obra de Trezzo en España, y WARREN (105) considera la medalla de Leone Leoni dentro de su obra escultórica. Sobre el siglo XVII, en ámbito no estrictamente español, PASTORELLI (81) aporta un compendio de la medalla virreinal napolitana en torno a la figura del Tercer Duque de Osuna.

Siglos XVIII a XX

GIMENO (54) sintetiza la evolución en este heterogéneo periodo mediante la dialéctica entre la medalla oficial y los sucesivos esfuerzos de la medalla independiente por abrirse paso. ALMAGRO-GORBEA, CANO, MANSO y MENÉNDEZ-PIDAL (28) actualizan la documentación de diversas medallas del siglo ilustrado. ALMAGRO-GORBEA (3) documenta la intervención de la Real Academia de la Historia en la política medallística del mismo siglo, y MANSO (70) analiza pormenorizadamente el proceso de elaboración, ya en el XIX, y la iconografía, de su medalla oficial. TORRES (99, 100, 101) se refiere a la figura de Mariano González Sepúlveda y otros grabadores en relación con la acuñación a volante en la Casa de la Moneda madrileña y su repercusión en la medalla. La etapa napoleónica, en relación con el bicentenario de 2008, cuenta con los trabajos de GIMENO sobre la situación de los grabadores y medallistas durante el conflicto (50) y sobre las medallas referidas al mismo (51). Se documenta asimismo el uso de medallas de propaganda republicana en la revolución de 1868 (38).

Cabe mencionar el interés suscitado por la medalla no española referida a acontecimientos o motivos españoles. La medalla de la Guerra de Sucesión es la más codiciada, con el exhaustivo análisis de SABATIER (89) y los trabajos de WINTER (107) y CARRERAS (14). FONTCUBERTA estudia las medallas de Luis XIV referidas a la *Guerra dels Segadors* (46). FERNÁNDEZ DE BOBADILLA (44) insiste sobre las de Vernon. GERSTEIN (49) y GIMENO (51) reseñan las medallas napoleónicas y británicas sobre las campañas ibéricas. En un contexto muy posterior, CASANOVA (18) recoge las medallas argentinas dedicadas a la ciudad de Barcelona en 1910.

La fase del modernismo y movimientos subsiguientes motiva un buen número de trabajos de carácter puntual o general que aportan una importante documentación. CASANOVA (16) presenta dos medallas publicitarias de 1888. ABASCAL y MONEO (2) documentan la autoría de una medalla de Mariano Benlliure. GIMENO (57) resume la trayectoria medallística del escultor valenciano y actualiza la documentación sobre seis de sus medallas. PANIZO (80) adelanta la cronología de la obra medallística de Bartolomé Maura. CRUSAFONT ofrece algunas puntualizaciones sobre Eusebi Arnau (32) y Francesc Cuixart (33) y sobre determinadas medallas (30). CASANOVA (15, 17) documenta la reproducción de medallas de Arnau en Sudamérica. GUINDA (59) describe algunas medallas de Agustín Querol, ARIAS (7) de Pablo Gargallo y OLANO (78) un medallón de Ismael Smith. La medalla de la exposición hispanofrancesa de 1908 cuenta con una significativa aportación de datos (73).

Menor es el volumen de estudios sobre los años centrales y la segunda mitad del siglo. ABAD (1) recopila la obra de Enrique Giner. ARIAS (7) presenta un notable conjunto de medallas de Eduardo Chillida. CASAUS (24) estudia la iconografía de una serie medallística de Salvador Dalí, y DE LA TORRE (97) recuerda la obra de Manolo Prieto.

Respecto a aspectos concretos del arte medallístico, GIMENO (55) recorre las experiencias de interacción de medalla y escultura a lo largo del siglo XX para concluir en la postmodernidad actual. Los talleres de realización medallística suscitan renovado interés. ESTRADA-RIUS (40) repasa la trayectoria del taller Ausió, de Barcelona, hasta su cierre en 1973. La madrileña fundición Codina (47) ofrece un resumen de su historia y presenta una colección de modelos y pruebas medallísticos desde principios del siglo XX hasta la actualidad.

Entre los estudios con criterios no cronológicos –esencialmente territoriales–, SAINZ VARONA (90) reúne un variado repertorio de medalla burgalesa y relacionada con Burgos, CRUSAFONT (31) complementa su catálogo de medalla catalanoaragonesa, FELGUERA (43) documenta medallas y condecoraciones malagueñas y CASANOVA (19) diferencia la que denomina «medalla miniatura». Cabe citar asimismo las reseñas temáticas e individuales de CASAS (20, 21, 22, 23) y OLANO (79).

Medalla actual

DE LA CUADRA (35) traza un panorama general de las últimas tendencias del arte medallístico, y GIMENO esboza las trayectorias de los medallistas actuales provenientes de la enseñanza de Francisco López Hernández (52) y los ensayos recientes de simbiosis con otras expresiones artísticas (55). La principal fuente de documentación directa siguen siendo los catálogos de exposiciones y manifestaciones artísticas, especialmente los de la FIDEM –GIMENO (53, 56)– dado su carácter periódico y global. Las exposiciones de la Facultad de Bellas Artes madrileña atestiguan una importante actividad en este sentido (36, 74, 76). La retrospectiva de Ramon Ferran ofrece un catálogo completo y un análisis de su obra por FERRAN y GIMENO (85). Otro catálogo recoge las propuestas recientes de Manuel Ferreiro (26).

Medalla de proclamación, medalla devocional y objetos afines

A medalla de proclamación es tema habitual. SILVERA cataloga dos interesantes series americanas (93, 94). MARCOS (71) documenta las gaditanas, RODRÍGUEZ OLIVA (87) las malagueñas de Carlos IV y VERDEJO (103) las de Carlos IV en Mahón. VERDEJO reseña medallas del tipo de proclamación dedicadas a la Constitución de 1812 en Ferrol (102) y Guatemala (104).

El interés creciente por la medalla devocional se refleja en la propuesta de sistematización de SALVÀ en el ámbito catalán (92). SALVÀ (91) y TEIXELL (96) estudian sendos conjuntos en contextos arqueológicos. FALCÓ (42) y CAVERO y CARVAJAL (25) presentan manifestaciones de carácter local.

La proliferación de trabajos sobre objetos asimilables de una manera u otra a la medalla es notable. En la vertiente más afín a la historia del arte, el medallón arquitectónico de referencia numismática y medallística cuenta con los estudios de CORZO (29) y ARÉVALO (6).

Va en aumento asimismo el interés por las condecoraciones. CALVÓ (10) y STARK (95) estudian casos de la Guerra de la Independencia, y PRIETO inventaría diversos conjuntos (82, 83, 84) con atención a los aspectos legislativos. ANSÓN (4), CRUSAFONT (34) y NÚÑEZ (77) documentan distintos tipos de insignias. RUIZ SERRANO (88), JIMÉNEZ (61, 62, 63), GUIRAO, MACÍAS, MILIÁN y COMPANYS (60, 67, 68) atestiguan el interés por el botón, y LUENGO (66) y TORRES (98) por las fichas telefónicas y de juego. Esta bibliografía suele tener un enfoque eminentemente coleccionista, pero cabe reconocer su potencial como base de una posible investigación futura.

Colecciones y museografía

Los estudios de las colecciones de medallas, en todos los contextos, representan una proporción notable de la bibliografía y revierten en un avance notable en la materia. LADERO (64) documenta la del cardenal Mendoza en el siglo XV, complementando la síntesis general de CANO (13). WATTENBERG (106), basada en trabajos de Eisler, plantea la presencia en la España ilustrada de series de Dassier. BLANCO (86) examina la actividad de fomento del coleccionismo de Basilio Sebastián Castellanos. RECIO revisa la colección Cerralbo. CAMPO (11) traza un panorama del coleccionismo barcelonés del siglo XIX, ESTRADA-RIUS (39) estudia el precedente museístico de la colección Salvador, y CAMPO y CLUA (12) esbozan una síntesis de las colecciones del Gabinet Numismàtic de Catalunya. MARTÍ (72) describe la del museo de Mataró, MORALES (75) la del Ayuntamiento de Pamplona y GOZALBES (58) la exigua colección Vilanova de Valencia.

Es importante reseñar aquí la labor de incremento y mejora de la documentación web de las colecciones museográficas, con la reserva que impone su carácter dinámico y por ende versátil. El Museo del Prado añade a su *Enciclopedia* el buscador *Galería online* (<https://www.museodelprado.es/coleccion/galeria-on-line/>), que permite acceder a documentación gráfica y catalográfica de una parte importante de su colección. El Museo Lázaro Galdiano ha renovado completamente su catálogo web y su buscador (<http://catalogomuseo.flg.es/comunidad/museoflg>). La web del Museo Cerralbo presenta descripciones de una selección de su colección medallística (<http://museocerralbo.mcu.es/coleccion/galeriaDeImágenes/medallas.html>). El buscador del Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya ofrece acceso a una parte, aún restringida, de su colección (<http://art.mnac.cat/collection.html?sessionId=db6bd2ffbd7ac63b2bc4c7bdc5515d16e9e5133db69281473b95ef7055952e8?colId=numismatica>).

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ITALIA

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Il quinquennio preso in esame ha visto un incremento decisivo delle pubblicazioni di medaglistica, fatto ben documentato dal regesto bibliografico in calce a questo contributo. Il commento si limiterà quindi a segnalare studi monografici o pubblicazioni di collezioni che riguardano periodi sinora poco esaminati dalla critica, e contributi di singolare interesse su personaggi o temi significativi.

Interessante iniziativa editoriale del Medagliere della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, dal titolo *Historia Mundi*, dedicata interamente all'arte del "picciol cerchio", edita finora in 3 preziosi volumi annuali, (2009, 2010, 2013) nella quale, come cita il sottotitolo le medaglie italiane, veramente raccontano la storia, l'arte, la cultura dell'uomo. In ogni numero la prima parte è dedicata a contributi sulla medaglistica del XIX e XX secolo, dal Futurismo a Manzù, con attenzione alle tecniche di produzione. La seconda parte è dedicata invece alla pubblicazione del catalogo della mostra del rispettivo anno, promossa in collaborazione con l'Accademia Pietro Giampaoli. Di tutto pregio le riproduzioni fotografiche e il formato, nonché le firme degli autori.

Come auspicato prosegue la monumentale pubblicazione del *Corpus Numismatum Omnium Romanorum Pontificorum (C.N.O.R.P.)* ad opera di MACRI e MARINELLI (385) con i due volumi dedicati a Paolo VI e Giovanni Paolo I, con schedatura di 821 medaglie censite singolarmente con immagini a colori, sia emesse come bene rifugio negli anni Sessanta e Settanta, sia prodotte in stati esteri nell'occasione dei viaggi apostolici iniziati da Paolo VI.

MODESTI prosegue con la serie di studi collaterali al *Corpus* dedicati alle medaglie papali. Nell'opera su Papa Giovanni XXIII (399) illustra 623 esemplari, che sostanziano un record assoluto di emissioni, nonostante il breve pontificato. Gli esemplari di pregio realizzati da Pietro Giampaoli, incisore capo della zecca italiana, documentano l'attestazione di stima che il pontefice ha riservato al medaglista. Sempre a Giampaoli viene dedicato un tributo da CASTELLANI (350); MODESTI firma inoltre la corposa panoramica delle medaglie di Leone XIII (271) esposte in ordine cronologico, da quelle ufficiali a quelle private e devozionali. La pubblicazione di volumi dedicati alla medaglia 'annuale' pontificia prosegue, sempre ad opera di MODESTI, con il repertorio critico delle produzioni medaglistiche da Clemente XIV fino a Benedetto XVI vivente (41), correggendo attribuzioni e documentando nuove interpretazioni. A queste si affiancano la mostra monografica su Sisto V (1585-1590) a cura di COSTANTINI (97) con le note storiche sul periodo, sulla monetazione e sulla produzione medaglistica dell'epoca; BENATTI (11) offre il catalogo di una collezione personale di notevole interesse e consistenza, 45 medaglie e 82 monete riferite a 25 differenti pontefici, con un saggio di Saetti sull'evoluzione artistica ed iconografica.

Alcune storie metalliche sono legate a importanti monumenti, come quella di ALTERI sulla basilica paolina (1) raccontata attraverso le schede delle medaglie, con un *focus* sulle medaglie murate nella porta santa della basilica stessa; MEZZAROBÀ illustra la collezione di medaglie "Chiese d'Italia" di Adolfo Modesti [40], legata alla manifestazione Vicenza Numismatica, in cui sono schedati e contestualizzati 100 esemplari, riprodotti in immagini non tutte a dimensioni reali.

Un vuoto critico viene finalmente colmato da numerosi studi riguardando la vasta produzione delle medaglie devozionali, condotti sia sui materiali sia sulle fonti. Il monumentale progetto in 5 volumi coordinato da MARTINI (264, 265), diviene uno studio di riferimento dell'ambito, assumendo un'ottica ampia, dalla produzione alla distribuzione commerciale, confrontando le diverse tipologie di committenza, non tralasciando le dinamiche del manufatto. I primi due volumi inquadrano il fenomeno dal punto di vista metodologico, istituendo singolari confronti con l'arte sacra maggiore; i secondi tre sono dedicati alla schedatura della collezione Tam, in un ordine gerarchico definito nel primo tomo. Sempre MARTINI e VAJNA schedano le medaglie devozionali cattoliche contemporanee [388], realizzate in smalto della ditta svizzera G. Calame, confluite nelle raccolte del Castello Sforzesco. Una serie di contributi puntualizzano vari aspetti di questo fenomeno. FORREST (27) suddivide le medaglie a seconda dei luoghi di pellegrinaggio europei con pregevoli illustrazioni; un agile catalogo

di KRNJAK documenta il materiale ritrovato negli scavi condotti nel rione di San Teodoro a Pola (36), riconducibile al convento femminile benedettino e alla Chiesa, materiali rinvenuti nelle cripte delle monache databili tra il XVII e il XVIII secoli e in minima parte prodotte a Roma. Un saggio catalografico di PENNISTRÌ (48) si concentra su quelle databili ai secoli XVII-XIX provenienti da scavi, esponendo alcuni rinvenimenti generalmente non censiti; DUCCI indaga (25) le medaglie devozionali come testimonianza dei pellegrinaggi casanatesi tra il XVII e XIX secolo. Invece pazienti ricerche in archivi e in collezioni private, *in primis* in Veneto, sono alla base dello studio di DE RUITZ (24) che ipotizza la nascita della medaglia devozionale in Italia verso la metà del XVI secolo.

MODONESI (42) compone il catalogo della collezione Eugenio Fornoni, che con le 222 medaglie ha contribuito a ricostruire l'attività dei principali medaglisti veronesi, spaziando dal Quattrocento - con Pisanello, de' Pasti, Pomedelli, della Torre - al primo Ottocento - Salvirch, Lavy, Putinati e Manfredini - fino a giungere al Novecento con Costantini. La collezione è incentrata su personaggi illustri e importanti avvenimenti della storia veronese e del Veneto nel corso dei secoli. Si aggiunge la donazione di 29 oggetti dello scultore Riccardo Cassini. La non eccellente qualità delle tavole penalizza la valorizzazione del materiale.

GANGANELLI si concentra sul mestiere del medaglista (28) nel terzo millennio con un sguardo alla storia e alla tecnica della medaglia del passato; offre inoltre un omaggio alla scuola dell'arte della medaglia di Roma (29), descrivendo brevemente alcune recenti creazioni; LORIOLI (37) con una tiratura molto limitata continua l'indice dei medaglisti italiani con brevi profili biografici.

'aggiornamento tecnologico in relazione ai beni numismatici è recensito da PENNISTRÌ (47), che descrive la funzionalità e i progressi del portale numismatico dello Stato, intesi come mezzi per la tutela, fruizione e valorizzazione del patrimonio numismatico pubblico italiano.

La moda e l'estetica femminile sono al centro di alcune piccole ma raffinate esposizioni: quella del Museo Bottacin (45) che presenta donne effigiate in monete e medaglie appartenenti alla ricca collezione patavina; due articoli di GRAZIOSI (34-35) sono incentrati sulla progressiva verosimiglianza del ritratto rinascimentale e sull'eleganza delle corti principesche; GNIGNERA (125) grazie a molte riproduzioni di medaglie rinascimentali illustra copricapi e acconciature femminili nell'Italia del Quattrocento.

Secolo XV e XVI

Si conferma la costante presenza della medaglia, soprattutto dei grandi medaglisti del Rinascimento, nei cataloghi di esposizioni temporanee a carattere divulgativo o incentrate sui temi del ritratto, pittorico e scultoreo, volumi che in alcuni casi si segnalano per sontuoso apparato fotografico (73, 79, 92, 111). A seconda dei casi le schede si connotano per diversi gradi di accuratezza e le pregevoli riproduzioni possono dare conto di confronti più o meno stringenti con gli altri manufatti esposti. La presenza di schede di catalogo relative alla medaglie è stata segnalata nel regesto bibliografico con l'acronimo [sdc].

Tra i cataloghi di collezioni lo studio sulle medaglie rinascimentali di scuola veneziana a firma di CRISAFULLI-MEZZAROBÀ (99) illustra 119 esemplari corredati da schede tecniche complete e con buone riproduzioni, che relazionano sull'importanza della scuola medaglistica veneziana, delineando una serie di testimonianze preziose fino al tardo Cinquecento. FIGUEIREDO (115) presenta le medaglie rinascimentali nella collezione *Calouste Gulbenkian* del Museo di Lisbona, con tavole di belle immagini degli esemplari di Pisanello, Matteo de' Pasti, Niccolò Fiorentino e l'Antico.

Pregevole pubblicazione degli atti del convegno internazionale «Héraldique et numismatique, Moyen Âge – Temps modernes» tenutosi il 16-17 settembre 2010, université du Havre, a cura di LOSKOUTOFF, che è autore di un saggio sul simbolismo araldico di papa Sisto V (130), nello stesso volume ALTERI (68) approfondisce l'uso dell'araldica e delle imprese nelle medaglie papali; FÉMÉLAT (113) analizza i rovesci delle medaglie del Quattrocento con l'iconografia del Signore a cavallo.

ALTERI [64] nell'esposizione sulla Roma del '400 puntualizza l'uso propagandistico della medaglia da parte dei primi papi, che con intuito compresero la modernità del fenomeno molto precocemente, e indaga inoltre l'uso delle medaglie di fondazione da parte di Paolo II Barbo. Nel catalogo dell'es-

posizione si trova la schedatura delle prime medaglie papali - Andrea Guazzalotti, Callisto III Borgia, Nicolò V, e dei papi del secondo '400 - oltre alle medaglie di Pietro Barbo ritrovate nelle mura del palazzo presso la Basilica di San Marco, con corredo fotografico di pregio.

BERNARDELLI (82,83) rileva, con testimonianze archeologiche e documentarie, che l'uso delle medaglie di fondazione, propagandistico e celebrativo, diviene tipico nel periodo rinascimentale, rievocando una pratica di petrarchesca memoria. Sullo stesso tema si aggiungono le medaglie di anonimo ritrovate nella fondazione di palazzo Valmarana a Vicenza, famosa opera di Palladio del 1566 (80). PASINI (140) documenta il ritrovamento, a seguito dei restauri del dopoguerra, di medaglie di Matteo de' Pasti, interrate negli edifici di Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta.

Nuove attribuzioni e interpretazioni sono inserite talvolta in schede di catalogo di mostre d'arte, motivo per cui si è ritenuto opportuno citare i più significativi. PAOLOZZI STROZZI (138) pubblica una medaglia inedita di Piero e Giovanni de' Medici attribuendone la realizzazione a uno scultore della cerchia del Magnifico, e avanza i nomi di Bertolo o Verrocchio; VALAGUSSA (158) invece al grazie al confronto con due medaglie di Pier Jacopo Alari Bonacolsi, detto l'Antico riconosce l'effigie dipinta di Gian Francesco Gonzaga.

I centenari e le esposizioni intese a indagare e approfondire importanti personalità storiche e artistiche hanno dato luogo a pubblicazioni monografiche. Il centenario palladiano (80) viene celebrato specificatamente da MEZZAROMA (134) che dedica all'architetto e alle sue opere l'illustrazione di una carrellata di medaglie; GANGANELLI (118, 119) cura una piccola mostra con un suggestivo percorso, che documenta le vicende biografiche dell'architetto, la sua formazione a Roma e i capolavori in metallo che ritraggono gli edifici palladiani.

Con l'occasione della mostra su Pietro Bembo, GASPAROTTO espone sia nel catalogo (81), sia, in modo più articolato, negli atti del convegno (122) il raffinato contesto intellettuale, le relazioni epistolari erudite e il coinvolgimento di Bembo nell'ideazione dei rovesci di alcune medaglie di Valerio Belli.

All'iconografia e al ritratto di Michelangelo hanno contribuito più esposizioni a tutto tondo (84, 98). MUSSOLIN (136) presenta le medaglie delle architetture di Michelangelo, mentre CONCETTI (94) e RAGIONIERI (144) riferiscono sulle medaglie con ritratto dell'artista.

Al binomio medaglie-musica è dedicato il contributo di CASTELLANI (16) e un'esposizione temporanea a cura di GIOVETTI (33) che valorizza il medagliere del Museo Archeologico di Bologna. Accanto alle medaglie che celebrano i grandi della musica dal 500 all'800, trovano spazio alcune curiose proposte che riproducono partiture musicali, in caratteri minutissimi.

Secolo XVII e XVIII

Continua l'edizione di accurati e documentati studi monografici di TURRICCHIA, tesi a colmare i vuoti critici sull'analisi della produzione medaglistica degli Stati Italiani tra fine Settecento e metà Ottocento. Per quanto riguarda il Granducato di Toscana, l'autore presenta la produzione durante il regno di Pietro Leopoldo (227) in cui vengono esaminate una sessantina di medaglie, accompagnate sempre da schede di ampio respiro storico e critico. All'interno vengono anche illustrati una ventina di modelli in cera di medaglie, realizzate ad opera di Marie Anne de Saint Urbain, figlia del più noto Ferdinand. Segue il volume sulle *medaglie di Ferdinando III (primo periodo: 1791-1801)* (225) che illustra 22 medaglie, oltre alla monografia su Giovanni Zanobi Weber [226], incisore della Zecca granducale. Con 120 pezzi schedati e contestualizzati l'autore rileva una produzione essenzialmente privata, risolta in modo corsivo nei dettagli e nell'accuratezza, fatti che ne determinarono un tiepido apprezzamento anche da parte della committenza.

La collezione dell'imperatore e granduca di Toscana Francesco Stefano di Lorena conservata al Museo Nazionale di Praga è presentata da KLEISNER (204) con un catalogo di 68 medaglie, schedate e interpretate con molteplici riferimenti iconografici.

Alle medaglie annuali di Urbano VIII si interessa KNOX AVERETT (205), che esamina 21 medaglie realizzate con l'intento di celebrare gli avvenimenti salienti della politica papale dimostrando lo spostamento degli interessi del papa dalla sfera religiosa alla sfera politica e militare. SIMONATO (221),

avvalendosi di un ricchissimo apparato illustrativo, in gran parte inedito, affronta i temi della commissione, produzione, fruizione e fortuna delle medaglie papali di Urbano VIII, con attenzione sia allo sviluppo di motivi iconografici sia alle tecniche artistiche. In calce il catalogo.

Alcuni studi sul secolo XVII hanno come oggetto la bottega degli Hamerani, e approfondiscono aspetti legati alle committenze e al contributo delle singole personalità di questa fiorente bottega: PENNESTRI (215) esamina due documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Roma, GIAMPICCOLO (200) incentra un focus sulla figura femminile della bottega, Beatrice Hamerani figlia di Giovanni Martino, e SIMONATO (222) traccia le fila, secondarie ma certo di non poco interesse, della committenza non papali della bottega, documentando relazioni e commissioni che spaziano dalla corte medicea agli Stuart residenti nella capitale.

Mossi dalle celebrazioni per Galileo sono editi alcuni contributi specifici sui rapporti dello scienziato con la corte fiorentina a firma di ALTERI (169), mentre TOGNONI (223) si concentra sui significati e la simbologia delle medaglie galileiane. Padova invece celebra l'anatomopatologo Giambattista Morgagni con l'illustrazione dei ritratti dipinti e in medaglia (195, 230).

Secolo XIX

L'esposizione al complesso del Vittoriano a cura di ANGELI BUFALINI (238) presenta come tema conduttore la versatilità della medaglia nella capacità di fissare nel 'picciol cerchio' suggestioni del passato e preziosi spunti del presente. La nutrita selezione di medaglie storiche e contemporanee dà conto delle evoluzioni stilistiche ed esalta la straordinaria espressione artistica di ambienti, costumi, epoche, divenendo espressione dell'identità culturale nazionale.

TURRICCHIA (295) affronta una monografia su Tommaso Mercandetti illustrandone 141 medaglie, in una rilettura originale che trae il fondamento dal ritrovamento presso l'archivio Storico Capitolino dell'autobiografia manoscritta del medaglista, riportata in appendice. Alle medaglie dei grandi stati preunitari, TURRICCHIA dedica ad alcune monumentali opere monografiche: per il Regno Lombardo-Veneto (293) cataloga e scheda criticamente ben 931 esemplari; mentre per il Regno di Sardegna (292) espone 606 esemplari; TURRICCHIA affrontando il corpus delle medaglie del Granducato di Toscana in due tomi (296), approfondisce con ricerche d'archivio gli ambiti della committenza, i tempi d'esecuzione, i costi delle realizzazioni e le motivazioni storiche. Vengono presentate 475 medaglie divise in 14 categorie. Nell'opera dedicata al ventennio napoleonico in Italia (294), l'autore esamina ben 1182 pezzi. Il rinvenimento di inediti documenti d'archivio che gettano nuova luce sui materiali ha portato l'autore a rieditare 26 di questi pezzi (291).

Ricade nella rarità bibliografica, per l'esiguo numero di copie stampate e per l'alto costo, l'opera di JOHNSON (262) che presenta 700 medaglie prodotte nello Stato Pontificio e nel Regno di Sardegna, dalla caduta di Napoleone alla istituzione del Regno d'Italia in ordine cronologico con pregevole apparato iconografico e scientifico.

Gli studi di MAUCERI (267, 268, 269) offrono un'edizione commentata delle Leggi e decreti monetari del Regno di Napoli dal 1806 al 1859, comprendenti la sezione medaglistica, in cui il lavoro critico è condotto attraverso una comparazione tra fonti archivistiche e realizzazione materiale.

Alcuni contributi hanno ripercorso la storia di istituzioni culturali o di contesti locali: MEZZAROBÀ (392) sottolinea l'importanza delle medaglie premio d'industria, come oggetto di "continuità simbolica nella differenza storica", definendo un panorama variegato tra celebrazione delle vicende dell'Istituto e celebrazione dell'Industria.

Si rimanda al regesto bibliografico per la conoscenza degli studi in onore delle celebrazioni dei 150 anni dell'Unità d'Italia, evento che ha portato a una riscoperta capillare dei materiali del periodo.

Secolo XX e XXI

Una nuova attenzione e un deciso incremento si registra nella produzione dedicata alla medaglia contemporanea. La riflessione critica passa attraverso il confronto tra artisti offerto da importanti esposizioni, come quella curata da BALBI DE CARO (342) che ha impostato un vero percorso d'arte attraverso tavole fotografiche di alto valore a firma di Saskia van Stegeren. La documentazione del

lavoro di 62 artisti di ieri e di oggi guida attraverso forme diverse di quel piccolo e “particolare oggetto mediatico di scultura”. Nella stessa direzione, nel 2010 l’esposizione a cura di PARISE (402) ha offerto una panoramica di 62 affermati artisti italiani - con un’attenzione maggiore verso i padovani Pinton, Lucianetti e Cremesini.

Una mostra celebra gli Ottanta anni dello Stato della Città del Vaticano (382) con un corposo catalogo con pezzi di straordinaria bellezza e rarità, oltre all’esposizione delle emissioni monetali a ricordo dei patti lateranensi.

I contributi più interessanti sono studi monografici dedicati ai singoli artisti. Si segnalano in particolare la monografia dedicata a Luciano Mercante (348); i vari studi sul trevigiano Giuseppe Grava (347, 371, 395, 412); su Aurelio Mistruzzi (343, 386); su Giacomo Manzù (364, 365, 366); ancora sul catanese Emilio Greco (370, 372, 373); su Francesco Scarpabolla (390) e su Vito Cimarosti (318). (V.C.)

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(V.V.)

DEUTSCHLAND

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In der Literatur zur deutschen Medaillenkunst treten mehrere Strömungen zutage. Neu erschienen sind bedeutende Monographien zu Sebastian Dadler (56) wie zu Peter-Götz Güttler (128). Sieht man auf die inhaltliche Konzeption der Beiträge insgesamt, so können zwei Richtungen unterschieden werden. Neben den auf Vollständigkeit angelegten Publikationen (12, 25, 88) gibt es andere, die eine vergleichsweise begrenzte Auswahl an Werken präsentieren, diese jedoch in weitere Zusammenhänge einfügen (29, 59). Somit ist neben dem älteren objektbezogenen Forschungszweig ein jüngerer kontextorientierter Zweig herangewachsen. Sucht man nach Tendenzen, ist weiter auszumachen, dass die Medaille nicht mehr vorwiegend als Porträtmedium, sondern verstärkt kulturgeschichtlich mit Blick auf ihre Verwendungsformen erschlossen wird. Erschienen sind Arbeiten zur Satire auf die Zeitverhältnisse (46, 58, 68) oder zu Friedensschlüssen (43, 61). Als Impuls der Forschung ist die fortschreitende Erschließung und Kommentierung des frühneuzeitlichen Sammelwesens und der frühen Rezeption der Medaillen zu werten. Zwar scheinen sich diese sammlungsgeschichtlichen oder antiquarischen Nachrichten vorderhand nicht mit der Gattung Medaille zu beschäftigen, doch deuten sich hier Zusammenhänge an. Nach Meinung einiger Autoren (63), lassen sich die Wurzeln der Medaillenkunst teilweise aus dem Sammelwesen ableiten und wird die Erforschung der antiken Münzen in der Renaissance als *Movens* für die Entstehung der Medaillenkunst betrachtet. Mehr und mehr kristallisiert sich heraus, in welchem Maße die Kulturgeschichte der Medaille ein lohnendes Terrain ist. Neben dem 16. Jahrhundert wird die Medaillenkunst des 20. und beginnenden 21. Jahrhunderts am intensivsten erschlossen. Die Beiträge stammen ganz überwiegend aus Deutschland und Österreich, die wenigen ausländischen Beiträge vorwiegend aus den USA (69).

16.-18. Jahrhundert

Durch große Ausstellungen in Berlin und New York „Gesichter der Renaissance“ sowie in Wien und München die Schau „Dürer, Cranach, Holbein“ wurde auf den Zusammenhang der Medaille zu anderen Formen der Porträtkunst hingewiesen und die Rolle der Medaille als Leitmedium der Renaissancezeit erkannt. Mit dem von CUPPERI, HIRSCH, KRANZ und PFISTERER herausgegebenen Ausstellungskatalog *Wettstreit in Erz* (29) wird der Versuch unternommen, die deutsche Renaissancemedaille in einem Buch als Gesamtphänomen zu betrachten. Am Zustandekommen des umfassenden Unternehmens wirkte eine Anzahl an Autoren und Sammlungen mit, darunter als Kooperationspartner die Münzkabinette in Wien und Dresden. Absicht der Autoren ist es, die vielschichtigen Verbindungen der Medaillen zur Kultur der Zeit aufzuzeigen. Im Aufbau des Katalogs ist die von Habich begründete Ordnung der deutschen Renaissancemedailles nach Künstlern und Schulen verlassen und stattdessen eine thematische Gliederung vorgenommen, die verschiedene Perspektiven eröffnet. In Sektionen werden vorgestellt: die Wechselverhältnisse der Medaille zu weiteren Porträtkünsten der Zeit wie zu den Münzen, die Anlässe und Funktionen der Medaille, Status und weitere Tätigkeit der Künstler, das unterschiedliche Auftreten der Medaille in den verschiedenen Regionen des Deutschen Reichs, die sinnbildhaften Rückseiten und Aspekte der Sammlungskultur.

Ein weiterer Zweig der jüngeren Forschung entspringt dem Gebiet der Kunstkammer-Forschungen wie der frühen antiquarischen Kultur. DIEMER (35) hat sich mit den Nachrichten über die herzogliche Münzsammlung in München im Ficklerschen Kunstkammerinventar von 1598 beschäftigt und kann in Umrissen zeigen, in welchen Abteilungen dort antike Münzen, die damals am meisten geschätzten Sammlerobjekte, sowie Medaillen verwahrt wurden. OHM (62) belegt, aufbauend auf Untersuchungen zur Kunstkammer der württembergischen Herzöge, dass die Herzöge Medaillen-Amulette besaßen, denen alchemistische Wirkungen zugeschrieben wurden. Für Basel, die unmittelbar an Deutschland

grenzende Stadt am Oberrhein, zeigt MATZKE (15), wie Medaillen und Münzen in bürgerlichen Sammlungen des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts verwahrt wurden. Da hier nicht allein Schriftzeugnisse bekannt sind, sondern noch ein Bestand der ältesten erhaltenen Münzmöbel vorhanden ist, ist heute noch nachvollziehbar, wie einzelne Sammlungen geordnet waren, im Einzelfall sogar, an welcher Stelle die berühmte Medaille des Erasmus von Rotterdam im Münzkasten des Basilius Amerbach aufbewahrt wurde. Für die Bewertung der Anfänge der Gothaer Sammlungen um 1620 ist ein Beitrag von STEGUWEIT (73) heranzuziehen. Welches Potenzial diese Forschung nach den Provenienzen in Sammlungen und der Rolle der Medaillen im persönlichen Verkehr der Menschen der frühen Neuzeit enthält, ist zu einem Großteil noch unbekannt. Einer Grundthese von PFISTERER zufolge, mehrfach im Tagungsband *Translatio Nummorum* (63) von Korbacher oder Dahmen entwickelt, lieferten die Münzen der Antike den Zeitgenossen den Anstoß, Schaumünzen von sich selbst anfertigen zu lassen, damit sie – wie die antiken Gestalten – ebenso „unsterblich“ würden.

Gemessen an der Zahl der Beiträge wird das neu erwachte Interesse an satirischen Bildern auf Renaissance-medailles deutlich, die auf den alten Klerus bezogen sind. Mit HIRSCH (46), MAUÉ (58) und SMITH (68) haben sich mehrere Autoren diesem Feld zugewendet. Letzterer befasst sich mit Überlegungen zu den übereinstimmenden Themen von Hans Reinharts Medaillen und den Leitlinien der sächsischen Politik in der Zeit des Schmalkaldischen Bundes. Er fragt genauer, ob Reinharts satirische Medaillen direkt mit den konfessionellen Streitigkeiten in Verbindung gestanden haben, oder ob er die Themen eher aus Gründen ihrer guten Marktgängigkeit aufgegriffen hat.

Die bedeutendste Monographie zu einem der älteren Medailleure stammt von MAUÉ (56) und behandelt den in der Zeit des Dreißigjährigen Krieges tätigen Sebastian Dadler. Im biographischen Teil sind die Ausführungen zu seinem ab 1623 in Dresden belegten Aufenthalt von Interesse, in denen es dem Autor gelingt, die künstlerische Eigenständigkeit Dadlers neben konventionelleren sächsischen Meistern herauszustellen und dabei das Konkurrenzverhältnis verschiedener Meister zu beleuchten. Das Buch hat mit zahllosen genauen Beobachtungen aufzuwarten, darunter die Erfassung von Aspekten der Prägetechnik oder die Verwendung von Punzen, anhand derer selbst die Zusammensetzung einzelner Buchstaben in der Werkstatt des Meisters zurückverfolgt werden kann. Verdienstvoll ist der Nachweis mehrerer graphischer Vorlagen für die Motive auf Dadlers Medaillen. Den bleibenden Eindruck aber hinterlassen die treffsicheren Beschreibungen und Erläuterungen der an Figuren und Sinnbildern so vielfältigen Medaillen. Erst durch diese schriftliche Darstellung wird jede der 165 als eigenständig erachteten Schöpfungen Dadlers zu einem lebendigen Kunstwerk, eine Leistung, die nicht jedem Katalogwerk vergönnt ist.

Unter den kürzeren Beiträgen mit geschichtlichem Fokus seien Aufsätze von MARIĆ JERINIĆ (54), OHM (61) und KELLNER (49, 50, 51) angeführt. MARIĆ JERINIĆ untersucht das Echo, das die Eroberung des osmanischen Belgrad durch die Christen 1688 auf Medaillen hervorgerufen hat. Sie hinterfragt, welche Stücke für den „freien Markt“ und welche im Auftrag des Kaisers oder des bayerischen Kurfürsten Max Emanuel geschaffen wurden. Ohm hat sich, ausgehend von der Ausstellung des Landesmuseums Württemberg „Frieden in Gold Silber und Kupfer“, die durch eine Internet-Präsentation Verbreitung fand, auch in Aufsätzen mit einzelnen Aspekten dieses Themas beschäftigt. Kellner untersucht in seinen jüngsten Beiträgen die Stellung der sog. Auswurfmünzen, einmal in Zusammenhang mit der Kaiserwahl Karls VII. von 1742, zum anderen mit einer fürstlichen Hochzeit. Anlässlich der Hochzeit der Josepha Maria Antonia Walpurga von Bayern mit dem römischen König und späteren Kaiser Joseph II. 1765 wurden Medaillen und Jetons aus Gold und Silber gefertigt. Prägeart und Typus der Jetons weisen darauf hin, dass diese in München ausgeworfenen Stücke in Wien gefertigt wurden. Hierauf deutet vor allem, dass die Goldstücke in besonderen Stückelungen des Dukatengewichts vorkommen, was im 18. Jahrhundert nur bei den österreichischen Krönungsjetons zu beobachten ist.

Im Zusammenhang der schwierigen Abgrenzungen der Medaille von verwandten Gattungen ist auf die außerhalb von Theologenkreisen wohl kaum mehr bekannte Gruppe der Méreaux hinzuweisen, die von DESEL (34) katalogisiert wurden. Méreaux sind Abendmahlsmarken, die vom 16. bis zum frühen

19. Jahrhundert in reformierten Gemeinden an die Gläubigen verteilt wurden. Beabsichtigt wurde damit entweder, Fremde von geheimen Gottesdiensten auszuschließen oder eine soziale Kontrolle der Gemeindemitglieder. Denn die Méreaux waren nur denjenigen Gläubigen vorbehalten, die würdig waren, am Abendmahl teilzunehmen. Ihre Sittsamkeit oder „Spendenfreudigkeit“ konnte durch die Ausgabe solcher Marken im Sinne der calvinistischen „Kirchenzucht“ kontrolliert werden.

19. Jahrhundert

Unter den diversen Arbeiten zum 19. Jahrhundert ist für die jüngere Forschung die Konzentration auf die Bestrebungen der Universitäten und Akademien bezeichnend. BANNICKE (85) hat die Münz- und Medaillenstempel der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin vorgestellt, WESCHE (95) einen Überblick zu Medaillen und Preisen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften gegeben. Auch Ehrungen bedeutender Männer, wie in Woltrecks Projekt der Porträtgalerie in Wörlitz, von PIX dokumentiert (93), lassen sich im weiteren Sinn so verstehen, dass dem 19. Jahrhundert die Leistungen in Wissenschaft und Kunst als besonders ehrwürdig erschienen. KLEIN und RAFF (88) zeigen in ihrer Arbeit über die Darstellungen Schillers in Medaillen und verwandten in Medien, wie zahlreich die Erinnerungen an den großen deutschen Dichter ausfielen. In einem Aufsatz über den schleswig-holsteinischen Sammler und Forscher Christian Lange stellt RICHTER (94) ihn in seiner wissenschaftlichen Persönlichkeit wie als Sammler vor, der die Münzen und Medaillen mehrerer norddeutsche Gebiete sammelte und durch eine Schenkung einen Grundstock für das Münzkabinett der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landesbibliothek in Kiel legte.

Nach 1900

In der Forschung zur Medaillenkunst des 20. und beginnenden 21. Jahrhunderts liegt der Schwerpunkt auf Künstlermonographien mit Katalogteil. In dieser Weise wurde das Schaffen einer ganzen Reihe von Medailleuren erschlossen. Hervorgehoben sei das von STEGUWEIT herausgegebene Buch über den Dresdener Medailleur Peter-Götz Güttler (128). Zu der umfangreichen Publikation steuerten mehrere Autoren, überwiegend ostdeutsche Forscher, Aufsätze bei. Unter den süddeutschen Medailleuren wurde der Münchner Karl Roth in einer Sonderausstellung der Staatlichen Münzsammlung präsentiert. Der von EHLING (109) herausgegebene Katalog enthält auch die Erinnerungen der Kinder an Karl Roth.

Mit der Bedeutung der Medaille als Ausstellungsobjekt in Museen hat sich GAEDTKE-ECKARDT (6) befasst. Ausgehend von Schriften des Hamburgers Alfred Lichtwarks über die „Wiedererweckung der Medaille“ und dem Engagement des Hannoveraners Karl Hermann Jacob-Friesen für reformpädagogische Konzepte an Museen befasst sie sich mit der Frage, wie Medaillen für Museumsbesucher zu einem nachhaltigen Erlebnis werden können. In einer anderen theoretischen Studie versucht PENZEL (122) den Stellenwert der Medaillenkunst innerhalb der heutigen Bildkultur zu erfassen, wobei er sich auf die Formgelegenheit der Medaille bezieht. Er ruft dazu auf, den besonderen Umgang mit Medaillen, wie die Berührung des Objekts mit den Händen und die Erfahrung der beiden Seiten der Medaille, zu vergegenwärtigen. Gerade darin bestünde ein besonderer Stellenwert der Medaille, im Gegensatz zu anderen Werken der bildenden Kunst.

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16. bis 18. Jahrhundert

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SWITZERLAND – SUISSE

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Si on la compare aux précédentes, la période 2008-2013 fut faste pour la médaille en Suisse. Les catalogues visant à l'exhaustivité pour une région ou un sujet donnés se multiplient enfin. Ainsi WINTERSTEIN nous livre un excellent ouvrage sur les médailles bâloises (65) qui couvre quatre siècles (1519-1901) et recense 482 médailles. Chaque œuvre est illustrée (quand un exemplaire a pu être retrouvé) et commentée de manière complète : nom du graveur, information sur les personnages représentés, bibliographie et liste d'exemplaires connus. SCHILDKNECHT s'est attaché à établir le catalogue des médailles et des insignes de gymnastique et de lutte (64 et 63), un domaine qui, contrairement au tir, n'avait pas encore été vraiment défriché. Ce ne sont pas moins de 3'500 médailles et 17'000 insignes qui sont maintenant répertoriés ! Le seul regret à formuler sur cet ouvrage, c'est que les monogrammes et signatures des graveurs et des graphistes ne sont pas toujours transcrits ni lisibles sur les photos. Une approche de ce matériel par créateur est donc très difficile à mener sans retourner aux archives des fabricants qui, eux, sont généralement bien indiqués. La préparation de ces ouvrages monumentaux a suscité quelques études préparatoires et provoqué également l'intérêt d'autres chercheurs, tant pour les médailles bâloises (4, 6) que pour celles de gymnastique (20, 38). Après le catalogue raisonné de l'œuvre des Dassier dont il a été question dans le dernier *Survey*, EISLER a fait paraître sur ce sujet un ouvrage avec répertoire chez un grand éditeur d'art (12). Ce livre assoit l'importance de l'art de la médaille au XVIII^e siècle et confirme la prépondérance du travail des artistes genevois. Dans une autre étude approfondie (13), le même auteur relève les similitudes avec les gravures sur papier pour en dégager les influences d'un art sur l'autre. Les récents développements du dictionnaire en ligne sur l'art suisse (76) nous ont incité à faire mention de celui-ci car une quinzaine de médailleurs sont déjà disponibles dans des degrés de documentation élevés (la notice d'Henri-François Brandt compte par exemple déjà 5 œuvres en photos). Enfin, plusieurs auteurs s'efforcent d'établir, sur des thématiques pointues, de petits catalogues très complets (21, 47, 54-56, 58).

L'événement muséal fut sans conteste l'ouverture d'une nouvelle exposition permanente au Musée historique de Bâle (69, 71). Celle-ci permet d'admirer l'exceptionnelle collection qui remonte à Erasme par Amerbach. En parallèle, un ouvrage montre l'importance de la médaille dans ces grands cabinets de curiosités (70). Relevons également l'exposition temporaire consacrée à deux médailleurs tessinois contemporains (48) et celle que le musée lausannois a dédiée aux médailles de Napoléon (72).

Plusieurs études se sont maintenant attachées à analyser d'autres fonctions que la simple propagande. Ainsi, le rôle de la médaille dans les relations diplomatiques avec la France est examiné à plusieurs occasions et pour des périodes très diverses (1, 3, 5, 7, 18, 66). EISLER étudie encore l'implication politique de la production des Dassier au moment des révoltes bourgeoises (8, 11), tout en montrant combien les œuvres créées ou collectionnées à Genève reflètent les actions de cette république « pour maintenir ses libertés intellectuelles, religieuses et politiques » (10, 66). Les distinctions ont fait l'objet de quelques articles qui considèrent tant les médailles d'état (15, 35) que le rôle économique des récompenses d'expositions (17, 22). Enfin, DOSWALD examine le choix iconographique et l'emploi d'une médaille religieuse issue de fouilles archéologiques (2).

Sur le plan des techniques, TORRES montre l'importance des innovations du Neuchâtelois Jean-Pierre Droz et leur influence sur la frappe monétaire en Espagne (39). Enfin, la dernière publication de MARTIN (61) permet de constater à nouveau combien la médaille est, en Suisse, proche de la décoration des boîtes de montre : toutes deux proviennent souvent des mêmes fabricants qui emploient les mêmes artistes.

Pour la création contemporaine aussi, les catalogues prennent de l'importance. GATTI a dressé l'inventaire des créations libres de quinze artistes de l'Arc jurassien (42). Le travail est encore non publié, mais les principaux résultats sont parus dans la revue de la FIDEM (43). NIEDERMANN nous livre un catalogue complet des médailles de Hans Erni (51) et un choix des œuvres de Bernard Bavaud

figure dans le livre qui lui est consacré (45). Afin de développer la création, l'étude et l'exposition de médailles d'art en Suisse, un petit groupe s'est constitué avec certains membres suisses de la FIDEM. La première réalisation de ce groupe consiste en un site internet (44) qui présente déjà les artistes suisses qui ont participé aux derniers congrès, avec les œuvres qu'ils y ont envoyées depuis 2007. Enfin, soulignons l'initiative de deux musées qui, pour encourager la création de médailles artistiques, ont organisé des concours à l'occasion de jubilées (41, 46).

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ÖSTERREICH

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Der Berichtszeitraum 2002-2007 wurde von WINTER (54) mit umfangreichem Literaturüberblick zu Medaillen, Rechenpfennigen, Marken sowie Orden, Ehrenzeichen und tragbaren Medaillen bearbeitet.

Von den Führern durch die Sammlungen des Kunsthistorischen Museums Wien sei HAAG (16) hervorgehoben, darin werden die Kapitel der Münzgeschichte – in der Schausammlung nach übersichtlichen Abschnitten strukturiert – durch etwa 100 Cimetien illustriert und kommentiert, von WINTER (55) mit 25 Beispielen im Kapitel „Medaillen“. In *Goldgiganten* (1) tragen elf Autoren aus verschiedenen Perspektiven und durch alle Epochen hindurch zu einer Gemeinschaftsausstellung des Metalls Aurum bei; Gold als materieller, ideeller und antiquarischer Wert, in Form von Goldgeprägten, Multipla, Supernominalien, Denkmünzen und Gnadenpfennigen wurden untersucht. Prominente und bekannte Stücke erfahren hier Abbildungen und Kommentare von den jeweiligen Kuratoren der beiden Museen und unter anderen Experten auch von F. R. Künker. Eine sehr umfangreiche Literaturliste unterstreicht die Gründlichkeit der Untersuchungen zu bekannten und bedeutenden Stücken aus den Sammlungen der Museen in Wien und Berlin. In HAAG (17) begleiten zahlreiche Illustrationen die Beiträge der Autoren Alram, Hölzl, Laubenberger, Plattner, Rainer, Swoboda, Uchtmann und Winter – Porträtkunst und alle der Medaille verwandten Bildniskünste werden damit einem – nicht ausschließlich – jungen Publikum näher gebracht. Im *Glanz des Hauses Habsburg* konnte WINTER (56) der Domäne des von ihm gepflegten Kabinetts Rechnung tragen und gab einen historischen Überblick zur Sammlungsgeschichte von der Renaissance bis ins 20. Jahrhundert mit differenzierten Themen, die um einen kunsthistorischen Text von Schütz erweitert wurden. Ein gekürzter, teilweise identischer Text wurde in (57) abgedruckt, hier wurde das Kapitel Sammlungsgeschichte ersetzt durch einige Worte zur Ausstellungsgeschichte. Der zweite Band der Kataloge der Medaillensammlung, WINTER (58), erschien als erster am Beginn einer Reihe, die eine intensive Beforschung der Medaillen des Hauses Habsburgs zum Ziel hat. Die Ergebnisse wurden in diesem umfangreichen und erstklassig illustrierten Werk frühneuzeitlicher Medaillen hervorragend vermittelt. WINTER (60) gruppierte die Kärntner Schaumünzen der frühen Medaillen Ferdinands in drei Stempelgruppen und gewann neue Erkenntnisse; Sammlungsgeschichte, Konkordanzlisten, sowie der detailreiche Katalog mit Abbildungen aller genannten Stücke, bereichern den genauen Betrachter.

Ikonographische Beziehungen verwandter Kunstsparten stellte auch MÜLLER (36) her. TEGET-WELZ (51) fasste unter den Medaillen, deren Porträts dem Augsburger Medailleur Hans Daucher zugeschrieben werden, neben einer Pfälzer, Ächterdinger und Habsburger auch eine Wiener Gruppe von sieben Medaillen zusammen, die Abbildungen entsprechen nicht der Originalgröße. KLEISNER (27) bereicherte das Wissen zu einigen Medaillen des Erzherzogs Matthias aus der Prager Nationalsammlung bezüglich der Datierungen und verschiedener Interpretationen der Ikonographie aufgrund emblematischer Forschungen. WINTER (59) brachte für die seit David Köhler als „Prager Juden-Medaillen“ bezeichnete Medaillengruppe keine neue Erklärung der Urheberschaft, jedoch eine Skizzierung des bisherigen Wissens und die betreffenden 30 Medaillen des Kunsthistorischen Museum Wiens in einem übersichtlichen Katalog mit Abbildungen und Konkordanzlisten. EMMERIG (10) brachte alle „Kornjuden-Medaillen“ der Sammlung „Medicina in Nummis“ zur Ansicht und Sprache – insgesamt 17 Stück. DABURON und SZAIVERT (5) beschreiben anlässlich der Ausstellung in der Stiftsbibliothek Kremsmünster die umfangreiche Münzsammlung. Auf den Spuren der ehemaligen Schatzkammer der Fürsten Esterházy auf Burg Forchtenstein (6) kamen nur noch wenige Medaillen und Geldwerte zum Vorschein. STERMITZ (49) illustrierte mit 15 Abbildungen Propaganda zur Person Napoleons und dessen Mythos aus einem Bestand von 62 Medaillen des Kärntner Landesmuseums. GRÜNWALD (13) erzählte die auf Bergbau und Land- und Forstwirtschaft aufbauende steirische Wirtschaftsgeschichte – überwiegend des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts – anhand von 35 ausgewählten und abgebildeten Medaillen.

GRUNDNER (14; 15) untersuchte in Wien und München geprägte Jetons und Medaillen der Hoch-

zeit Josephs II. und Josephas von Bayern im Jahre 1765, wobei der nominalische Zusammenhang der Gepräge im Geldsystem deutlich wird. Dieser Artikel wurde in tschechischer Sprache (15) mit kurzem englischem Abstract, Abbildungen im Text eingebunden und in deutscher Sprache (14) mit Abbildungen im Anhang, jedoch teilweise unterschiedlichen Exemplaren publiziert. In einem Corpus von KLEISNER (29) wurden die Medaillen Ferdinands I., des Gütigen, erfasst; besonders wurde auf die Bedeutung der Medaille im 19. Jahrhundert eingegangen. KLEISNER und BOUBLIK (28) besprachen und illustrierten den umfangreichen Bestand des Prager National-Museums zur Regentschaft Franz Stephans von Lothringen von 51 Münzen und 68 Medaillen. Sehr erfreulich und gelungen ist der Reprint des umfangreichen, seit 1932 unverzichtbaren Werks für ungarische Medaillen, des HÚSZAR-PROKOPIUS (22). TÖRÖK (52) hat dazu die Zeit von 1850 bis 1945 bearbeitet, die Prinzipien des Vorbilds beibehalten und seinem rein ungarischsprachigen Werk eine kurze deutsch- und eine englischsprachige Einleitung dem 250 Seiten umfassenden Katalog vorangestellt. Diese Erweiterung des Bestandes von HÚSZAR-PROKOPIUS von etwa 7000 Werken um mehr als 3000 Medaillen wurde auf 47 Tafeln in etwa 500 schwarz-weiß Abbildungen gestaltet und auf zusätzlich 20 Seiten um 500 Stück vermehrt. ZÖTTL (64; 65) hat in zwei Bänden – der erste Band reicht bis zum Jahr 1619 – Farb-Abbildungen zum Katalogwerk Salzburger Münzen und Medaillen erstellt und neben weiteren numismatischen Objekten, teilweise auch Urpunzen, Prägestempeln, Rechenpfennige und zahlreiche Schraubmedaillen abgebildet und ist zum neuen Zitierwerk geworden.

FORSCHLER-TARRASCH (12) hat nahezu 1000 Eisenguss- Artefakte der Sammlung des Birmingham Museum of Art zweisprachig dokumentiert und in Abbildungen eindrucksvoll präsentiert, die Geschichte des europäischen Eisengusses abgehandelt und für das 19. und 20. Jahrhundert unter anderem Medaillen, Gemmen und ähnliche numismatische Objekte feinsten Gussqualität vorgestellt. AUST (2) behandelte acht Eisengussmedaillen der Komorauer Eisenwerke heute in (Opava, Tschechien) in der Zeit zwischen 1908 und 1910. KRAMER (30) enthält neben zahlreichen Krupp-Medaillen des Ruhrmuseums Essen auch eine Medaille der Metallwarenfabrik in Berndorf/Niederösterreich zur Erinnerung an die silberne Hochzeit von Arthur und Margarethe Krupp 1906 von Stefan Schwartz. KLEISNER (27) behandelt drei Guss-Medaillen Ferdinand II. zum genannten Thema mit unterschiedlichen Reverstypen und gleichem Aversstyp. Interessante Gussmedaillen und Gussmarken, beispielsweise auf Erzherzog Johann, mit Produkten aus über 20 Gusswerken beinhaltet PALL (37).

Von PEITLER (38) wird die Tätigkeit des Orient-Kenners und Diplomaten Prokesch van Osten im Hinblick auf sein bedeutendes numismatisches und archäologisches Sammler- und Mäzenatentum gewürdigt, unter anderem zeugt aus dem Jahr 1840 eine seiner wertvollen Schenkungen an das Joanneum, nämlich eine Suite von zwölf Konrad Lange-Medaillen über griechische Freiheitskämpfer, von der zeitgenössischen tagespolitischen Brisanz der Medaille. Etliche tausend Stück Bergbaumedailen stehen kurz vor der Publikation, die PROKISCH (44) mit einem kurzen Einblick in das Leben und Arbeiten und einzelnen Beispielen aus der Sammlung von Karl Ritter von Ernst (1833-1911) gab. WINTER und SCHMITZ-VON LEDEBUR (61) gestalteten einen Katalog der bisher vier Stück und im Jahr 2006 zwanzig Stück neuzugegangener Medaillen von Hans Karl Burgeff, ein fünf Seiten umfassender Text beschreibt das Schaffen des Künstlers. MAYR (35) erarbeitete als Diplom-Arbeit eine Biografie von *Joseph Daniel Böhm* (1794-1865), dem bedeutenden Künstler, Medailleur und Kunstlehrer zur Zeit des ausgehenden 19./beginnenden 20. Jahrhunderts. PROKISCH (46) sind Einblicke in die Biografie des Medailleurs *Leo Zimpels* gelungen, der in Steyr vor allem als Lehrer tätig war; ein Überblick über nahezu sein gesamtes Schaffen, besonders des numismatischen, dessen vielleicht bekanntester Schwerpunkt die Firmungs- und Taufmedaillen war, fand Eingang in einen stempelkritischen Katalog. Von WINTER (54) wurde eine Arbeit von EMMERIG (9) zur österreichischen Medaillen-Präsenz in FIDEM-Ausstellungen zitiert; eine im Juni 2012 leicht veränderte, verbesserte Auflage dieser Zusammenstellung ist auch über einen link der Homepage der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Medaillenkunst e.V. (7) verfügbar. In HOSCH (21) wurden verschiedene internationale Institutionen und etwa 1700 internationale Medailleurs genannt. Dem Verlust des österreichischen Medailleurs und Stempelschneiders Ferdinand Welz folgte ein Nachruf von WINTER (53). Von KRIERER (32) wurde zu einer Medaille für Professor Conze, Archäologe der Universität Wien, Schriftverkehr aus einem in Graz beherbergten Teil-Nachlass bearbeitet und publiziert.

In der Sondernummern des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien (*ING*), Mitteilungsblatt (23), *MING* 41a/2010, wurde H. Zobl's „Wolfgang Hahn-Medaille“ anlässlich der Emeritierung W. Hahns publiziert; auf der Homepage des *ING* sind nachfolgende Verleihungen dieser Medaillen zu erfahren, von EMMERIG (8) zur Verleihung an Professor Ted Buttrey und in *MING* 45a/2012 die dritte Verleihung, an Wolfgang Szaivert. Werke des bedeutendsten und fruchtbarsten österreichischen Medailleurs der Gegenwart können auf der Homepage von Helmut ZOBL (63) eingesehen werden, die Werkenummern 1187-1248 sind in (62) erschienen. Eine Gedenkmedaille für das Projekt „alpinecrossing“ wurde von LÖSCHNER (33) aus „The Shekel“ auf der gleichnamigen Homepage publiziert.

HERMANN und KRANZ (19) forschten nach der Herkunft eines im Sommer 2010 gefundenen Tonabdruckfragments einer bekannten Medaille Karl V., die als Werk von Hans Schwarz mit 1520/21 datiert werden konnte – dabei wurde unter anderem auf die spärliche Quellenlage zu Herstellungsverfahren von Renaissance-Medaillen eingegangen, obwohl verschiedenste Artefakte unterschiedlicher Halbherfertigungsstufen bekannt sind.

In einem weiteren Band der *Numismata Obderennsia* von HIPPMANN (20) wurden eine Menge von 758 numismatischen Objekten von Körperschaften und Vereinen der Stadt Steyr aufgenommen, zahlreiche Abbildungen, Literaturangaben und ein zweckmäßiges Register führten zur gewohnten erstklassigen Qualität dieser Reihe. In überwältigender Vielzahl wurden im Salzburger Dommuseum von KELLER und NEUHARDT (24) neben 1800 Kreuzen, Gebetsschnüren, Rosenkränzen und anderen religiösen Artefakten auch religiöse Medaillen und Münzen aus dem Bestand der Edith-Haberland-Wagner-Stiftung im Dommuseum zu Salzburg zur Ausstellung gebracht. KELLER (25) zeigte eine beeindruckende Ausstellung des Jahres 2010 mit ähnlicher Thematik. Etwa 60 Pilgerzeichen wurden von BAIER, KÜHTREIBER und SCHMID (3) untersucht, in einen Katalog aufgenommen und abgebildet. In einer Diplomarbeit von BAIER (4) wurde der Zugang zu Pilgerzeichen in Form von Abdrücken auf Glocken des Spätmittelalters und der Neuzeit aufgearbeitet.

In der Reihe der VIN – Veröffentlichungen des Institutes für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte – erschien mit dem zwölften Band ein bahnbrechendes Werk zu Rechenpfennigen (43). Eine stempelkritische Bearbeitung des umfangreichen Materials ergibt differenziertere Einblicke in Biografien, Chronologien und Münzstättenzuweisungen. Neben dem Katalogteil mit 350 Seiten, der private, amtliche, medaillenähnliche, interessante neuere Falsa des 19. Jahrhunderts und weitere Spezialgruppen enthält, hauptsächlich frühneuzeitliche Stücke, wurde für die Erbländer jeweils ein eigener historischer Überblick gegeben und Typologien, Ikonographien und Grundsätzliches zu Raitpfennigen erklärt. Mittelalterliche böhmische und ungarische Jetons sowie jüngere Rechenpfennige und Spielmarken aus Wien und Nadelburg aus dem 18./19. Jahrhundert blieben unberücksichtigt. Der zweite Band enthält die Stempelgraphen. Neben zahllosen Abbildungen, höchst umfassendem Fund- und Literaturverzeichnis ergänzen ein Münzstätten-, Münzmeister-, Namens-, Legenden-, Wappen- und ein ikonographisches Register das unumgängliche Corpus und neue Standardzitierwerk. PROKISCH (45) gibt für die gesamte Neuzeit kursorischen Überblick über ein weitläufiges numismatisches Feld kirchlicher Medaillen, das von repräsentativen Porträtmedaillen über Wallfahrtsmedaillen und Gnadenschlüsseln bis hin zu Spendenpfennigen und Geldersatz kaum eingegrenzt werden kann, in 21 Abbildungen von über 100 Beispielobjekten aus den etwa 80 betreffenden Institutionen; der Artikel enthält natürlich wertvolle Literaturangaben. Im Rahmen einer Lehrveranstaltung erstellten neun Studenten eine Liste der „Dubletten“ von Papstmedaillen des Kunsthistorischen Museums Wien (41). PROKISCH (42) hat numismatische Propagandamittel – Medaillen, Abzeichen und Notgeld – des bedeutenden österreichischen Fremdenverkehrsgebiet Salzkammergut besprochen; mit 23 Abbildungen und Literaturangaben. KRASSNIGG (31) hat mit dem letzten Beitrag (Objekt-Nr. 186-200) seine 14-teilige Artikelserie abgeschlossen. Unter dem Titel *St. Stephan, der Dom zu Wien*, 4–1 und 4–2, [2010] erschienen im Eigenverlag von MAYER (34) alle ihm bekannten Münzen, Medaillen, Jetons, Briefmarken, Abzeichen, Bilderdosen und Diverses, mit Abbildungen, in zwei Bänden; der Katalog wird laufend vervollständigt, ein Katalog 3-2013 – 6 Version 2, ist seit dem Jahr 2013 verfügbar. Im Bereich der Wert-Marken sind vereinzelt österreichische Exemplare aus der zweimonatlich erscheinenden deutschen Zeitschrift STAHL (48) zu berücksichtigen.

WINTER (54) hat in seinem Beitrag im vorangegangenen Survey neben Medaillenliteratur zahlreiche Ordensliteratur aufgelistet, was im vorliegenden Artikel nicht angestrebt wurde, stattdessen wurde die weiterführende Homepage (39) angegeben. Zu den zahlreichen Artikeln, die von der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Ordenskunde in ihrem Organ *ZÖstGesOrd.* laufend publiziert werden, ist auf der umfangreichen Homepage dieser Gesellschaft detailliert Auskunft zu bekommen. An neueren Monografien zur Phaleristik sind die beiden Ausstellungskataloge der Ausstellung im Burgmuseum Archo Norico Deutschlandsberg, Steiermark (40) und jener der Ausstellung Landesmuseum Joanneum (50) zu nennen.

SAUR – AKL ist in der Bearbeitung der Daten zu Medailleuren und Medailleurinnen mit den Namen im Alphabetisierungsbereich ab Goepfert (Bd. 57, 2008) bis Kelder (Bd. 79, 2013) vorangeschritten (47). Zunehmend wertvollere Dienste leisten Internetplattformen und Internetseiten privaten Ursprungs, exemplarisch sei ERTEL (11) genannt. Generell sei allen Autoren gedankt und nebst Fachzeitschriften auch auf das unschätzbare Medium der Auktionskataloge hingewiesen.

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POLAND

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In the course of the period in question one can observe a profound interest in medals and history of medallion art in Polish literature. Relatively large numbers of scientific publications and collection-catalogues, the catalogues accompanying exhibitions and many books and articles devoted to contemporary artists and medals have been published. It is worth mentioning, that the activity in this field is by both professional scientists and amateur-collectors.

Within the group of scientific publications, mostly as regards the early modern period, one should mention most of all the works of DUTKOWSKI (16, 17, 18, 20). Among the most important is the book by MAUÉ as well, which was devoted to the life and works of Sebastian Dadler (60). Very significant are publications dealing with the medals and numismatic collection of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (63-66) as well as a relatively few articles on individual medals (24, 27, 28, 82, 83, 90, 100, 101) and artists (25, 34, 44, 53, 86, 103).

The collections of various public institutions in Poland were also the subject of catalogues and articles (2, 12, 15, 30, 43, 54, 73, 85, 106, 110). One of the main contributions to this field is the excellent catalogue of STAHR (92) devoted to Polish medals from the 16th to 18th centuries, part of a set of medals housed in the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Poznań. Of similar value are two catalogues of the collection of the National Museum in Wrocław: the first one (42), where the medals, plaques and coins as well as seals once used by individual clergymen and church institutions have been published, and the second (41), devoted to medals and plaques dating from the *Art Nouveau* period. Among the exhibition catalogues the most significant is the catalogue of "the Golden Collection" of Stanislaus Augustus (9). On the other hand, contemporary artists who were the subjects of many exhibitions and accompanying catalogues include: Bronisław Chromy (6), Joanna Słomianowska (14), Józef Stasiński (5) and others (13, 26, 32, 37, 45, 56, 62, 67, 68, 69, 74, 76, 80, 81, 107, 109).

Of undisputable value for collectors are the catalogues of DUTKOWSKI and SUCHANEK dealing with coins and medals of Toruń (21) and with the gold issues of the Jagiellonian dynasty (19). A good summary (with important supplements) of medals from the Mint of Poland in the post-war period is, on the other hand, a book of PASZKOWYCZ (78). In the field of private collections it is worth mentioning the catalogues of ADAMOWICZ (1) and – especially – NESTOROWICZ (72) with medals and other items devoted to Pope John Paul II, as well as catalogues dealing with other themes (46, 58, 59). Also to be underlined is the publishing activity of local centres, especially in the cities, where branches of the Polish Numismatic Society are active. In the branch magazines as well as in the form of books there appeared contributions on the themes of medals: philately (3), the Polish Navy (23), the Polish Red Cross (29), famous people (75) and much more (8, 31, 47, 57, 61, 84, 88, 89, 91, 95, 99, 100).

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CZECH REPUBLIC

Tomas Kleisner

Recent publications include accounts of the medals of the Coudenhove family (31) and the presidents of Czechoslovakia (6, 32), as well as medals commemorating SS. Cyril and Methodius (8) and St. Agnes of Bohemia (5). The medal collection of the bishops of Hradec Kralove has been published (2) and there is a new inventory of the medal dies kept in the City of Prague Museum (4). The erotic – or perhaps pornographic – medals in the National Museum are included in the exhibition catalogue ‘100 000 Years of Sex’ (1).

BOUBLÍKOVÁ has continued her research of Bohemian Renaissance medals from the Jachymov (Erzgebirge) region (9-11). KLEISNER’s note on the medal of Bishop Ephraim is in fact a study of the popularity of Antonio Abondio and the lack of copyright in the 16th century (12). He has also discussed the medals of the Emperor Matthias with his motto *Amat Victoria Curam* (13). Another article shows that Giovanni Pietro de Pomis’s wax model for a medal for the Emperor Ferdinand II was only cast a hundred years later in the 18th century when the numismatist C. G. Heraeus was trying to make the Imperial medal collection as complete as possible (15). The review of Bohemian Baroque funerary medals from the collection of the National Museum spans the 17th and 18th centuries (16). The medals of Emperor Francis Stephen of Lorraine from the same collection are published in a detailed catalogue (18). WINTER discusses a series of early 17th-century medals traditionally attributed to a Jewish goldsmith from Prague (17), while FRIED has written on the medals of Wallenstein (14).

Czech 19th century medals are presented in a survey by LUKAS (21) and there is now also a large catalogue of the medals of the Emperor Ferdinand the Good (20). MILČKOVÁ has published a detailed study of Archbishop Kohn ordering his enthronement medal in 1893 from Anton Scharf (22). Studies and catalogues of modern medallists cover the works of Otakar Dušek (27, 28), Jiří Harcuba (34), Zdeněk Kolářský (33), Václav Adolf Kovanič (26), Vladislav Mašata (25), Karel Mráz (23), Andrej Peter (35), Zdenek Preclik (30), Hans Schwathe (29), Josef Šejnost and his son Zdeněk (24), Bohumil Teply (38), Andre Vicha (45) and Karel Zeman (42). The Czech Association of Medallists has organized three exhibitions, with catalogues illustrating their latest works (39, 40, 41). There is also a catalogue of the works of Czech students of medal making and coin engraving from 1993–2010 (37).

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HUNGARY

Lajos Pallos

Several publications have been recently added to Hungarian numismatic literature. Most consist only of a few pages, often dealing with a single medal, but there have also been a number of monographs and important books. The periodical *Numizmatikai Közlöny* (NK, Numismatic Journal) edited by BALOGH (6) and BALOGHNÉ (7) reviews the entire literature on a yearly basis.

The most important achievement of recent times is a catalogue of medals by TÖRÖK (57), which is a continuation of the work by Huszar-Procopius, dated 1932. The new catalogue partially complements the older one but carries it on from 1932 to 1945. Also a gap-filling work is the catalogue of G. HÉRI (16), on the commemorative medals from the Turkish wars. This catalogue is a compilation of several hundred medals of the Hungarian National Museum relevant to that era. Another similar publication from ADAMOVSZKY (2) is the catalogue of medals issued by the Hungarian Numismatic Society between 1901 and 2011. KOVÁSZNAI (25) has published a monograph about the works of Erika Ligeti. Among the independent publications there are the works of EGERVÖLGYI (12) about medals minted in remembrance of Count István Széchenyi and of SOLTÉSZ (51) dealing with commemorative medals on the papal visit of John Paul II to Hungary. A part of modern Hungarian numismatic art is the catalogue of the medical doctor and sculptor KUBASZOVA's exhibition (27) which also included her numismatic artwork. Contemporary Hungarian numismatic art is represented every two years by exhibitions held in the city of Sopron (1) along with informative publications.

The badges of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from the WW I constitute a very special chapter of Hungarian numismatics, because at that time there were several important artists creating works in this field. About these, two important works were published: SALLAY (46) wrote a popular, informative book about the troop badges of the WW I, while HERMANN and SZANYI (23) compiled a catalogue aiming to cover the entirety of the period. SALLAY (47) has also published a book that features the badges, insignias and decorations of the Hungarian military and the paramilitary movement (levente) of WW II.

Studies published in the period of review cover the field of medallic art from historical commemorative medals of past centuries to contemporary designs of today. HÉRI (17) published a study on a part of the collection made of gold that once belonged to one of the most important Hungarian art collectors of the nineteenth century, Miklós Jankovich, now in the care of the Hungarian National Museum. ENZSÖL (14) published a group of medals depicting the wife of the late German imperial emperor and Hungarian king Charles VI. (III), Christine Elisabeth. MAKAI and SALLAY (29) published a study on a collection of medals that was displayed in an exhibition on the Marie-Therese Military Order. MAMAI and SZOLECZKY (30) published a catalogue of commemorative medals depicting Napoleon, the property of the Hungarian Military Museum. EGERVÖLGYI (13) wrote on the medals commemorating the most outstanding Hungarian statesman of the nineteenth century, Lajos Batthyány, while PROHÁSZKA and SALLAY (43) noted the numismatic depictions of Baron Géza Fejérváry. In his study, SOLTÉSZ (52) elaborated on the commemorative collection of the last Hungarian coronation medals in great detail regarding their creation. The study of KOVÁSZNAI (26) about Béni Ferenczy, one of the most outstanding figures of Hungarian numismatic art, catalogued his work in its entirety. Some studies deal with medals from the view of the institutions that issued them. SOÓS (53) studied medals of Hungarian insurance companies in fine detail. In his two part series, BALÁZS (5) presented the medals issued by the sport clubs of financial institutions.

There were also several publications about contemporary Hungarian artists. BARANYI (8) devoted a publication to Anikó Várnagy, NAGY (33) Mária Lugossy and VÁMOSI (58) Ferenc Brém. PALLAG (34) published a smaller selection of medals designed by Hungarian painters. ENZSÖL (15) engaged in the modern aspirations of numismatic art by publishing a smaller study on the medals by Ferenc Lebó.

Badges generally regarded as a borderline area now became an important part of Hungarian numismatic studies, not at least because BERÉNYI (9) produced a multiple-edition catalogue in the

Numizmatikai Közlöny (Numismatic Journal) about school badges manufactured by a factory belonging to his ancestors. The sixth edition contains the Budapest school insignia.

“Medical medals” have long had a highly important place in Hungarian numismatic literature. In the past couple of years the number of relevant publications has multiplied greatly. Dr. JAKÓ (11) published a study about medals bearing the engraved citation of Virgil. SÜLE (54) wrote on medals concerning the most important figure of Hungarian brain research, János Szentágothai.

We have now reached the most common type of study resulting in only short publications. Generally speaking, all authors seem to have one or two favorite (sometimes more) topics to elaborate on. We start with BAKOS (3, 4), the doyen of Hungarian numismatic literature, who passed away in 2012. Besides his favorite subject, ancient Roman medallions, he often explored the numismatic relics of the Boy Scout movement from the era between the two World Wars. To the latter he was personally attached, being a boy scout himself at that time. Throughout the past decades BERÉNYI (10) has explored the history of Hungarian Freemasonry and regularly published smaller studies. The centre of Hungarian numismatics in the countryside, the medal-collecting group of Pécs, is also remarkably active in publishing material. SÜLE (55), apart from medical material, keeps publishing local commemorative medals. Relevant publications from HÁGEN (18), HÁGEN and SÜLE (19) and RAYMAN (44, 45) are also very important. Among smaller, but equally important pieces of literature are notes from LEÁNYFALUSI (28), PALLAG (35, 36), TÓTH (56) and PROHÁSZKA (41, 42).

For several years research on military decorations and civil honors has been taking prime place in Hungarian numismatics. Although in these past years there were no large published works, nevertheless several worthy studies appeared, exploring various chapters of Hungarian and Austro-Hungarian history from a numismatics point of view. The main subject was military and civil orders founded by Maria Theresa. In the past years MAKAI (31), SALLAY (48) and PANDULA (39) have published studies on military orders, PALLOS (37, 38) on civil orders, while other topics were also researched. Based on an authentic piece, KOVÁCS (24) explored insignia of military service awarded between 1780 and 1918 in great detail. HAJDU (20) presented a badge of a decoration dating from the early Horthy era, the Hungarian Red Cross d.s.c. PANDULA (40) published a shorter study on the Hungarian recipients of the German Iron Cross from WW II. SALLAY (49, 50) also researched foreign awards issued to Hungarians and explored the topic of WW II. in several publications. More and more authors studied the awards system of the decades after WW II. HAJDU and MOLNÁR (21, 22) published a study on the interesting process of some socialist awards, while the MAKAI – SALLAY – SOLYMOSI (32) trio published data on decorations that was never awarded. Particularly interesting is an article by Éva Varga (59), on the awards of Pál Losonci, former head of state, which are now in the care of the Rippl-Rónai Museum at Kaposvár

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CROATIA

Ivan Mirnik

Not much has been written here on historical medals during recent years. Paolo de Ragusio was the subject of a paper by KAVAZOVIĆ (26). Seventeenth-century medals commemorating the liberation of Slavonia from the Ottoman occupation were discussed by GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ (22) and RAYMAN (52). Coins and medals of Dubrovnik showing St. Blaise were described by MIRNIK (45) and the Zagreb Cathedral Way of the Cross by PLUKAVEC (49).

Insignia of Zagreb University, including the medals, were again commented on by MIRNIK (41). The medals, orders badges and other memorabilia of the Great War have been discussed by BOROŠAK MARIJANOVIĆ (7), HERMAN KAURIĆ (24), MANDIĆ (29), MIRNIK (38, 42), PRISTER (49) and STRUKIĆ (53). Medals with portraits of the Zagreb Cardinal-Archbishop, Blessed Alojzije Stepinac, have also been discussed by KOLARIĆ (27) and Mirnik (38, 43). AZINOVIC BEBEK (3), GUDELJ (23) and other archaeologists have published pilgrim badges found in excavations.

Croatian medals have been displayed on several exhibitions, such as FIDEM (42) and two Ivo Kerdić triennial memorial exhibitions (1, 2). There has also been an exhibition of the medals given to the Zagreb Archaeological Museum between 1990 and 2010 (39). Damir Kovač exhibited medals with portraits of the Viceroy Ban Josip Jelačić in 2008 (35) and Marko Šarinić medals and plaques of Istria and Quarnero from his collection (56-58).

GARELJIĆ, curator of medals at the Zagreb Modern Gallery, has continued to present material from their collections, mostly acquired with the Dragutin Mandl collection several years ago (11, 12). This gave the public an opportunity to see medals made by Grga Antunac (16, 17), Ivan Jeger (10), Ivo Kerdić (15); Miroslav Kraljević (21), Rudolf Valdec (18), Mila Wod and other female medallists (19), as well as other Zagreb engravers and medallists (13, 14). In 2012 the medallist Stjepan Divković had a retrospective exhibition of his medals and coins at the Zagreb Archaeological Museum (48).

Monographs, exhibition catalogues and articles on quite a few Croatian medallists of all generations were written by several authors. Here are the names of the artists: Kosta Angeli Radovani (46), Vojta Braniš (33), Robert Frangeš-Mihanović (51), Carl Fröschl (56), Želimir Janeš (4, 59), Hinko Juhn (62), Ivo Kerdić (37, 44, 47, 57), Ante Orlić (60), Rudolf Spiegler (54). Among the young Croatian medallists, we must mention texts on Ana Divković (9) and Karlo Gross (60). DUCA has written on the famous Vatican engraver and medallist Aurelio Mistruzzi (8).

Orders, decorations and various awards of Croatia and other countries have been noted and discussed by several authors including BEŠTAK (5, 6, 63), PRISTER (50) and PAVIĆ (64).

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Orders

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SERBIA

Marija Marić Jerinić

In a country that has no long tradition in the field of medallic art, any positive effort deserves attention, as is the case with the publication dedicated to the sculptor Nebojša Mitrić (1931-1989). This contains contributions from a conference held in 1991 in memory of the artist, with an introduction by ŽIVKOVIĆ. Thanks to his wife Iza Krajner and long-time associate Slobodan Savić, the papers presented at the conference were recorded and published. This publication constitutes a solid foundation for a future monograph that the oeuvre of Mitrić has long deserved (1).

The sculptor Ostoja Gordanić-Balkanski (1927-2013) presented his creative endeavours in 2011 at the exhibition entitled *Growing Monument* that included a total of 210 reliefs of important figures from Serbian history, along with the accompanying publication *Fatherland* (31). While adhering to the original material, the uniformly shaped, circular shallow reliefs with a diameter of 30 cm constitute indivisible and stylistically distinct entities. Although their size is beyond the scope of standard medal dimensions, the concept of a series of important figures allows analogies with the same phenomenon inherent in the medallic medium. In terms of form, they correspond to the artistic templates for reducing and minting of medals.

In 2008, two institutions – the Gallery of Fine Arts - Gift Collection of Rajko Mamuzić in Novi Sad and the National Museum in Kragujevac - presented an exhibition of contemporary sculptors Mira and Sava Sandić, in whose oeuvre considerable space was devoted to medals (6, 7).

The *City Museum* in Vršac published the second revised edition of its medal collection catalogue, whose author and curator, BAKIĆ, created the permanent exhibition of historical medals. Medals dating from the 18th to the early 20th century are exhibited in the Museum Annex, an authentic setting from the late 18th century known as the *Pharmacy on the Stairs*, presenting the cultural history of the town in the period of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (5).

The contribution from MILOŠEVIĆ, an art historian at the museum in Smederevska Palanka, examines religious medals found during archaeological excavations at the necropolis of the Smederevo Fortress in the period of Austrian rule over Serbia from 1718 to 1739. The starting point is the function of religious medals in Catholic religious culture, and special attention is paid to the place that the saints and images represented have in modern, post-tridentine worship (41).

The paper by PETROVIĆ (44) on the collection of medals and plaques in the National Museum in Sabac gives an overview of the way in which the collection was formed and informs the reader about the concept of phaleristics. A distinctive feature of this approach is the idea of contextualizing artefacts within the social and cultural history of Šabac. In the catalogue of the exhibition “The Secession in Public Collections in Subotica”, NINKOV and VUKOVIĆ DULIĆ present plaques from the Secession period (46), while the publication on portraits from the City Museum in Subotica examines portrait medals (47).

MARIĆ-JERINIĆ has studied a little-known segment of cultural history for determining a more precise historical context of the medals won by Serbia at the universal exhibition in Paris in 1889 (27). The collection of medals, formed through legacies bequeathed by significant figures from the socio-political history of Serbia in the second half of the 19th and early 20th century, has been subjected to detailed archival and historiographical research (9, 33, 45). Several contributions dedicated to the study of decorations in other museums belong to the same thematic context. The Military Museum in Belgrade is at the forefront of publication on this subject (4, 8, 39, 40, 42, 43), followed by several local museums in Belgrade (10), Niš (28), Šabac (29), Novi Pazar (32), Vršac (25) and Novi Sad (30).

The cooperation of the Historical Museum of Serbia and the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade resulted in an interesting book by TIMOTIJEVIĆ, which, in his own words, stemmed from the dilemmas of dealing with the past, often termed as “identity crisis of identity makers.” Regarding his choice of methods, the author reasoned that the theory is best clarified through the study of specific phenomena in the context of historical volatility. One of the actual phenomena that are examined is the introduc-

tion of decorations and medals, which gain an important role in the strategic mechanism of paying recognition and honour at a particular historical moment for Serbia. A specific and tangible contribution to this subject is the precise determination of the iconographic origin of memorial medals and their historical and artistic context (35).

The book *Glory and Honour: Decorations among Serbs, Serbs among Decorations* by ACOVIĆ, was written with a view to present the basic elements of Serbian phaleristics to a wider audience. It is a richly documented study of the decorations in Serbia (48).

Collectors occasionally discover new types of medals (15, 20) or unknown foreign medals pertaining to the national history of the 19th and 20th century (14, 21). Some of the contributions by these experts and enthusiasts have been recognized as an important contribution to the study of cultural heritage, and it is unusual for the curators of museum collections to cooperate with them and to publish the achieved results jointly (9, 16, 29, 35, 38, 39, 41).

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RUSSIA AND THE CIS COUNTRIES

Lidia Dobrovolskaya

A typical feature of the review period has been the illustrated works published in connection with popular anniversaries of Russian history, such as the tercentenary of the Battle of Poltava in 1709 and the bicentenary of the victory in the *Patriotic War of 1812*. Both anniversaries resulted in the appearance of new books and studies, with information on Russian and foreign medals and decorations. Among them are monographs and papers by DUROV (35), LEVIN (79), PETERS (106) and others, and also catalogues of exhibitions in the museums of Moscow, St. Petersburg and elsewhere. Some of these projects were produced in collaboration with foreign colleagues. The catalogue named “The Perfect Victory” (148), meaning the battle of Poltava, is one example of such a joint publication, involving the Hermitage and Moscow Kremlin museums together with museums and archives in both cities as well as in Sweden, Germany and Austria. This catalogue includes some 70 Russian and foreign medals, jetons and decorations.

There were also two interesting catalogues published by the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts in connection with a project on military victories documented by medals and engravings. The first, dealing with Poltava, included more than 500 medals commemorating the Northern War of 1700–21 (155). The catalogue of the *war of 1812* lists in addition to medals and engravings, many coins, badges, jetons and seals (156). There have also been articles by DUROV, LEVIN, SHUTKINA, SHKURKO, KRASNOBAYEVA, ZAVOROTNAYA and others.

Two exhibitions in the Hermitage were accompanied by catalogues. “The Thunder of 1812” (45) included over 140 medals, orders, decorations and jetons. The second catalogue “United we shall be as one!” (92) presented memorials connected with the president of the Academy of Fine Arts and director of the Imperial Public Library, Alexey Olenin (1763–1843). He created the first drafts for medals commemorating the campaigns of 1812 and 1813–1814. These medals were first issued in 2012 at the St Petersburg mint by the medallist A. Arkhipov.

Another important date connected with Russian history was the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the House of Romanov. Numerous conferences and exhibitions in Russian museums were devoted to this jubilee. One of the large-scale projects was the exhibition “Coronations of the Tsars and Emperors at the Moscow Kremlin” (157). The catalogue of this exhibition detailed rarities and relics including coronation medals and jetons from the reigns of Catherine I to Nicholas II.

Another exhibition catalogue was the “Second Life: coins and medals in European applied art” (161) published by the Hermitage Museum. It included items that had been given a new lease of life thanks to artistic conceptions. The museum also held an exhibition of “Medals of dishonor” (90), which took place in the Menshikov Palace from September 2012 to January 2013. Medals from the British Museum, with additional items from the Hermitage, were displayed. The exhibition catalogue by ATTWOOD, POWELL and SHCHUKINA listed 108 medals from the 16th century up to the present.

A further Hermitage project was the exhibition “Wisdom of Astrey” (114), dealing with Freemasonry in Russia from the 18th to the first third of the 19th century. Among more than 400 exhibits there were Masonic medals and jetons. Medals and decorations were also an integral part of other exhibitions organized by the Hermitage in Vyborg, the Yusupov Palace in St Petersburg, Amsterdam and elsewhere.

One of the key works on medallic art was the Hermitage catalogue of the German medals of the 16th century (130) by E. S. SCHUKINA (1929–2012). She had been working on this for some fifteen years. It contains information on 380 German medals and their makers. Her other book on the collection of Russian medals of the 18th century owned by Baron Thomas Dimsdale, an English physician, who had been invited to Russia in 1768 by Catherine II to vaccinate herself and her son against smallpox (128). The collection had been kept in the Dimsdale family until it was purchased and brought back to Russia.

The large museums, such as the Hermitage in St Petersburg and the State Historical Museum in Moscow, have continued to publish collections of articles on Russian and foreign medals. One must

also mention a study by M. SMIRNOV (146) dealing with an appendix of the well-known catalogue “Description of Russian medals” by V. P. Smirnov of medals issued by the St Petersburg mint (medals issued after 1915).

Works on modern medallic artists include a catalogue concerning the medallist, sculptor and jeweller R. V. Kharitonov by PETROV (110) and articles about the artists N. G. Rudin by ZAVOROTNAYA (164) and A. A. Kolodkin by SHKURKO (138), who has also written on the jubilees of Russian medallists (134, 136). Representatives of the St Petersburg and Moscow mints, EROKHIN, BAKLANOV and ORLOV have explained the technological processes used in producing coins and medals (38, 39, 16, 96, 97). A new magazine published since 2011, named “Heraldry” (*Geral'dika*), has presented information on the heraldic devices on medals. The numerous phaleristic studies include books on awards by DUROV, LEVIN and POTRASHKOV, and there have also been articles by GAVRILOVA, DOBROVOLSKAYA, ILYINA, ASVARISHCH and others. Catalogues of the exhibitions “Sovereign knights” (21) and “Treasure of the Order of Malta” (147) in the Moscow Kremlin Museums and “The Kulm Cross” (75) in the Artillery Museum also need to be mentioned.

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Alan M. Stahl

The only work published in this period that covers the whole range of American medals is the priced collector's guide by JAEGER (35). HARKNESS (26) has published a second edition of his catalogue of medals of agricultural and mechanical societies, chiefly of the nineteenth century. Two books, DEAN (20) and SWOGER (56) catalogue the series of commemorative medals issued by the United States Mint in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Three series of privately issued medals of the twentieth century are the subject of detailed book-length catalogues: the Circle of Friends of the Medallion and the Society of Medalists in ALEXANDER (8) and the Medal of the Month Club in WATERSON (65). Many American and Canadian medals are treated in the extensive catalogue of ophthalmological medals by GALST and VAN ALFEN (25).

The Colonial and early Federal periods remain fertile sources for medallic research. PICKERING (45) brings together information on the distinctively American series of Indian Peace Medals in a catalogue of a recent exhibit devoted to the subject, while ADAMS and BAKER (3), FANNING (21), SPIEGEL (53), STEIMLE (55), and LOPEZ (38) deal with specific medals of the type. Medals of the Colonial period, often with only an indirect connection to the history of North America are termed 'Betts medals' after the classic catalogue of them by C. Wyllys Betts published in 1894; ADAMS, CHAO, and BENTLEY (4) have produced an exhaustive die study of the Admiral Vernon medals in this series, and ADAMS (1), MAYHUGH (39), MAYHUGH (40), and MENCHELL (41) discuss specific medals of the period. Medals of the Revolutionary and early Federal periods are treated in FULD (22), FULD (23), FULD and FULD (24), HOFER (30), KRALJEVICH (37), NEUZIL (42), and SHEPHERD (49).

The medals of the first three quarters of the nineteenth century remain little studied, with exceptions in the works of ALEXANDER (9), BALDWIN (13), JOHNSON (36), and WEISS (66). Interest revives with the American medallic 'Renaissance' of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with surveys of the work of sculptors Chester Beach by HILL (28), Abram Belskie by WACKS (57), Gutzon Borglum by SILBERBERG (51), Donald De Lue by ALEXANDER (10), Laura Gardin Fraser by STANG (54), Charles Keck by BRAKE (17), Michael Lantz by WACKS (58), Hans Schuler by BRAKE (16), and Gerta Ries Wiener by WACKS (60). ATTWOOD and POWELL (11) took the name of their exhibit and catalogue *Medals of Dishonour* from the medallic series by the mid-twentieth century American sculptor David Smith.

CLOWERY (18) is the second edition of a catalogue of medals of the Governors General of Canada, and NEWBIGGING (43) is a tribute to the coin and medal design of the Canadian artist Dora de-Pedéry-Hunt. Other Canadian medals are treated in ADAMS (6), NIENHUIS (44), RENWICK (46), ROWE (47), and SPIEGEL (52).

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OCEANIA

Walter R. Bloom

The interest in medals in Australia and New Zealand continues to be strong, and as might be expected, by and large the writers concentrate on the medals of their own country. In the period of this Survey there has been an intensive study of agricultural medals, which is reflected in the publications listed below. Furthermore, a major publication in this area is expected in the next couple of years, which will be reported in the next Survey.

The articles on medals have been split into four sections, the first on medallists, then one on medals, medalets and medallions for each of Australia and New Zealand, and the fourth on badges and fobs.

Of special mention is the very substantial article by Michael Meszaros [3], which gives an overview of the great Meszaros family of medallists, commencing with his father Andor Mészáros who emigrated to Australia from Hungary; see <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/meszaros-andor-11114>.

The second edition of Carlisle's epic work [67] is now the standard reference on Australian historical medals. Also, Queensland-based Hugh Armstrong has produced an extensive range of articles ([7] – [49]), mainly on agricultural medals. Across the Tasman, an excellent source of information on New Zealand historical medals for the period 1941 – 2007 is MacMaster [113]; this extends the previous study (1865 – 1940) of Leon G Morel. And there is the extensive contribution by Bernie Begley ([124] – [156]) to the study of the medal-like objects badges and fobs.

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GENERAL

THE HISTORY OF NUMISMATICS AND OF COLLECTIONS

Christian Edmond Dekesel

During the course of the last seven years two major numismatic symposia dominated the study of the history of numismatics and collections. In addition a significant number of Italian researchers, more or less independently, unearthed major historical facts concerning the history of numismatics. Finally the topic of numismatic auction catalogues of the past has come into focus.

The Dresden Congress 2009: *Numismatik und Geldgeschichte im Zeitalter der Aufklärung - Numismatics and Monetary History in the Age of Enlightenment*

DEKESEL, in co-operation with DEKESEL-DE RUYCK, (18,19,20,21) open the proceedings with a general survey of 18th century numismatic publications in which they presented the vast number of numismatic publications, more than 6,000, in a structured fashion. They added a number of statistically relevant data in order to offer a better understanding of the whole picture.

One cannot stress enough the importance of individuals for the development of a science. This was made clear by the following contributions about collectors, dealers and scientists.

LUIJT (39) analyses the life and work of Nicolas Chevalier (1661-1720), a merchant who not only traded in coffee and tea but also in all sorts of artefacts such as medals, etc. He even produced medals for special occasions and published them. He is a perfect example of the clever business man who exploited the growing interest in commemorative medals.

SARMANT (53) examines the psychological, sociological and intellectual reasons why so many people of all walks of life showed an interest in coins and medals in the 17th and 18th century. In France the role of the royal household and the academies was instrumental in the elevation of numismatics to the level of a proper science with its own specialized publications. An intellectual and social elite emerged and a platform was created where the rich bourgeois, the nobleman and the merchant could meet each other at a more-or-less equal level, and discuss their new acquisitions.

OVERBECK (47) focuses on the personality of Johann Alexander Döderlein (1675- 1745). Döderlein grew up in a family closely related to the Protestant Church. He was educated as a clergyman but became a teacher and later rector of the Latin Gymnasium in Weissenburg. He never regarded himself as a numismatist. He was nevertheless instrumental in studying the coin-finds in the Limes region of Franken. His work on bracteates from this area proved to be instrumental in the identification of these as coins. All his publications were based on real coin-finds, which he analysed and compared. In doing this he set the foundations for the scientific study of medieval numismatics.

THOMPSON (62) presents the figure of Thomas Snelling (1712-1773) who was both a coin-dealer and a publisher of books about coins. He was mainly concerned with the growing interest in coins and medals amongst the new intellectual classes and he tried to satisfy their desire for knowledge by publishing books about these artefacts. He was also the first person in England to show some interest in the coinage of Europe.

WOYTEK (65) examines the life and work of Sigebert Havercamp (1684-1742). Havercamp followed a typical educational track. First he studied theology, only to move at a later stage to Greek philology. Despite starting his professional career as a clergyman, he kept in contact with university circles in Leiden. This led to his promotion to university lecturer for Greek at the age of 36. He came to numismatics via his philological interests, illustrating his texts with coins. He was also heavily involved with a number of numismatic publications culminating in the publication of the coin collection of Queen Christina of Sweden in 1742.

STEGUWEIT (59) presents the portrait collection of Peter Berghaus. Peter Berghaus was the first to recognize the importance of the study of numismatists for the history of numismatics. He collected their portraits, published several articles about their private and public life, and was the instigator of

several symposia about the history of numismatics. It was the privilege of the *Münzkabinett* of the *Berliner Staatliche Sammlungen Preussischer Kulturbesitz* to acquire the Berghaus collection which can now be the subject of further study.

Numismatics is not a science which is studied in an isolated area. From the start the study of numismatics was always incorporated in a wider framework of culture, trade, art and history. Within the framework of this congress, attention has been paid to the development of numismatic science in two major centres of European intellectual activities, i. e. Paris and Vienna.

GUILLEMAIN (29) examines the influence of the Jesuits on the development of numismatics in France. From their numismatic publications we see that they were active throughout Europe. There were no national or language borders for the members of the order as they had educational establishments all over Europe and moved freely from one to the other. They did not leave us very important numismatic collections but all their educational centres had small numismatic collections used to illustrate their teaching. The Jesuits promoted an interest in numismatics among their pupils, so spreading a general interest among the population in both ancient and modern coins as well as in medals.

SZAIVERT (61) illustrates the role of the scientific study of numismatics in Vienna. Again Jesuits played a significant role. Both in their colleges and at the University of Vienna they were involved in the study of numismatics. In secondary schools coins and medals were used to illustrate and explain historical facts. This often became the basis for further interest and study.

Numismatics is a science that is in its first phase heavily dependent on the direct study of coins and medals. In the second phase it relies on the publication of that basic material in an organized form. In order to be able study numismatics a great number of coins and published tracts must be brought together by a collector or by a public institution. During the course of history nearly all private collections were dispersed or incorporated into public collections. This process led to enormous national collections which form the backbone of scientific numismatic research today. This is further helped by the fact that many countries nowadays have treasuretrove laws which ensure that finds are registered and documented within the framework of national institutions.

DARNIS (16) analyses the role of the *Monnaie de Paris* in the progressive assignment of first-class artists in the production of coins and medals. The high artistic standards of the *Monnaie de Paris* in the field of medallic art gave many great sculptors the chance to realize their designs. These artists were then also asked to get involved in the design of coins, which led to landmark effigies which determine our view of the French coinage.

JENSEN (35) makes it clear that the 18th century was the real starting point of the Danish national collection. During that century many private collections and parts of the royal collection were added to the national collection of coins, medals and gems. The collection of Greek coins is one of the largest of Europe thanks to the contribution of King Christian IX who, due to financial difficulties, was forced to leave his collection to the nation. The continuous support of Danish collectors also contributed greatly to the stature of the national Danish coin-cabinet as it is today. HORSNAES (34) gives an insight into the construction, design and development of the Danish Royal Coin Cabinet at Rosenborg Castle in Copenhagen. The coin cabinet was built in the 1780s with the aim to house the royal collection of coins, medals and gems. Special cabinets were designed to exhibit the treasures. Now the whole collection belongs to the National Museum, but is still partially housed at the castle.

HASSMANN and WINTER (30) elaborates on the situation of the Imperial Coin Cabinet in Vienna in the 18th century that housed, already then, an enormous collection. It was typical for the attitude of the imperial household that internationally renowned numismatists were invited to study its contents and publish the collections. Carl Gustav Herae (1671-1725) and Valentin Jamerey Duval (1695-1775) followed each other as directors of the Imperial Cabinet. After the dissolution or suppression of the Jesuits, it was the former Jesuit Joseph Hilarius Eckhel (1737-1798) who took over the direction of the cabinet and revolutionised the study of ancient numismatics with his monumental publication *Doctrina numorum veterum*.

WALLENSTEIN (63) illustrates the role and function of the dukes of Saxony-Gotha-Altenburg in the establishment of the coin cabinet of Friedenstein Castle in Gotha in the first part of the 18th century.

Through a systematic policy of buying not only single coins but whole collections which were offered for auction, the coin cabinet acquired an enormous amount of classical and contemporary coins and medals which made it the third greatest collection in Europe, after Paris and Vienna. Much attention was paid to the publication of its contents by Christian Sigismund Liebe (1687-1736) in 1730. This publication was used by the dukes as a public relations tool. It was given to important visitors and friends, so contributing to the status of the cabinet and its owners.

GRAU (27) points out that not only the traditional universities contributed to the study of numismatics in the 18th century. The *Bergakademie* of the mining university of Freiberg also held an extensive coin-cabinet, with an adjoining numismatic library, mainly thanks to the Illuminate Abraham Gottlob Werners (1749-1817). He left his complete collection to the university where it is still housed and studied. In the 18th century it was mainly used as a didactical instrument for the study of metallurgy and mineralogy.

ARNOLD (1) analyses the use of the coin and medal cabinet by the Electors of Saxony, who later also became kings of Poland. Like all ruling families, the Electors of Saxony needed some kind of representative *Wunderkammer* which was first used to show off power and wealth but became, during the course of the 18th century, the subject of scientific and historic study. This resulted in a number of publications which put the Dresdner collection at the centre of scientific numismatic study in Europe. The need for a bibliographical research instrument led to the publication of a numismatic bibliography in 1801 by Johann Gottfried Lipsius (1754-1820), who was the director of the Dresdner cabinet at the time.

During the 18th century the study of numismatics developed rapidly. New geographical areas were explored and the attention of numismatists was drawn towards new periods of time. The methodology used also changed significantly, mainly due to the publication of new finds which led to new insights concerning the relationship and meaning of coins.

GORINI (26) identifies the discovery of Greek coin hoards in Sicily as the start of the study of Greek numismatics in Italy. It was Gabriele Lancillotto Castello, Prince of Torremuzza (1727-1794) who played a key role in this development. At the end of the 18th century Domenico Sestini (1750-1832) proposed a new geographical order for the description of Greek coins, but his system, which was in competition with that of Joseph Hilarius Eckhel (1737-1798), was not accepted by other numismatists in Europe.

HOLSTEIN (32) draws attention to a group of coins struck by the Samnitici which were regarded as unidentifiable Roman coins until the 18th century. Thanks to the publications of Sigebert Havercamp (1684-1742), Annibale Olivieri degli Abate Giordani (1708-1789), John Swinton (1703-1777), Joseph Pellerin (1684-1782) and Joseph Hilarius Eckhel (1737-1798) it was possible to identify these coins and to pinpoint the places where they were minted.

DE CALLATAY (7) offers extensive written evidence from the 17th and 18th century to prove that Seleucid coinage was seriously studied in the 18th century. Both Jean Foy-Vaillant (1632-1706) and Erasmus Froelich (1700-1758) devoted some of their publications to the study of that coinage. Although they committed some errors of allocation and chronology, they were nevertheless the first to point out the importance of the coinage for the study of the history of the region.

SACCOCCI (52) rightly mentions that the study of medieval numismatics started quite late in Italy. The study of ancient, Greek and Roman coinage dominated for ages. It was only in the 18th century that the study of medieval coinage gained respectability in Italy due to some remarkable finds and to publications on medieval coins in other European countries.

DYKES (23) points out that it was due to the deplorable state of the regal coinage in the fourth quarter of the 18th century that the English population had a need for a small denomination currency for their daily business. Some enlightened businessmen filled in that need by producing a great variety of copper tokens which proved so popular that they were taken up by other entrepreneurs and soon were used all over the country. It was only in 1797 that new regal copper coins were produced by Matthew Boulton. The new coins gradually replaced tokens, which became sought after collectors' items.

As the statistical analysis of 18th century publications makes clear, there were a certain number of geographical centres of numismatic studies in Europe. These were mainly linked to existing learned societies or academies in which the members or fellows 'entertained' each other with their latest findings and with the theories they developed from them.

BURNETT (5) and PAGAN (48) point out the influence of the Society of Antiquaries of London for the history of numismatics. To prove his point PAGAN analyses the minute-books of the society which show that during certain periods of the 18th century numismatic items were discussed at almost every weekly meetings of the society. It was also the society which took the initiative to publish the tract on English gold coins by Martin Folkes (1690- 1754) in 1736.

CATALLI (11) presents the importance of the 'Accademia Etrusca' for the study and circulation of numismatic studies. The 'Accademia' published a great number of tracts on numismatics in its periodical publication. Some of these publications were later extended into proper books. The 'Accademia' had many foreign members, of which the majority were numismatists.

EMMERIG (24) examines the numismatic activities of the 'Churfürstlich-baierische Akademie der Wissenschaften'. Established in 1759 this academy attracted all kinds of people, some of them numismatists. Numismatics was not the main subject of the academy but a considerable number of its members got directly or indirectly involved with numismatics in their general historical studies. Prominent members such as Philipp Wilhelm Ludwig Fladt (1712- 1786) and Georg Gottlieb Plato (1710-1777), alias Wild, were well known in the numismatic world.

CALLEGARI (8) explored the role of numismatic publications in the Republic of Venice during the Enlightenment. The fact that a great number of coin collectors and famous coin collections were to be found in the Venetian Republic was a driving force behind the production of monumental numismatic publications there. The University of Padua played a considerable role as well, since it acted as the University of that Republic. Another reason for the enormous production was the presence of a great number of printers. Trade relations between the Venetian Republic and the rest of the world led to the worldwide distribution of Venetian publications thus presenting the Republic as a centre of learning.

Numismatic bibliographies paved the way for progress in numismatic research. Germany played a key role in that field. It was there that the major numismatic bibliographies of the 18th century by Franz Ernst Brückmann (1697- 1753), Johann Christoph Hirsch (1698-1780) and Johann Gottfried Lipsius (1754-1820) were published. These numismatic bibliographies offered a survey of numismatic research available, and promoted the study of numismatics.

DEKESEL AND DEKESEL-DE RUYCK (22) examine the life and work of Julius Carl Schläeger (1706-1786), who was director of the library and coin cabinet of the dukes of Saxony-Gotha-Altenburg in Friedenstein Castle from 1744 till 1786. He left a considerable number of numismatic manuscripts, including an extensive numismatic bibliography, but none of them are known to the numismatic world as they were never published. Schläeger owned a private numismatic library holding over 6.000 titles, which he sold to duke Ernst II for 4,000 talers in 1773. He incorporated his former library into the numismatic library of the ducal coin cabinet, so creating the most important numismatic library of the 18th century.

GRUND (28) examines the life and work of Johann Gottfried Lipsius (1754-1820), who had the typical career of a scientist working in the collections of the Electors of Saxony. After becoming director of the Dresdner coin cabinet, he devoted most of his time to the library catalogue of the coin-cabinet. After its completion he embarked on a much larger project, a general bibliography of all numismatic publications. Using the numismatic bibliography of Hirsch published in 1760 as his point of departure, he accomplished a major publication which he called *Bibliotheca Numaria*, published in two volumes in 1801. The recently discovered third volume shows that he continued to work on the bibliography, but political circumstances prevented him from publishing the supplement. Lipsius deserves our admiration and gratitude due to the simple fact that his work remained a numismatic bibliographical authority for a period of two hundred years.

Berlin Symposium 2011: *Translatio nummorum – Römische Kaiser in der Renaissance*

Organizing a Symposium, bringing together the 'fine-fleur' of numismatists and art historians, is a major feat; having the papers published by a consortium of supporting institutions is a miracle. 25 contributors did their utmost best to present their findings and views upon the use of imperial portraits of Roman emperors during the Renaissance: PETER & WEISSER (50).

In the introduction PFISTERER (51) examines the attitude of the French painter Jean-Simeon Chardin (1699-1779) whose famous paintings of 'learned' monkeys depict a monkey studying coins. Did Char-

din want to ridicule the antiquaries or to popularize the study of coins and medals? Pfisterer shows us how the image of the coin collector changes over the centuries. Accordingly he can be art-lover, scholar or just a lonesome young man as depicted by V. Hammershøi in his painting the “coin collector” from 1904.

Based on the extended correspondence of Andreas Morell (1646-1703) with other European numismatists, kept at the library of Schloss Friedenstein in Gotha, MULSOW (45) analyzes the topics which kept them occupied. The footnote apparatus of this contribution supersedes the basic text and makes the reading of it rather complex. CHATZIDAKIS (12) examines the influence of Greek coin images on the interpretation of antique art in Renaissance drawings. He stresses and illustrates the relationship between general archeology and numismatics. KAGAN (36) also departs from the theme of the symposium by discussing the study of Greek coins in the Renaissance. He points out that Hubertus Goltzius’ knowledge of Greek coins was more accurate than that of Roman coins, and sees Goltzius as an artisan and not as scholar. HOLSTEIN (33) offers an in depth analysis of the coins in Hubertus Goltzius’ *Fasti*. His comparative analysis is exemplary, but his belief in the accuracy of the so-called list of 970 numismatists who Goltzius encountered during his travels leads him to some misinterpretation. Goltzius did not meet most of the people he listed, and he certainly had no coin collection; the detailed inventories of both his houses in Antwerp and Bruges bear witness to that. WREDE (66) proves that the Latin Goltzius used was not the classical type; this supports the point KAGAN made that Goltzius was not a scholar. Goltzius was a clever artisan who was trained by his father in Venlo as a painter and by Lambert Lombard in Liège as an engraver. In Antwerp he learned the printing trade and set up a shop in antiquities together with Abraham Ortelius. It was Marcus Laurinus, a real scholar, who lured him to Bruges, financed his printing business and his travels, and was responsible for most of the texts of his numismatic publications. CAMPBELL (10) and SERAFIN, (55) both base their contributions on the manuscripts of Pirro Ligorio (c.1513-1583), a painter and illustrator who used images of coins on architectural illustrations.

DE CALLATAÿ (6) presents the life and collecting habits of Laevinus Torrentius (Lievin Van der Beke 1525-1595). Van der Beke was a cleric, who became bishop of Antwerp and was later appointed Archbishop of the Low Countries, but died before he was inaugurated. All items relating to his coin collection, inventory, books and letters are still kept at the Royal Library in Brussels. De Callataÿ can follow the coin collection well into the 19th century. Some of the coins found their way into the famous collection of the Prince de Ligne, which still exists today.

CUNNALLY’S (14) introduces us to a collection of numismatic drawings based on the magnificent coin collection of the Venetian patrician Andrea Loredan. Loredan’s coin collection was sold to the Bavarian duke Albrecht in 1567, but seems never to have arrived in Munich, or else disappeared there. KAMPMANN’S (37) contribution is based on the correspondence of Hans von Schellenberg (1552-1609), an archeologist and coin collector. He only added a coin collection to his other art collections to be taken seriously as an antiquarian.

PETER (49) clarifies that Roman coins were collected and studied to understand historical events. She uses the publications of Sebastiano Erizzo (1525-1585) to prove her point. MITTAG (42) deals with contorniate medallions in the history of numismatics and he analyses their role in numismatic books from 1559 to 1722.

BURNETT (4) covers the role of numismatic imagery in the ornamentation of buildings in Northern Italy in the fifteenth century. STAHL (58) demonstrates how ancient coins influenced the design of modern coins in the Renaissance. KORBACHER (38) presents the role of portraits of Roman emperors in the art of Pisanello and Leonardo da Vinci.

CHIAI (13) investigates the way several Renaissance authors copied Roman imperial portraits from each other, irrespective of whether they were genuine or not. EYDINGER (25) identifies statues, freezes and engravings of ancient Gods with the help of their effigies on coins. According to ASOLATI and CALLEGARI (2) numismatic illustrations in manuscripts from the Seminario Vescovile of Padua and from the Biblioteca Querini Stampalia of Venice were not only used to illustrate numismatic books, but also to produce Paduan medals. STRUCK (60) refers to the 1555 publication of the *Discorsi* by Enea Vico (1523-1570) as the starting point of a critical analysis of the style which was used to represent Roman emperors and their entourage.

MISSERE FONTANA (40) opens a new avenue by stressing the fact that the coin illustrations in books and manuscripts in the Renaissance were also responsible for the production of a myriad of false coins, or so-called Paduan copies, which were then used to illustrate other numismatic books. HELMRATH (31) refers to the fascination of both the serial character of coins and of imperial portraits on coins as a source for the study of classical antiquity and of artistic creativity in the Renaissance. DAHMEN (15) goes in the same direction by examining the role of Vittore Pisano (Pisanello) (1390-1455) in the recreation of these ancient portraits. SCHULZ (54) examines the use of the symbols of the Brutus cult, a hat and two daggers, throughout the numismatic history as symbols of tyranny and freedom.

The book closes with a short numismatic bibliography of Renaissance numismatic literature (50). It is clear from the index that some contributions surpass the initial era of the title of the symposium. This makes the book even more valuable but at the same time more complex. One is confronted with an abundance of information and superb illustrations. Some contributions, with their overwhelming amount of footnotes, could easily be turned into fully fledged books.

The Italian factor

Italian scholars play a significant role in the study of the history of numismatics. Geographically one can identify Genoa, Naples, Florence and Padua.

In her book on a Genovese family of merchant-collectors, BEDOCCHI (3) starts off her research with the famous list of 977 names published in 1563 as an addendum to Hubertus Goltzius book on the coins of Julius Caesar. Analyzing the role played by that Genovese family, Bedocchi proves that the famous Goltzius list was more fictional than most people would like to believe. Based on archival material she makes the point that there was no contradiction between trade and culture in the 16th, 17th and 18th century. NAPOLITANO (46) turned her attention to Hubertus Goltzius (1526-1583) and the role he played in initiating the study of Greek coins in Magna Graecia. The reasons why Goltzius' importance in this field has been ignored until recently lies in the fact that his work on the subject lay hidden in a manuscript deposited at the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp. NAPOLITANO was the first to analyze it in detail, proving beyond any doubt Goltzius' importance for the study of that subject.

In Florence we find a very active group of numismatic researchers: MISSERI FONTANA, BARALDI and ZANNINI (41) and MOLINARI and WILLIAMS (43,44,64) bring to our attention the contents of the Florence National Museum and the role played by collectors and former curators.

GORINI with his team of numismatic researchers, CALLEGARI and MANCINI (9) discovered the will of Charles Patin. They were able to reconstruct in great detail his art collection and his library. By doing this they proved that Charles Patin was a real erudite and numismatist.

Finally SPRING (57) offers survey of the great numismatic auction catalogues from 1880-1980, 1880 being the year that numismatic photographs began to appear.

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ANALYSES ÉLÉMENTAIRES, MÉTALLOGRAPHIQUES ET ISOTOPIQUES

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Introduction

Les analyses élémentaires de monnaies sont encore le plus souvent effectuées à l'aide de méthodes de surface – telles SEM-EDX, PIXE et surtout XRF – dont les avantages en termes d'accessibilité, de rapidité d'analyse ou de coûts sont bien connus, spécialement avec le développement des équipements portables, mais dont les limites ont été maintes fois rappelées. Ces limites concernent surtout les monnaies dont la composition en surface ne représente pas celle de l'intérieur (voir 125 et 108) et qui sont analysées en mode non destructif (ex. de monnaies fourrées 76). Établies depuis plusieurs décennies, ces contraintes devraient être bien maîtrisées, pourtant ce n'est pas toujours le cas. Les résultats ainsi obtenus peuvent alors être sujets à caution. Des approches alternatives ont été développées pour garantir des analyses pertinentes, strictement non destructives ou qui laissent une trace invisible à l'œil nu : analyse de la globalité de la monnaie par ANRC (23), d'une fraction de l'objet par DPAA (112), d'un micro échantillonnage laser par LA-ICP-MS (125, 23). Lorsqu'un dommage plus important de la monnaie est autorisé, la tranche est limée puis analysée par EPMA (16) et LA-ICP-MS (86), ou bien elle est échantillonnée profondément à l'aide d'un micro foret et la matière prélevée est analysée par ICP-AES (108). Ces derniers protocoles garantissent que l'analyse porte bien sur une zone représentative de l'intérieur de la monnaie.

Depuis 2008, les mesures des rapports isotopiques de l'argent et du cuivre par TIMS ou par MC-ICP-MS se sont développées (50, 86, 29) en complément des analyses isotopiques du plomb. De premières applications, surtout méthodologiques, de la diffraction neutronique (ND) pour obtenir des informations sur la structure des alliages monétaires ont vu le jour (85, 35, 36). Si cette méthode apparaît moins performante que l'analyse métallographique de coupes, elle présente l'avantage d'être strictement non destructive.

Méthodologie et méthodes d'analyses appliquées à la numismatique

Des présentations de méthodes d'analyses rédigées pour des publics variés sont proposées : diverses méthodes dans 83 et 23, méthode LA-ICP-MS appliquée aux monnaies d'argent médiévales (125), aux monnaies d'or gauloises (79). Les différentes approches analytiques développées pour analyser les monnaies romaines en argent et billon sont confrontées (108). La méthodologie mise en place pour étudier la provenance de l'argent monnayé a été synthétisée (122). Une réflexion sur l'importance du titre de monnaies d'argent médiévales a été menée (124).

Les potentialités de la diffraction neutronique sont exposées dans divers travaux qui croisent les approches analytiques pour des monnayages en alliages cuivreux ou argent-cuivre (85, 35, 36). L'activation protonique DPAA a permis de déterminer le titre de billons argentés, tout en limitant la contribution de l'argenture (112). Les radiographies X ont été utilisées pour identifier des monnaies médiévales unifaces corrodées (13). La pertinence de la méthode de datation (U-Th)/He a été évaluée pour confondre des faux objets modernes en or (63, 62). Il a été montré que les procédés chimiques de nettoyage des monnaies en alliage argent-cuivre appauvrissent en cuivre la surface (14).

Études numismatiques

ELAYI *et al.* ont étudié l'évolution de la composition des monnayages d'argent des cités de Tyr, de Byblos et d'Arwad (57, 58, 59, 60). GITLER *et al.* ont comparé la composition de diverses monnaies de Palestine achéménide à celle d'authentiques chouettes athéniennes (76, 75, 106). La question des imitations des chouettes a aussi été abordée par SHEEDY et GORE (129). LIARD a dressé un bilan des problématiques de provenance de l'argent des monnaies grecques aux époques archaïque et classique

(87). OLIVIER et PARISOT-SILLON ont livré leurs premiers résultats obtenus sur des monnayages aux types de Cléopâtre et Antoine (99).

MARKOU a retracé l'évolution de la composition de l'or monnayé à Chypre à l'époque classique (90). Le monnayage en or lagide a fait l'objet d'une campagne d'analyses menée par OLIVIER *et al.* pour étudier notamment la circulation de l'or monnayé hellénistique (56, 98). La question de la provenance de l'or d'un *unicum* d'Alexandre a été examinée (20). VÎLCU *et al.* ont étudié la composition de monnaies d'or daces de type Koson (139).

BLET-LEMARQUAND a proposé une synthèse d'analyses de monnaies de bronze grecques (18). FREY-KUPPER a publié des résultats d'analyse de bronzes puniques et syracusains (67). FAUCHER a commenté l'évolution de la composition élémentaire de monnaies lagides en bronze (64, 65). De nouvelles analyses de monnaies de bronze de Marseille ont été publiées (102).

La question de la provenance de l'or monnayé celtique a été abordée par BENDALL *et al.* (15, 16). GIRARD *et al.* ont tenté de relier l'argent de deux monnaies gauloises à des gisements argentifères pyrénéens (74).

AUBIN et NIETO-PELLETIER nourrissent une réflexion sur la relation composition métallique/liaisons de coins pour des monnaies d'or gauloises (10). NIETO-PELLETIER montre l'importance de l'étude des compositions métalliques pour la compréhension des pratiques monétaires dans le cas du monnayage arverne (95, 94). Des analyses ont été réalisées sur les exemplaires en or de deux dépôts monétaires armoricains (Sablon 11, Laniscat 96). AUBIN *et al.* ont étudié un statère namnète (9). ABOLLIVIER rassemble et exploite des résultats d'analyses de monnaies d'or et de billon osismes et apporte des données complémentaires (2, partiellement repris dans 1). Une partie du mobilier provenant du site de Bordeaux-Saint-Clair est étudiée par DELESTRÉE et PILON (47). Un programme d'analyses de grande ampleur, encore en cours d'exploitation, a été mené par PARISOT-SILLON sur des monnaies d'or du Nord de la Gaule (100, 101, 131, 132) et des résultats d'analyses élémentaires pour cette région ont été publiés ponctuellement (53, 52, 130).

BOWER *et al.* ont étudié les changements d'approvisionnement en cuivre en Judée au tournant de notre ère (29). RAFEL *et al.* ont abordé la question de l'approvisionnement en argent de l'atelier d'Emporion (109).

AMANDRY et BARRANDON ont traité de la réforme monétaire augustéenne (3). SUSPÈNE *et al.* ont réexaminé la question de l'atelier augustéen de Nîmes à partir de données d'analyses de monnaies d'or notamment (133). KLEIN *et al.* ont recherché la provenance du métal de premières monnaies en cuivre d'Auguste (86). L'évolution de la composition des monnaies romaines en laiton a été étudiée par GAFFIERO *et al.* (68, 69, 70). BARRANDON *et al.* ont proposé des datations pour les émissions non datées de monnaies de cuivre et de laiton de Tibère (12). WOYTEK a montré que les bronzes de Trajan à la louve sont en laiton (143). CALLIARI *et al.* ont caractérisé des monnaies d'ateliers auxiliaires de Mésie et de Thrace (*Limesfalsa*) et les ont comparées au monnayage officiel romain contemporain (34). La question des imitations « gèto-daces » de deniers républicains a été abordée dans deux travaux (88, 142).

BUTCHER et PONTING poursuivent leur vaste étude des monnayages d'argent romains au moyen d'analyses élémentaires complétées par des analyses isotopiques du plomb (30, 31, 32, 33). PONTING a publié une présentation synthétique d'une partie de leurs travaux (107). Une étude a été menée par d'autres chercheurs sur des deniers de Trajan (138, 114).

DERAISME et BARRANDON ont apporté une preuve supplémentaire de la localisation de « l'atelier II » de Postume (48). ESTIOT a sorti du médailler des faux un médaillon de bronze à l'effigie d'un usurpateur du III^e s. (61). PONTING a publié des analyses d'*aureliani* (105). BOLLARD a analysé des médaillons romains en alliages cuivreux (28). DROST a livré les compositions de monnaies de bronze argentées de Maxence (54).

BLET-LEMARQUAND *et al.* ont traité des questions de chronologie des monnaies d'or mérovingiennes et de provenance de l'or (21). WILLIAMS et HOOK ont confronté le titre de monnaies d'or anglo-saxonnes (141). METCALF et OP DEN VELDE ont dressé un bilan des compositions publiées de deniers *sceattas* (91). Des analyses ont été réalisées sur des monnaies mérovingiennes de Touraine (128, 73) et du trésor de Rodez (72). WILLIAMS et COWELL ont publié l'analyse d'une monnaie d'or de Mercie (140).

À partir de données d'analyses élémentaires et isotopiques du plomb, SARAH *et al.* ont étudié l'évolution chronologique de la composition des monnaies carolingiennes (121) et confronté ce monnayage à celui de Venise (126) et aux monnaies islamiques (118). Des analyses élémentaires de monnaies carolingiennes ont été publiées par ailleurs (71, 120, 119, 37, 127 et 123).

TEBOULBI *et al.* ont étudié divers monnayages royaux et féodaux du XIII^e s. (134) et des imitations de dirhems almohades (135). MORRISSON et BLET-LEMARQUAND ont comparé le métal de chrysobulles byzantine ou d'empereurs latins de Constantinople à celui de monnaies byzantines (93). BLET-LEMARQUAND *et al.* ont étudié le titre de monnaies sassanides en argent (17, 26). RODRIGUES *et al.* ont appliqué diverses méthodes pour analyser des monnaies ottomanes du trésor de Beçin (113, 115, 116).

JAMBU a comparé le titre d'écus d'or du XV^e s. au titre officiel (84). DESAULTY *et al.* ont réalisé des analyses isotopiques du plomb, de l'argent et du cuivre pour traiter de la question de la diffusion de l'argent du nouveau monde (50, 49). DUTTINE *et al.* ont étudié la composition des premières monnaies d'or frappées au Brésil (55). REHREN *et al.* ont analysé des monnaies russes en platine (111).

Les premières monnaies du nord-ouest de l'Inde ont fait l'objet d'analyses (19). THIERRY et BLET-LEMARQUAND ont montré que la composition élémentaire de monnaies de bronze vietnamiennes du XV^e s. est un critère de classement (136).

Techniques de fabrication monétaire

À partir de l'étude du mobilier archéologique mis au jour à Migné-Auxances, TOLEDO I MUR et PERNOT ont proposé un protocole de fabrication de flans monétaires gaulois (137) et ARLES *et al.* ont restitué les procédés de fabrication médiévaux en croisant les approches analytique et expérimentale (7, 8). GRUEL *et al.* ont étudié les techniques de fabrication de quinaires gaulois fourrés (80). De nouvelles analyses élémentaires de coins et poinçon monétaires ont été publiées : matériel gaulois (41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46), gréco-bactrien (22) et romain (89).

Les procédés d'argenterie ont fait l'objet d'études tant pour la période antique (antoniniens 77 ; *nummi* 117) que médiévale (13). Des travaux traitent des techniques de dorures (monnaies gauloises tardives 81 ; monnayage d'argent d'Axoum 24, 25 et 27, monnaie mérovingienne 51).

COWELL *et al.* (38) ont édité les actes d'une conférence consacrée à la contrefaçon qui rassemblent, en particulier, des contributions sur les alliages des faux deniers et antoniniens des II^e et III^e s. (110), sur des imitations et faux d'époques de siliques (39), et sur les techniques de fabrication de fausses monnaies d'or médiévales anglaises (97). D'autres travaux ont porté sur la fabrication de la fausse monnaie durant l'Antiquité tardive (104) et à l'époque moderne (5, 6, 103). Des études plus ponctuelles ont aussi été répertoriées (faux *aureus* 66 ; faux bronzes d'Auguste 4 ; fausse monnaie de billon du XVI^e s. 78).

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MUSEEN UND SAMMLUNGEN

Hortensia von Roten

Unter dem Stichwort „ Museen und Sammlungen“ werden Publikationen erfasst, die sich mit Fragen zur Museologie in Münzkabinetten, Geld- und Bankmuseen oder in numismatischen Abteilungen in Mehrsparten-Museen befassen. Ferner werden Beiträge zur Geschichte von Numismatikern, Münzsammlungen und numismatischen Institutionen erfasst, die nicht schon aufgrund ihrer epochenspezifischen Ausrichtung im entsprechenden Themenbereich des *Surveys* Platz finden.

Münzkabinette, Geld- und Bankmuseen müssen heute ihre Daseinsberechtigung durch attraktive Ausstellungen mit hohen Besucherzahlen, durch umfassende Bildungsangebote für Gross und Klein und durch umfassende Zugänglichkeit zu den Sammlungen über Datenbanken im Internet unter Beweis stellen. Die Museumsangebote im Bereich der Numismatik müssen sich nicht nur an den Museumsangeboten anderer Sammlungsbereiche messen lassen, sondern sich - wie alle Museumsangebote - gegen die zahlreichen Unterhaltungs- und Bildungsangebote aus Kultur, Sport und Unterhaltungsindustrie behaupten. Das Interesse an Museologie ist denn auch in Münz- und Geldmuseen in den letzten 25 Jahren stark gewachsen. Die Gründung des International Committee of Money and Banking Museums (ICOMON), dem Fachbereich für Münz- und Geldmuseen innerhalb des International Council of Museums (ICOM), hat entscheidend dazu beigetragen. Einen Überblick über die Möglichkeiten, Münz- und Geldgeschichte im musealen Umfeld dem breiten Publikum nahe zu bringen, bot KLÜSSENDORF (30) in der Einführung zum XV. ICOMON Kongress in Utrecht 2008

Gestaltung von Geldausstellungen

Eine grosse Herausforderung für numismatische Ausstellungen sind die meist sehr kleinen numismatischen Objekte. Sie müssen für den Besucher gut sichtbar und zugleich über Text und Grafiken erschlossen sein. Ob dies gelingt, ist nicht leicht zu eruieren. In Grossbritannien gab es verschiedentlich systematische Untersuchungen dazu. Die Verantwortlichen der Citi Money Gallery im British Museum lassen die Interaktion zwischen Besucher und Ausstellung seit einigen Jahren systematisch evaluieren, namentlich von CORINI et al.(9), SAVOY et al.(47) und BRACEY (7). Mit dem gleichen Ziel wurden Aufbau und Gestaltung der neuen Money Gallery im Ashmolean Museum Oxford von der Museologin EFFROSYNI (15, 16) begleitet und evaluiert. Zu Münzen als Ausstellungsobjekte äussert sich JARRETT (25) und ROHDE (45). Nicht nur die Sichtbarkeit/Lesbarkeit der ausgestellten Objekte, sondern auch die Komplexität geldgeschichtlicher Themen fordern den Ausstellungsmacher. In Deutschland hat die Ausstellung im Neuen Gothaer Münzkabinett eine rege Diskussion über Chancen und Grenzen zeitgenössischer Präsentationsformen numismatischer Ausstellungen ausgelöst, angeführt von STEGUWEIT (51) und WALLENSTEIN/KRISCHKE (59).

Dauer- und Sonderausstellungen - Kooperationen zwischen Museen

In Münz- und Geldausstellungen können Münzen systematisch - thematisch, chronologisch und/oder geographisch geordnet - präsentiert oder im Dialog mit anderen Objekten in einen grösseren kulturgeschichtlichen Rahmen gestellt werden. Dies gilt sowohl für Dauer- als auch Sonderausstellungen. Herausragendes Beispiel einer systematischen Münzausstellung sind die beiden Ausstellungen in Berlin, welche im Bode-Museum 2006 bzw. im Blauen Gewölbe des Alten Museums 2011 (Münzen der Antike) eröffnet wurden. Zu den Berliner Ausstellungen äussert sich Kluge (28) anlässlich des 21. Deutschen Numismatiker -Tages Berlin 2012. Während die Berliner Ausstellungen dem klassischen numismatischen Ordnungssystem folgen, ist die neue numismatische Dauerausstellung im Historischen Museum Basel in einen kulturhistorischen Rahmen eingebettet. Unter dem Titel „Wege zur Welterkenntnis“ wird den Ausstellungsbesuchern vermittelt, wie seit der Renaissance Sammler und Forscher die Welt über die gesammelten Objekte erkunden. MATZKE (34,35) und MATZKE/WEISS

(36) bieten einen umfassenden Überblick über das in Basel gewählte Ausstellungskonzept. Numismatische Objekte nehmen aufgrund ihrer starken historischen Aussagekraft und ungeachtet ihrer kleinen Dimension in zahlreichen kulturhistorischen Ausstellungen einen prominenten Platz ein, wie in der 2012 neu eröffneten Schausammlung im Landesmuseum Württemberg in Stuttgart zu sehen ist und von OHM (40) begründet wird.

Während die Dauerausstellung jeweils aus der eigenen Sammlung bestückt wird, werden bei Sonderausstellungen immer häufiger Kooperationen mit anderen Münzkabinetten eingegangen, sei es durch Ausleihe von Einzelobjekten oder Übernahme ganzer Ausstellungen. Dies erlaubt das Zusammenführen von Beständen und damit überraschende Gegenüberstellungen. So war die Berliner Ausstellung *Suum cuique. Medaillenkunst und Münzprägung in Brandenburg-Preussen* (54, 52) Ende 2008 im Kunsthistorischen Museum Wien zu sehen, während anschliessend das Wiener Münzkabinett mit der Ausstellung „*Glanz des Hauses Habsburg – Die Medaillen der römisch-deutschen Kaiser und der Kaiser von Österreich 1500-1918*“ (19, 63) im Berliner Bode-Museum zu Gast war. Eine andere Art der Kooperation ist die Gemeinschaftsproduktion einer Sonderausstellung wie die Ausstellung „*Götter, Menschen und das Geld der Griechen*“ (2, 20, 65), die vom Münzkabinett des Kunsthistorischen Museums Wien zusammen mit dem Münzkabinett Winterthur (Schweiz) realisiert und an beiden Orten gezeigt wurde.

Medaillen Ausstellungen

Medaillen sind zwar in Bezug auf Grösse und Sichtbarkeit vergleichbar mit Münzen, aber aufgrund ihrer individuellen künstlerischen Gestaltung und ihres spezifischen Erinnerung-Wertes werden sie in Ausstellungen häufig als Einzelstücke präsentiert. Im 19. Jh. wurden sie nicht nur als Kunstwerke geschätzt, sondern auch als Lehrmittel propagiert. GAEDTKE-ECKHARDT (18) befasst sich mit der Medaille als Wegbereiterin der modernen Museumspädagogik zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts. Demnach hat Alfred Lichtwark (1852-1914), Direktor der Hamburger Kunsthalle, Medaillen als Mittel zur Geschmackserziehung sowohl von Kunststudenten als auch von breiten Bevölkerungsschichten in die Sammlung des Museums aufgenommen. Häufig steht bei Medaillenausstellungen die hohe künstlerische Gestaltungskraft des Medailleurs im Mittelpunkt. Das Victoria & Albert Museum (London) hat sich bei der Gestaltung ihrer 2009 eröffneten *Medieval and Renaissance Galleries* für eine prominente Präsenz der Medaillen aus den Beständen des Museums entschieden, wie MOTTURE (39) ausführlich darlegt. Das erklärte Ziel war es, die Objekte in ihrer vollen Pracht wirken zu lassen.

Das Musée d'Orsay (Paris) gab 2013 der Medaille des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts einen festen Platz in der Dauerausstellung. Zeitgleich erfolgten in sechs weiteren prominenten französischen Museen Sonderausstellungen unter dem kollektiven Titel *Au creux de la main: la médaille aux XIXe et XXe siècles*. WEIL (60) erkennt in dieser Epoche ein goldenes Zeitalter der Medaille und spricht die Hoffnung aus, dass mit diesem Reigen an Ausstellungen das Interesse an der Medaillenkunst beim breiten Publikum geweckt werden kann. Angeregt durch dieses geballte Angebot an Ausstellungen zur Medaillenkunst des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts richtet VANDENBROUCK-PRZYBYLSKI (56) ihrerseits das Augenmerk auf die Rolle der französischen Medaille des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts in der Sammel- und Ausstellungstätigkeit des Victoria & Albert Museum (London).

Museumssammlungen im Internet

Die Veröffentlichung von Museumssammlungen im Internet wird vielfach geplant und angekündigt. Aufgrund des grossen Aufwandes wird sie jedoch oft nur bruchstückhaft realisiert. Im Rahmen eines Museumsberichtes zeigt PILIDES (42) die Schwierigkeiten solcher Projekte am Beispiel der Sammlung antiker Objekte der Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation auf. Das Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin hat 2007 - zusammen mit zwei neuen numismatischen Ausstellungen im Pergamon Museum und im Bodemuseum - einen interaktiven Katalog des Münzkabinetts im Internet aufgeschaltet. Von der internationalen Tagung anlässlich der Eröffnung des interaktiven Katalogs berichtet MATZKE (32). FREUNDEL und WEISSER (17) haben nach zwei Jahren die Nutzung des Katalogs

evaluiert. WEISSER (61) bietet auch eine nützliche Einführung in die von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Medaillenkunst aufgebauten Datenbank zur Deutschen Kunstmedaille von 1871 bis heute.

Nicht nur einzelne Bestände von Münzsammlungen, sondern ganze Ausstellungen werden ins Internet gestellt, wodurch sie unabhängig von Ort und Zeit besucht werden können. Ein gelungenes Beispiel ist der digitale Ausstellungskatalog der Ausstellung *Das Antlitz des Fremden – Die Münzen der Hunnen und Westtürken in Zentralasien und Indien* (1, 10) des Münzkabinetts im KHM Wien, verfügbar über ein online Portal.

Numismatische Forschung an Museen

Die numismatische Forschung hat sowohl an den Universitäten als auch in Museen einen schweren Stand. Die akademische numismatische Ausbildung und die numismatischen Forschungsmöglichkeiten in Museen wurden am XV. ICOMON Kongress in Utrecht 2008 von verschiedenen Referenten thematisiert. STODDART und SUDGEN (53) haben die Situation in Grossbritannien, POL (43) jene in den Niederlanden und DENK (12) die Lage in Österreich zusammengefasst. WOERDS (64) hat dabei auf die Rolle des nationalen und internationalen Austausches unter numismatischen Bibliotheken hingewiesen. Zum Selbstverständnis und zu den Zielen von Geldmuseen äusserte sich SCHWARZ (49) am ICOMON Kongress 2011 in Nicosia/Zypern.

Trend-Themen der Geld- und Bankmuseen

Die Finanzkrise von 2007/8 und die Eurokrise seit 2009 hat in vielen Ländern die Frage nach den Finanz- und Wirtschaftskenntnissen der Bevölkerung aufgeworfen und Bildungspolitiker dazu bewogen, diesen Bildungsbereich auszubauen. Auch Geldmuseen haben das Thema aufgegriffen. Dem Trend entsprechend lautete das übergeordnete Thema des ICOMON Kongresses in Rio de Janeiro 2013 „Financial education in the monetary museum: contribution for social change“. Das Geldmuseum in Stockholm präsentierte in diesem Rahmen die Ausstellung „The Flipped Museum“, die VON HEIJNE (23) konzipiert wurde.

Berühmte Numismatiker und Numismatikerinnen, Sammlungen und Institutionen

Im jährlichen *Compte rendu* des CNI/INC wurde in den letzten sechs Jahren die Serie sowohl über berühmte Numismatiker und Sammler als auch über bedeutende Münzsammlungen und numismatische Institutionen weitergeführt. BATESON (4,5) stellte anlässlich des INC 2008 in Glasgow neben dem grossen schottischen Sammler William Hunter (1718-1783) - dessen Münzsammlung nur jene des französischen Königs überragte - auch andere numismatische Sammlungen in Schottland vor.

In der Reihe der berühmten Numismatiker präsentierte KOLENDO (31) den polnischen Historiker Joachim Lelewel (1786-1861), BODENSTEIN (6) Ernst Babelon (1854-1924), JOYAUX (26) Jules Silvestre (1841-1918), WILLIAMS (62) Ésprit-Marie Cousinéry (1747-1833), RUTTER (46) Barclay Vincent Head (1844-1914) und KLUGE (29) Hermann Dannenberg (1824-1905). In der Reihe der grossen Sammler stellte TALVIO (55) den finnischen Sammler H.F. Antell (1847-1893) und dessen Sammlung schwedischer Münzen vor, DE CALLATAÏ (8) Albéric de Chatel (1842-1919), SMIRNOVA (50) den Grossfürst Georgii Mikhailovich (1863-1919), PEITLER (41) den Gelehrten Anton Prokesch von Osten (1795-1876), und MORA (38) Raffael Cerva y Royo (1828-1903). Ausserhalb dieser Reihe widmet sich DAUBNEY (11) dem Altertumsforscher und Münzensammler Maurice Johnson (1688-1755) von Spalding (Lincolnshire), dessen Sammeltätigkeit und Rolle bei der Neu-Gründung der Londoner Gesellschaft für Altertumsforschung (Society of Antiquaries of London) in Vergessenheit geraten war. EAGLEN (14) stellt Sara Sophia Banks (1744-1818), die wohl bemerkenswerteste weibliche Münzsammlerin Englands, vor. Dabei werden Banks Herkunft, Lebenslauf, ihre Münz- und Büchersammlung sowie ihr Nachlass vorgestellt.

In der Reihe der numismatischen Institutionen in den *Compte rendu* bot ARNOLD-BIUCCHI (3) einen Überblick über die Entwicklung der Münzsammlung im Harvard Art Museum – Arthur M. Sackler Museum. SCHMUTZ (48) stellte das Münzkabinett des Bernischen Historischen Museums

vor, VAN DEN VONDER und CREEMERS (57) die Münz- und Medaillen Sammlung des Gallo-römischen Museums in Tongeren (Belgien), METCALF (37) die Münz- und Medaillensammlung der Yale Universität, RIPOLLÉS (44) das Münzkabinett der Universität Valencia (Spanien), KLOSE (27) die Staatliche Münzsammlung München, MATZKE (33) das Münzkabinett des Historischen Museums Basel sowie WALBURG (58) schliesslich die numismatische Sammlung der Deutschen Bundesbank in Frankfurt am Main.

Ausserhalb der Serie der *Compte rendu* hat DOBRAS (13) das Münzkabinett der kurfürstlichen Universität Mainz und dessen ersten Kurator vorgestellt. HECKL (21, 22) berichtet über das Schicksal des einstigen königlichen Münzkabinetts in Hannover (Welfensammlung), das 2009 nach zähen Verhandlungen von der Deutschen Bank an das Land Niedersachsen verkauft wurde. Die Sammlung wurde ins Niedersächsische Landesmuseum integriert und der neue Ausstellungsbereich 2010 eröffnet. Nicht minder spannend sind die Ausführungen von HOCKENHULL (24) betreffend das Schicksal des Münzkabinetts des British Museums während des 2. Weltkrieges. Das British Museum, so auch die Räume der numismatischen Abteilung, wurde Opfer der deutschen Bombardierung Londons 1941. Dank frühzeitiger Evakuierung der Bestände hielten sich die Verluste an Münzen in engen Grenzen. Die Rückführung der Bestände nach dem Krieg bedeutete jedoch einen enormen Aufwand. Erst 1959 konnte das Münzkabinett des BM wieder Forscher und Studenten empfangen.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE AND THE INTERNET

Thijs Verspagen

Introduction

In the last decade mass digitisation of books, journals and other printed publications has taken an enormous leap. Many universities, academic institutions, museums and other cultural heritage organizations are now involved in the process of scanning their library collections and historical archives and converting these into electronic reproductions in various digital formats. Sometimes these projects and programs are initiated for the sake of the digital preservation or archiving of delicate and brittle materials, but a more common aim is to facilitate easy access to printed content and the possibility of working with these documents. In the meantime more and more publishing companies have shifted and extended their business operations to the production and marketing of digital e-books and e-journals.

These ongoing developments have created a new mode of existence for written sources and materials in printed form, which formerly only were available stashed on bookshelves of regular libraries.

The distribution and exchange of these digital materials is mainly channeled through the medium of the internet. Serving varying purposes and demands, there is a wide array of web resources available, ranging from company based sites, institutional digital archives to simple personal sites. Together these services provide different modes of access to a massive number of digital or digitized books, journals and documents, covering all kinds of subjects and scientific fields.

Numismatics

These introductory remarks illustrate the general context for this survey, but what about numismatics? What are the opportunities of these technological developments for numismatic research, and where can we eventually find the content we are looking for? In my opinion this is a great asset and there are potentially many relevant resources available for our purposes, but since we are operating within a very small and specialized scientific niche, there are only a few truly dedicated resources available. This means that all the information that may be useful for us is scattered around all over the world wide web and that it is no easy task to locate the right documents we are looking for. Of course, certain specialized search engines like Google Scholar (scholar.google.com) can be of help in this quest, but you have to know how to exploit their potential, otherwise you may get lost in a bewildering host of search results. So let us explore some internet resources which are potentially useful for our numismatic literary research.

Types of resources

Defined in terms of public accessibility of their content, these resources can be divided into three main categories, ranging from paid access, partly restricted access to unlimited open access.

The first category are the online sales sites of scientific publishers, like Brill (www.brill.com), De Gruyter (www.degruyter.com), Springer (www.springer.com), Cambridge University Press (www.cambridge.org) and Questia (www.questia.com), who offer e-books, e-journals and digital versions of peer-reviewed scholarly articles, which usually only can be obtained through purchase, subscription services or pay-per-view. These commercial publishing houses uphold guaranteed high quality academic publication standards, but in return for this they often charge considerable fees for their products. The good news is that for numismatic researchers these literary resources are of relative or minor importance. Few numismatic monographs, apart from a few exceptions, are still published only as printed versions and for many periodicals and articles there are alternative resources

Next there are the digital libraries and institutional repositories of universities and academic institutions, as well as of non-commercial digital archives, like JSTOR (www.jstor.org), Project Muse (muse.jhu.edu) and HathiTrust (www.hathitrust.org), which principally are based on a non-profit policy, but only allow personal access to their contents under restricted conditions. In many cases to get a subscription you need to be a member of an educational or academic institute or an affiliated organisation. For numismatists JSTOR is the most important. It provides access to the digitized content of many general archeological and historical periodicals (almost 2.000), containing miscellaneous articles on various numismatic topics.

The third and definitely the most important category of web based resources for scholarly literature research are the open access projects, programs and partnerships. These are intended to provide unlimited access to scholarly publications. Responding to a perceived need in the academic field for instant distribution of research, open access publishing has undergone a steady development on the internet. Nowadays it plays an essential role in the process of the online distribution and sharing of freely available scientific output. This open access movement on the internet also has created some new alternatives for numismatic research. Therefore, in the next section of this survey we will focus on some of the prime resources, which can be of assistance as an additional research tool in the field.

Internet portals and digital libraries

Launched in 2008, the social networking website for researchers, Academia.edu (www.academia.edu), has rapidly evolved to an immensely popular, world wide open access platform for scholars who like to share and exchange their work with the academic community. Authors from all academic fields deposit their scientific output on Academia.edu and this has also had a big impact on the distribution of numismatic research materials. A larger majority of the professional numismatists world wide is now participating in this project and by following specific research interests and connecting to fellow researchers we are able to stay in tune with their work and get instant access to many recent publications.

A comparable social networking site for scientists and researchers is ResearchGate (www.researchgate.net), but this is less user friendly than Academia.edu and not commonly utilised by the numismatic community.

Another tool for numismatic research is Digital Library Numis (DLN) (<http://sites.google.com/site/digitallibrarynumis>). DLN is a virtual library and specially designed as a central web portal for open access numismatic literature, covering all fields of research. It actively monitors the internet for information on digital publications and their references, and currently comprises the largest numismatic collection of its kind in the world. All the accumulated entries and links are presented in a systematic order accompanied by detailed bibliographic descriptions and abstracts, and the web site contains an extensive subject and author index. The only thing that this online archive lacks is a real database structure with more advanced search options. A substantial portion of selected reference works on DLN is deposited on the digital publishing service Scribd (www.scribd.com/Library_Numis) and these documents can not only be read on a web browser, but also on tablets and smartphones.

A great resource for older and rare antiquarian books on numismatic subjects is Google Books (books.google.com). In 2004, the Google company formed a partnership with several university and public libraries aimed at the large scale digitization of older books in the public domain (out-of-copyright publications), and now many numismatic classics are also available in full-text through the Google Books service. But due to differences in international copyright legislation this depends on which country you live in. In the USA you are allowed access to books published before the year 1908, while outside the USA this is limited to publications released before 1872. Another issue concerning Google Books is the sometimes mediocre scanning quality. In particular this is the case with photographic illustrations of coins and medals. Also sometimes you will be confronted with some missing plates, and folded plates are generally not reproduced properly.

Better quality is provided by HP BookPrep (www.bookprep.com). It offers a collection of scanned images of books and journals that have been cleaned of artefacts that exist due to age or

that are introduced during the scanning process. These single images (JPEG) can be viewed online, but unfortunately it is not possible to download complete sets in another electronic format, for example PDF.

For more out of print and hard to find numismatic books and journals you can also consult Internet Archive (www.archive.org). This non-profit digital library provides public access to digitized publications and special collections uploaded by various libraries and cultural heritage institutions from around the world, as well as by individual contributors. Although its collection is considerably smaller than that of Google Books, it has no issues arising from geographical or other known restrictions and it is a valuable resource for numismatic literature initially published up to the 1920's.

Finally we should mention Europeana (www.europeana.eu). This is an internet portal that acts as an interface for books and archival records that have been digitized by European museums, libraries and archives in order to let users explore Europe's cultural and scientific heritage. The assembled collections of the contributors also cover many antiquarian numismatic publications.

Journals

As may be apparent, most of the numismatic literature that is currently freely accessible online consists of publications of which the legal ownership has expired. This certainly applies to books, but there is an exception for numismatic periodicals.

The French-based portal Persée (www.persee.fr), which was created for the digital publication of French scientific journals in the field of the humanities, offers a large portion of current issues of *Revue Numismatique* (www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/revue/numi) and miscellaneous numismatic articles from other archeological and historical journals.

The Swiss internet portal Retro.seals.ch (retro.seals.ch), a platform for digitized Swiss journals, publishes full-text versions of almost the entire *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* (*Revue Numismatique Suisse*) and the *Schweizerische Münzblätter*, with an embargo period of four years. The portal also offers some numismatic articles from other Swiss periodicals.

In Belgium the Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique (www.numisbel.be) did the same for the *Revue Numismatique Belgique*. It offers all volumes of this journal except the ones published in the last ten years.

The British Numismatic Society (www.britnumsoc.org) in Great Britain has digitized and published almost all volumes of its principal publication the *British Numismatic Journal*. Only issues published the last four years are still under embargo.

In Spain the Sociedad Iberoamericana de Estudios Numismáticos (SIAEN) (<http://www.siaen.org>) has published digital versions of *Numisma*.

The digital library of the University of Porto (ler.letras.up.pt) in Portugal has published the complete volumes of the Portuguese numismatic journal *Nummus*.

For a detailed overview of all available issues of numismatic periodicals you can consult this chart:

Title	Volumes	Period	Supplier
British Numismatic Journal	1-79	1903-2009	British Numismatic Society
Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte	1-49	1949-1999	Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft
Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique*	2-12	1899-1911	Google Book Search Internet Archive
Numismatic Chronicle	1 st ser. 1 - 4 th ser. 8	1839-1908	Google Book Search Internet Archive
	4 th ser. 10 - 4 th ser. 17	1910-1922	BookPrep
Numismatische Zeitschrift	1-54	1869-1921	Google Book Search Internet Archive
	42-55	1909-1922	BookPrep
Numisma	1-253	1951-2009	SIAEN

*No longer published.

Title	Volumes	Period	Supplier
Nummus	1. ^a sér. 1-10 2. ^a sér. 1-36	1953-2013	Biblioteca Digital
Revue Belge de Numismatique	1 sér. 1 -140	1842-2003	Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique
Revue Numismatique	1 ^e sér. 1 – 4 ^e sér. 12	1836-1908	Google Book Search Internet Archive
	6 ^e sér. 1-36 150-165	1958-2009	Persée
Rivista Italiana di Numismatica	1-21	1888-1908	Google Book Search Internet Archive
	22-40	1909-1927	La Zecca di Parma (http://incuso.altervista.org)
Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau	1-88	1891-2009	Retro.seals.ch
Schweizer Münzblätter	1-237	1949 - March 2010	Retro.seals.ch
Zeitschrift für Numismatik*	1-26	1874-1908	Google Book Search Internet Archive

*No longer published.

Personal web sites

Some individual numismatic researchers also publish their bibliographies and scholarly output on personal web pages.

The Italian numismatist Ermanno Arslan (www.ermannoarслан.eu) has created a complete depository of his work, containing almost four hundred digitized books and articles. Susanne Frey-Kupper (www.frey-kupper.net) has published her bibliography, including many links to attached PDF-documents (Acrobat Portable Document Format).

The expert in Islamic numismatics Stefan Heidemann has a personal page on the web site of the Universität Hamburg (<http://www.aai.uni-hamburg.de/voror/Personal/Heidemann.html>), with an overview of his publications and many full-text articles.

Clive Stannard (stannard.info) created a digital depository for all his numismatic publications.

Lucia Travaini (<http://www.luciatravaini.it>) has published her bibliography with a handful of PDF-documents.

Aleksander Bursche maintains a page on the site of the Institute of Archaeology in Poland (archo.uw.edu.pl), with his bibliography and links to scans of his numismatic publications.

Bibliographic resources

Finally we should mention some secondary resources that, although they do not offer any digital or digitised materials, are nevertheless very useful for numismatic literary research.

Launched a few years ago Donum (donum.numismatics.org), the online library catalogue of the American Numismatic Society, is an excellent and invaluable tool for researching numismatic literature.

The Classical Numismatic Group has published an extensive general bibliography of numismatic books (www.cngcoins.com/Bibliography.aspx), accompanied by their commonly used abbreviations in other numismatic publications.

The website of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society (NBS) (www.coinbooks.org), an organization founded to support and promote the use and collecting of numismatic literature, also offers a good general bibliography. Another feature of NBS is its electronic newsletter The E.Sylum.

An excellent online bibliography that mainly focuses on medieval numismatics is Numismatische Bibliographie (<http://www.bibliographie.maekeler.eu/en>). One of its features is that it covers many single articles in Festschriften, anthologies and journals.

The German-based Coingallery.de (www.coingallery.de) offers tables of contents of various numismatic journals and series (including some that are no longer published), anthologies, Festschriften and congress publications. It also contains an extensive author oriented bibliography and transcribed texts of original numismatic articles.

NUMISMATICS, COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET

Daniel E.J. Pett

Since the publication of the last survey authored by WIGG-WOLF in 2009, the digital landscape for numismatics has changed perhaps even more rapidly than he or indeed many had imagined. This survey attempts to provide an overview and not an exhaustive documentation of numismatics on the Internet. It is perhaps biased by the native tongue of the author, but the advent of powerful translation tools such as Google Translate has made the process easier. Without doubt, some sites, applications and resources will have been missed and the author accepts responsibility.

In recent years, advances within the computing and Internet domains have been manifold and this survey will attempt to demonstrate this. The Internet and its associated technologies provides an affordable (with costs for storage and infrastructure decreasing annually as projects leverage cloud computing) and relatively easy medium via which the dissemination and publication of numismatic knowledge can be expedited. During the intervening period between this survey and the next, one imagines the pace of change will have accelerated even further and numismatics, one hopes, will have progressed dramatically.

However, as the previous surveyor sagely wrote:

“...Not only will technology and applications have moved on, above all websites will have closed down or moved and links (will) no longer be active” (WIGG-WOLF [26] 720).

Building on prior INC survey work, the largest sections had usually been dedicated to databases in the traditional sense; projects that fail to place their datasets online are now rare thankfully and there is an emphasis on open licenses and aggregated data, which within the last survey was a desire and is now a reality. Back in 2009, Wolf-Wigg applied a very simple model of searching the web to show the explosion of web term search results for selected key words, and this has been reapplied in table 1 below. Surprisingly the factor of increase is equal, but this previously applied model does not account for Google algorithmic changes.

Year	Term: numismatics	Percentage increase	Term: coin and computer	Percentage increase
2002	-	-	249,000	-
2008	1,450,000	-	16,700,000	671
2013	8,530,000	5.8	97,100,000	5.8

Table 1: Increase in results for basic search terms

However, such has been the change in the phenomenology of web landscape that part of this review will be dedicated to the participatory/social web, referred to in the last survey mainly as ‘web 2.0’. This survey will also look at developments in the Semantic web domain, the development of recording standards and collaborative vis-à-vis computing projects, the cautious integration of Wikipedia sourced data and also at the development of other computing techniques which have been applied to numismatics during the 2008-2013 timeframe.

The Participatory Numismatic paradigm

The evolving landscape of the Internet is now allowing numismatists to encounter the multi-voicedness of the layman in greater volumes and outside of the deep and protected web of ‘members-only’ resources. A scholar in New York can now easily interact with a collector in Perth, Australia in real

time conversations using technology such as Skype or Google Hangouts, with access to rich and varied resources including high definition imagery, 3D models and video. The traditional expensive print volume in numismatics and in most humanities and science fields is now facing extinction. Does the traditional dissemination method still have a place in the numismatic digital age?

Huge quantities of numismatic information can now be accessed, downloaded, manipulated, compared and utilized at the click of a button, or, for those with the digital knowledge to harness sophisticated programming skills, to repurpose completely. Many different models can be applied to the way the web is moving. Is it a democracy? Is it a Marxist model? The knowledge rich are still the ones in the driving seat (RICHARDSON [23]) and this is where numismatists and those within the trade can excel.

Of course, as noted by many in different sectors to numismatics, this sheer volume of information and the multi-vocal presentation of data can lead to problems, which are now grander in scale to those scholars were traditionally faced with when separating the proverbial ‘wheat from the chaff’ in physical media.

Discussion boards, forums and virtual groups

As noted in the previous survey, the advent of the participatory model of engagement and interaction within the digital realm initiated the creation of huge numbers of numismatic forums and virtual communities (for example Moneta-L: <https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/Moneta-L/info>). As also previously noted, most of these communities are numismatic trade related and very few could be classified as strictly academic, but their potential as a knowledge base is immense.

However, it could be said that these platforms are now slowly withering away as the multiplicity of choice erodes their former position. Organizations and individuals can now easily install their own discussion board software (for example PHPBB) and moderate discussions behind pay walls or closed memberships. Undoubtedly, there are resources to which the author and others are not privy and these are discounted in this survey.

In table 2, an attempt is made to demonstrate the demise of the Moneta-L message volume:

Year	Average messages per month
2013	75
2012	191
2011	352
2010	270
2009	328
2008	361
2007	380
2006	520
2005	754
2004	833
2003	994
2002	1001

Table 2: Comparative quantities by year of messages sent to the Moneta-L community.

As in the prior survey, a cursory search of Yahoo suggests (<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/search?query=coins> - note change in URL structure from previous surveys) that the quantity of discussion groups has dropped from the 2008 figure of 3,990 to 2,377 groups. A search for the more specialized term of numismatics gives a figure of 80 such groups (<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/search?query=numismatics>). Within Google’s alternative to Yahoo’s systems, 763 groups exist for

coin (<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forumsearch/coins>) and 62 for numismatics (<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forumsearch/numismatics>).

In 2009, the last survey cited several specialist Yahoo groups; most of these have changed URL since then and are quite often dormant. For example:

Ancient and Medieval Coins (<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/ancientandmedievalcoins>) last posted to in July 2013.

Roman Provincial Coins – now obsolete.

Coins Roman (<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/CoinsRoman/>) less than 40 posts in 2013.

This might be symptomatic of the demise of Yahoo as a web powerhouse; but these forums seem to be falling off the edge of the world.

Conversely, the amateur/trade generated informational seems to be as strong (or even stronger) as previously stated. Some resources mentioned in the last survey appear to have fallen into disrepair, but others have stepped into the breach.

For Celtic coins, the trade site for Chris Rudd (and indeed his accompanying traditional publication) is well represented and cited in mailing lists and publications (<http://www.celticcoins.com/>), while a good archive of his coin of the week (<http://kernunnos.com/>) is still maintained and is now under a Creative Commons license. The mirror of Oxford University's Celtic Coin Index, which is housed at <http://www.celticcoins.ca/>, does not appear to have been updated for several years, and <http://www.celtic-coin-agera.com/> seems to be stuck in the age of Yahoo's GeoCities web design ethos (indeed this seems to be indicative of many numismatic Internet resources). The CCI is currently hosted by the Portable Antiquities Scheme <http://finds.org.uk/cci>, but this version is missing data reported directly to Oxford University from 2004 to the present. This is held on a card index in Oxford and hopefully one day it will be incorporated.

For Islamic coins amateur sites seem to be less apparent, for example <http://www.islamic-awareness.org/History/Islam/Coins/>. Although this, as for many of the amateur sites, does not appear to have been updated frequently, whilst there is also <http://islamiccoins.ancients.info/>. Many of the previous resources cited in 2009 no longer exist as the web churn has dispensed with their footprint. The trade community is still driving some of the strongest resource sites with many previously cited exemplars still prominent; for example Wildwinds (<http://www.wildwinds.com> which was re-launched in 2009 and cites impressive traffic volumes on its home page) and Coin Archives (<http://www.coinarchives.com>). These resources are still at the forefront, though an aesthetic overhaul and use of some of the latest search technology would do wonders for their presentation and ease of use. Another notable site in this panoply is the Coin Project resource (<http://coinproject.com>), which has not achieved the same critical mass as the prior citations. There is also Tantalus coins (<http://www.tantaluscoins.com>), which follows the same site design principles as many of the dealer/trade based resources and could perhaps do with refreshing.

The sheer amount of information within these resources remains an untapped numismatic databank; if they could fall in with the linked data efforts documented below, aggregation and pooling of knowledge would be enormous. Producers of numismatic knowledge were (and indeed are now) faced with consumers who can dictate how and when they want to interact with their research; they have usually lost control of their research once it has been placed within the digital realm, as it can be repurposed and fed to the masses in a way that the physical print media never could. Tracking this (mis-)use of academic and other resources is a Sisyphean task and perhaps pointless!

Identification aids

The amateur and professional numismatist (and indeed archaeologists with no real interest in numismatics) often has need for identification aids. Former reliance on expensive library based resources has now diminished and there is a reasonable amount of Internet based identification aids. Some periods and numismatic classes are better serviced than others and the below attempts to point out some exemplars.

A wide array of resources exists for the Roman period of various standards. Some of these are online catalogues or research publications such as the British Museum's publication of Crawford's Roman

Republican Coins (http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_research_catalogues/roman_republican_coins.aspx), and some are basic guides to Roman coinage enhanced with the use of linked data (<http://finds.org.uk/romancoins>). All strive to give the consumer grounding in the numismatic theory and principle, and provide a good starting point. The Forum Ancient coins toolkit (<http://www.romancoin.info>) provides a very wide overview of Roman numismatics; peppered with trade sourced images and some good tools that help their users search for legends, but which could be enhanced by some user testing and refreshing (as noted in the previous survey other sites provide similar tools.) As WIGG-WOLF noted ([26] 722), there are dedicated sites for Countermarks (<http://www.romancoins.info/Countermarks.html>), sites dedicated to copies, forgeries and imitations and perhaps too many others to mention.

In reality, these toolkits and aids have not moved on too much since 2009. The biggest improvement in this sector will be forthcoming with the American Numismatic Society's projects such as Online Coins of the Roman Empire (OCRE: <http://numismatics.org/ocre/>), which will use sophisticated linked data tools to provide a fantastic and discipline-leading tool.

The Medieval field appears to have less identification aids available for assisting the scholar and the amateur; is this reflective of complexity? The PAS again provides a coin guide for the three medieval periods with which it deals (see <http://finds.org.uk/medievalcoins> for one period example); however the resources are aimed primarily at the types of numismatics that are typically found within England and Wales. These pages are enhanced by the same methods as described for the Roman period above.

Blogging and self-publication

The web log, or 'blog' for short, has taken a fall from its lofty position that it held within the last survey. The blogging practitioner has to have time to invest in the creation of quality content and to be able to curate official and user generated content. It is now extremely easy to create a blog; a panoply of services exist – Google's Blogger (<http://www.blogger.com>), Wordpress (<http://wordpress.com>) hosted blogs, micro-blogging via Tumblr (<https://www.tumblr.com/>), and you can install your own if you so wish (for example the code from <http://wordpress.org>). However, this publishing platform does allow for polemic to be delivered from a virtual soapbox, with no editorial control.

Many in the sector have been subjected to vitriolic postings from some bloggers, with their methods, ethics and characters called into question (this will not be entered into here). A wise cliché that should be heeded within all social and participatory models is 'do not feed the troll', and that is something that many in numismatics and humanities could do with following.

Micro-publishing

The rise of the micro-blogging platform Twitter (<http://twitter.com>) and the Facebook (<http://facebook.com>) network for example, have created a new participatory method for numismatists to generate dialogue amongst themselves and with non-specialists. As these platforms have evolved, users have been able to share high-quality images, links and knowledge easily with a 'tribe' of followers.

However, blogs are now slightly on the wane, as social media diverges towards the shorter form of Twitter and other sharing services, but there are still various high quality resources that the numismatist and researcher can access. There are two good examples: 'Numismatics and Archaeology' (<http://coinarchaeology.blogspot.co.uk/>) run by Nathan Elkins, and 'Coins at Warwick' (<http://blogs.warwick.ac.uk/numismatics>), while for the collector there are a wide variety of sites of variable quality.

A simple search on the Twitter platform with focus applied to users (<https://twitter.com/search?q=numismatics&src=typd&mode=users>) reveals a wide array of people who mention numismatics within their profile or biographical details. These individuals and groups are frequently traders and collectors, who share information about auctions and items from their collection. But there are also 'digital' numismatists and academics that disseminate traditional academic knowledge through this platform (21).

Facebook also provides a rich interface for the dissemination of numismatic resources. Societies, traders, individuals and academics can easily build on existing networks and use a fully-fledged parti-

cupatory platform to build a community. A couple of exemplars for numismatic Facebook participation are the American Numismatic Society (<https://www.facebook.com/AmericanNumismaticSociety>) and the Money and Medals Network (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Money-and-Medals-Network/>).

Both of these resources have tried to produce thoughtful, engaging and educational numismatic content, which may or may not be consumed by a non-numismatic audience. A benefit of this system is the ability to devolve administration amongst several members; comments can be moderated and community building can easily be facilitated without too much work. Of course, the organization is a marionette for the masters of these social platforms, who can withdraw services or close at short notice.

However, it must be remembered that these platforms fuel the digital divide; not everyone is there, it could be said that those with a high degree of technological capital are making it their playground and perhaps bypassing large parts of the community that consciously or sub-consciously decide not to participate (RICHARDSON [22]). Thus if your organization chooses not to participate in these platforms, perhaps it is missing a cheap and viable opportunity for publicity. Serendipity can be a wonderful thing for numismatics and social media provides a great avenue for this to happen.

Image Sharing

Other platforms that numismatics are disseminated by include Yahoo's Flickr, which has been used to great effect by several organizations. For example the Portable Antiquities Scheme uses it for deploying images of exciting numismatic discoveries such as the Frome hoard from Somerset (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/sets/72157624319051565/>) and the Hackney hoard (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/sets/72157625064391533/>). The Scheme had also used the Flickr system for dissemination of the Staffordshire Anglo-Saxon hoard in 2009, with over 250,000 people viewing the images in one day, thus demonstrating the potential of the system.

Private individuals and collectors can and do use this platform for disseminating information about their collections or for the generation of large pools of images relating to coin types or individuals (see for example the pool dedicated to Emperor Gaius Caligula: <https://www.flickr.com/groups/395282@N21/pool>, or Joe Geranio's pool of images for the Julio-Claudians: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/julio-claudians/>). The Flickr interface also provides a strong application-programming interface (API), via which images can be retrieved and reused on third party websites. A good example of this practice can be seen on the Nomisma portal (<http://nomisma.org/flickr>), where photographs on Flickr have been given the appropriate metadata tags to enable their discovery. When organizations and individuals have chosen to make their content available under a liberal license, for example under a Creative Commons variation (<http://creativecommons.org>), their reuse by third parties can drive people to consume content on the originator's domain and their reach can be particularly extended. If this platform manages to remain in the web ecology, it could feasibly provide a rich resource for numismatic discovery and evangelism. A model that numismatic projects could emulate is the Pleiades project (<http://pleiades.stoa.org>) and their attempt to incorporate images from Flickr into their interfaces based around machine tags (see Gillies [9] for discussion of this.)

Communication tools

Social media platforms also encompass audio-visual networking sites; Skype and Google Hangouts have created a forum space for scholars to present remotely at conferences overseas, to converse during the management of projects and to enable wide scale collaboration. During this survey process, only a couple of examples can be seen and none published fully. The British Museum's department of Learning, Volunteers and Audiences, has been piloting a video-conferencing session based around the discovery of the aforementioned Frome Hoard (see unpublished conference presentation by Kelland [15]). I believe that these communication tools are fundamental to fostering greater collaboration in the field of numismatics.

Numismatics on the mobile device

As web technology has progressed, and the trend accelerates towards consumption of Internet resources via the use of mobile devices (tablets, telephones, digital assistants etc.), it has become imperative to make resources available in a consumable format. Within the last survey, WIGG-WOLF commented:

“It has many novel features, even including a facility to view the collection on an iPhone” ([26] 723). This is no longer a novelty, it is a reality. The solution to this is now becoming easier to deploy as software and device responsive presentation frameworks are now being developed for use in building web resources. For instance, several sites mentioned previously within this document have made use of the Bootstrap framework (Cascading Style Sheets or CSS and JavaScript combined to provide standardized interfaces and layouts) to good effect – see for example the Portable Antiquities Scheme and Numishare instances.

Mobile also provides the opportunity for delivering numismatics via ‘apps’ or applications running as individual programmes on consumers devices (either native to the operating system or as HTML5). This provides a platform for numismatists (ironically) to monetize their discipline; consumers are prepared to pay small fees for access to apps. This may explain why there are very few at the time of writing. For the Android operating system, apps include the Numismatist magazine (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.numis.numismatist>) and NumisBase (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=fr.apps.numisbase>), which are free at the time of writing, and for Apple’s iOS an example is Numisma, which is a paid for application (<https://itunes.apple.com/gb/app/numisma/id413534908?mt=8>) allowing users to upload their collection into the container for querying. In the future, we may see mobile device-based applications that facilitate tasks such as automatic recognition of coins, die analysis, comparative analysis and interfaces with other databases via the use of the native functions of the device.

Cryptocurrency

During the period of this survey, ‘Cryptocurrency’ has become a phenomenon that is gaining traction. There are now several players in this arena: BitCoin (2009 saw this currency’s introduction; see Bohr and Bashir [3]), Litecoin, Namecoin, Robocoin and Peercoin for instance. As this field is changing rapidly, the Wikipedia page dedicated to Cryptocurrency is a very useful resource to consult: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptocurrency>. Discussing the technicalities of this form of numismatics is outside the scope of this survey, but will provide much research material in years to come.

Databases

Whilst there is a trend towards aggregated, linked massive online resources (especially in the Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums [GLAM] sector), the relational database is not likely to disappear from the numismatic armoury within the foreseeable future. Recording numismatics is essentially a very simple concept, with set terminologies and conventions that lend themselves easily to computer scientists, archaeologists and numismatists to easily generate large digital repositories of data. As technology has rapidly progressed, the numismatic community has been quick to publish their databases on the web; the old model of offline, analogue only is hopefully becoming a thing of the past and the use of software such as Access and FileMaker is not as widespread.

Open source relational databases, such as MySQL or PostGres, coupled to web frameworks, are now becoming more common. Ideally, data capture will move towards online standardized interfaces without the need for installation of complex software, with information available instantly; for example, following the model of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, or systems such as the archaeological project ArkDB (<http://ark.l parchaeology.com/> - The ARK open source solution to project recording) from LP Archaeology or the Getty funded ARCHES project (<http://archesproject.org/> - heritage inventory and management system), although these are not geared towards numismatics. There does not need to be a time-lag between data entry and web publication, academics, volunteers and professio-

nals can now work anywhere in the world with an Internet connection. They do not need to be tied to desktop software.

Since the last survey, open source software has become a significant weapon for the ‘digital’ numismatist to employ; software and tools are now available to use for creation of numismatic resources. For instance, one could use all, or aspects of Gruber’s Numishare software platform (<https://github.com/ewg118/numishare> and <http://numishare.blogspot.com>), the source code behind the Portable Antiquities Scheme site (<https://github.com/findsorguk/findsorguk>) and the infrastructure that runs Nomisma (<https://github.com/nomisma>).

A team could harness software such as Apache Solr (<http://lucene.apache.org/solr/>) or Elastic Search (<http://www.elasticsearch.org/>) to index enormous databases and efficiently serve up faceted search results; XSLT (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XSLT>) can be used to manipulate XML documents simply and quickly to generate data in different formats

However, this still does not prevent reinvention of the wheel! Regularly at conferences, delegates talk about the creation of new databases without reference to existing ontologies or controlled vocabularies, and with disregard to open source models they could adapt or reuse. There are however a variety of exemplar databases that exist, many building on the position from which they were described back in 2009 and have also been discussed elsewhere (PETT [21] and BRACEY [4]).

The efforts of the American Numismatic Society (ANS) are probably still at the forefront, with their Mantis database (<http://numismatics.org/search/>) providing a benchmark for many to aspire to. Their lead developer, Ethan Gruber is behind the technological implementation of their resources and has also produced several other notable products such as “Online Coins of the Roman Empire” (<http://numismatics.org/ocre>) and web publication of Kris Lockyear’s “Coin hoards of the Roman Republic” (<http://numismatics.org/chrr/>). The ANS’ resources provide access to over 1/2 million numismatic objects, stable, cool URIs and, with liberal licenses applied, allowing reuse in many other applications. Their model is definitely one to imitate.

Within Greek numismatics, the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (<http://www.sylloge-nummorum-graecorum.org/>) is still at the forefront of the field with traditional old style search interfaces. The site could do with a revamp to bring it in line with the new breed of database that is now becoming the norm, with unified search and third party resources as two such suggestions.

As discussed in the previous survey, other coin cabinets have placed and maintained their collections online; these include Vienna’s Kunsthistorisches Museum (<http://bilddatenbank.khm.at/>), Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin (<http://ww2.smb.museum/ikmk/>) and the Fitzwilliam Museum (<http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/opac/search/searchcm.html>. 195,000 objects online circa April 2008 – see <http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/dept/coins/collection/>). Some of these do not seem to have moved on significantly since the last survey (it is worth searching the Internet Archive to visualize the changes to interfaces; for example - <http://web.archive.org/web/20120312151144/http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/opac/search/searchcm.html>).

The British Museum revamped its collection system (http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/search.aspx) during the period of this survey, with new interfaces being added (which are now coming towards their end of life); information is steadily being upgraded from the basic level noted in the previous survey, with many new images being incorporated. However, with such a big collection, the task will be ongoing for a long time to come. The biggest innovation from their curatorial and information services teams has been the mapping of these data to the CIDOC-CRM (<http://www.cidoc-crm.org/>), with a very detailed descriptive RDF representation available for every object within this system. Projects such as Nomisma are now using and consuming data from this.

Smaller museums and institutions are still placing their collections onto the Internet, with varying degrees of success. Examples include McMaster University’s Bruce Brace coin collection (<http://arendt.mcmaster.ca/~coins/>), within which 272 coins are displayed, with use of Zoomify (<http://www.zoomify.com/>, used by some other databases discussed within this text) to enable deep zoom for images and an interesting visualization of die axes for many coins. Their use of thematic tours is a potentially useful tool, perhaps lacking dynamism, but it is not the norm for other databases. Whilst these tools are labour intensive to produce, they will bring in the non-specialist audience. As with many resources, the Princeton Uni-

versity's collection's interfaces (<http://www.princeton.edu/~rbcs/departments/numismatics/browse%20search.html>) do not seem to have moved on since WIGG-WOLF's previous survey; the last modified date for this resource is 2006. The raw material contained within their database is, however, of very high quality, with access to high resolution imagery. Staying in the USA, the Fralin Museum of Art, University of Virginia (<http://coins.lib.virginia.edu/>) has a collection that bears the stamp of Gruber's Numishare software. Using this interface is easy, intuitive, and well linked to relevant third party resources.

An interesting statement of intent to develop their database further can be found on Archäologischer Park Carnuntum's website, where they state their ambition for how their database will develop (<http://www.carnuntum.co.at/wissenschaft/forschungsprojekte/muenzprojekt>).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) (<http://finds.org.uk/database>) has gone through several iterations during this survey period (implemented by the author of this survey), and now provides access to over 300,000 numismatic items discovered by the public in England and Wales. The system not only allows distributed authorship from remote members of staff, but also has devolved access to trusted members of the public to record numismatic material, via guided interfaces. Extensive work was expedited by individual members of the project and builds on the work of others (for example, the Corpus of Early Medieval Coins, Cambridge University) to create the interfaces that should ideally cut down on errors created at the point of data entry (of course, this cannot account for mistaken identification!) The PAS still provides different levels of access to their data, with researchers encouraged to register for enhanced data fields such as spatial data. The PAS database now also includes the data from Peter Guest's 'Iron Age and Roman Coinage from Wales' project (available also on the Archaeological Data Service [ADS] website - http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/iarcw_bcs_2007/) and the Celtic Coin Index (not updated with new data since 2004). Surprisingly, the ADS only has 4 sets of data that give numismatics as a keyword for their data, with all of these pre-2009, including the aforementioned Guest and Wells project, the National Museum and Galleries of Wales Collection and an analysis of Roman silver coins (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/coins_lt_2005/).

After the PAS, three other large coin find databases can be found at present, Austria's dMFRÖ (digital coins found in Roman times in Austria), which has changed URL since the last survey to <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/antike/index.php?id=358> and like many others needs a serious revamp; the NUMIS database from the former Geldmuseum in the Netherlands (400,000 objects, now undergoing a revamp under the aegis of the Dutch National Bank); and the German AFE-WEB based in Frankfurt (http://afe.dainst.org/AFE_RGK/).

The Smithsonian (<http://amhistory.si.edu/coins/search.cfm>) collection still stands at the same levels as noted in prior surveys (1.6million objects - 1.1 million paper objects and 500,000 coins, medals and decorations) and has recently introduced a crowd sourcing project, with an emphasis on transcribing American banknotes (see for example: <https://transcription.si.edu/browse?filter=owner%3A7&q=browse&showcompleted=1>), that has captured the imagination of an audience worldwide as documented by Olsen (20).

The Roman Provincial Coinage project, Oxford University (<http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk>), provides a reasonably modern interface for the interrogation of this particular set of coinage. The various ways of interrogating the collaborative dataset and the pop out Greek keyboards are of note, the maps functional, and the layouts are easy to read. Like most projects, the use of linked data and third party resources would turn this resource into a fantastic interface. The site authors or developers could also invest time in rewriting URL structure to produce clean, cool URIs.

The previously mentioned Corpus of Early Medieval Coins (EMC. <http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/dept/coins/emc/>) does not appear to have developed further since the last period of survey. The interfaces, like many in this sector, could do with robust overhaul and integration with external resources to enrich visitor experience. The data contained within is still of utmost important to the study of that period in the UK as a complementary resource to the PAS (see Blackburn [2] for discussion of the EMC's contribution and use of OAI-PMH to disseminate data).

Out of these numismatic databases, the PAS and the various implementations of the Numishare system (for example University of Virginia) attempt to incorporate linked data or information from external, third party applications into programming interfaces. This is definitely the way forward for

collection management interfaces, however, as mentioned previously, the numismatic community could do with investment in usability studies and applying best practice to make their collections a) engaging, b) accessible, and c) useful!

There seems to be a default template that numismatic databases follow, which could be diverged from, extra resources incorporated and more thematic discovery used. Many of these database collections have changed URL in the last few years. As more institutions adopt best practice and implement stable cool URIs (SAUERMAN and CYGANIAK [24]), we should see website locations becoming stabilized. During the last survey (WIGG-WOLF [26] 724), it was noted that the implementation of ‘slippy’ map JavaScript libraries was relatively new. During the intervening period, a few sites have taken these up, but more could do so and indeed make use of interactive timeline technology for visualizing data. A recent addition to the mapping armoury for many scholars is the Pelagios ‘Digital Map of the Roman Empire’ (<http://pelagios-project.blogspot.co.uk/2012/09/a-digital-map-of-roman-empire.html>) which can provide a fantastic backdrop on which numismatic data may be re-projected. What would be useful for all these databases is a register of research demonstrating what impact these resources have made on the academic world (see for example the PAS section on research: <http://finds.org.uk/research>). As databases come and go, a register of these is hard to maintain, but a good starting point can be found on the Money and Medals Network site (<http://www.moneyandmedals.org.uk/databases/4571240361>).

Aggregation and the use of Linked Open Data and the Semantic Web

Since the last survey, the inexorable rise of ‘Linked Data’ principles and the implementation of ‘Semantic Web’ models have been extremely rapid within a small part of the numismatics community. Hardly a numismatic or archaeological computing conference goes by now without a numismatic linked data paper being entered. The community is now starting to grow, as examples become more readily available. Interoperability (an under-used word these days) is now becoming achievable as data architects are now using controlled (multi-lingual) vocabularies to drive their databases, based around stable uniform resources identifiers (URI).

The exemplar in this field is the Nomisma project (<http://nomisma.org>), which was conceived as a collaborative project, and is now setting the standards for the field of Roman numismatics and is providing an infrastructure that can be developed and applied to other numismatic fields of study. This project has key stakeholders signed up to participate (the American Numismatic Society [<http://numismatics.org>], the British Museum [<http://britishmuseum.org>] and the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut for instance [<http://www.dainst.org>]), and is now starting to integrate links to wider resources such as the Getty’s thesauri (<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/>), which by the time of publication of this survey will be available as Linked Open Data. The next few years in the lifecycle of this project will define for many scholars how their data are presented online and reduce institutional terminology reinvention which is all too apparent.

Different approaches to aggregation still exist; for example Europeana, which ingests data from hundreds of sources via the use of the OAI-PMH protocol (<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.html>), is a massive tool for discovering cultural heritage of Europe. This service is debated regularly as to its worth, but it does show that a common aggregation service can be a starting point for discovering numismatics (see <http://www.europeana.eu/portal/search.html?query=coin&rows=24> for an example search for coins, all with images.) Within Germany, the Internet Portal: Finds of Ancient Coins in Europe (INTERFACE) was delivered (see Lehmann and Varughese [16]) and discussed ontological modelling in depth. Computing supervisor for this project, Karsten Tolle, has now moved on to become one of the principal architects (with Ethan Gruber) of the Nomisma ontological model.

There are of course, other semantic models that can be applied to numismatics. The perennial ‘problem’, the CIDOC-CRM, has now been applied successfully to the British Museum’s collection for all object types, and their numismatic sub-collections have been modeled thoroughly as part of a Mellon funded project (see Oldman [19] for elaboration on the model). However, these data still exist in a virtual silo; a visible degree of separation can be seen between the British Museum’s main collection

online (http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/search.aspx) and the semantic site (<http://collection.britishmuseum.org>) (at the time of writing, discussions are ongoing at the British Museum to replace the collections systems and maximize uptime and usability). In the previous survey, WIGG-WOLF ([26] 274) discussed at length the COINS project, which has now disappeared from the web (see <http://oldwww.prip.tuwien.ac.at/research/completed-projects/coins> for a brief overview of what the project explored and Jarrett et al. [14] for more detail.) This project implemented the CIDOC-CRM model, but has left no tangible web legacy to review and but a small digital footprint on the search engines.

Both of these models have been frequently discussed on the conference circuit over the last few years; the NEH-ODH funded 'Linked Ancient World Data Institute' (LAWDI), held at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World (ISAW) in New York (2012) and at Drew University (2013) demonstrated how central the study of numismatics was to our understanding of the Ancient World. As many delegates said: 'It all comes back to the money'.

Massive advances have been made since the last survey was written with regards to linking collections, with perhaps the Pelagios (see Simon et al. [25]) project and Classics in general showing how effective the production and consumption of linked data is now, and how much potential there is for the future.

As discussed in the previous survey, several other data exchange protocols are still in existence, for example the XML schema used by the Numismatic Data Standard or NUDS (Gruber [11, 12]) is still being used and has been significantly enriched since its inception. As in many other computing advances, this again comes from the table of the ANS, a recurrent theme.

Other resources

This category is quite difficult to write and to give full justice to all that is available; it encompasses new projects that are only just beginning, to magnificent user generated resources such as Wikipedia. Wikipedia provides access to varying degrees of academic excellence for the study of numismatics and it is a resource that is heavily consumed by ANS and PAS projects; pages of note include the Frome Hoard (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frome_Hoard).

Some individuals have also produced fantastic web resources (as mentioned before, they may need some revamping for the new world of the participatory web) with content that must not be ignored. For example the previous survey cited Barclay Head's 'Historia Numorum', which is still going on a stable URL (<http://www.snible.org/coins/hn/>). BRACEY (4), a discussion of <http://www.zeno.ru> - Oriental Coins Database which has been running since 2002, shows how much content can be generated by volunteers who pull together academic and auction resources to produce a site of use. In the UK, an independently run detector finds database provides access to over 40,000 coins (<http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/ukdfddata/index.php?cat=1>) which, like the PAS, are of varying quality in the academic sense and the coins recorded. The PAS and the UKDFD are not run by specialist numismatists, but give the interested professional/amateur the chance to record coins. The PAS is of course backed up by specialists, who in theory should check every record, but in practice the volume precludes this from happening.

Educational resources on numismatics on the Internet are of variable quality (like all discussed in this document) and range from the Smithsonian's resources (<http://amhistory.si.edu/coins/index.shtml>), to a huge variety of pages for discovering more about coins at The British Museum's site (http://www.britishmuseum.org/search_results.aspx?searchText=coins&q=coins and http://www.britishmuseum.org/learning/schools_and_teachers/resources/subjects/financial_education.aspx) and masses more on other websites. There is of course the Ancient Coins for Education website (<http://ancientcoinsforeducation.org/>) which provides downloadable resources for teachers, Kids Online Resources (<http://www.kidsolr.com/history/page6.html>) and the United States Mint (<http://www.usmint.gov/kids/teachers/library/libraryWebSite.cfm>).

Within the period of this survey, other projects have achieved funding and started data capture for their eventual publication to the web. Two such projects (Oxford University's OXREP hoards project: Coin hoards of the Roman Empire, and the BM/Leicester University collaboration: Crisis or continuity. Hoarding

in Iron Age and Roman Britain with special reference to the 3rd century AD) are focused strictly on coin hoarding and make use of Access based recording software developed by Jerome Mairat. These compatible databases will be transferred to the web in the period of the next survey and will no doubt incorporate lessons learnt from Gruber's work at the ANS and from elsewhere to provide access to large scale data.

As the web mutates, many different resources become available in new forms, enabling lots of potential serendipitous uses of material. Out of print books are now available as electronic versions; if one knows where to look it is quite easy to find the whole of Roman Imperial Coinage as PDFs. Of course, the consumption of these darker resources is at the mercy of laws within the consumer's country! For more legal access, one can access huge volumes of numismatic research via Google Books with several hundred thousand results available at the time of writing (<https://www.google.com/search?q=numismatics&btnG=Search+Books&tbn=bks&tbo=1>). There are also numismatics-powered resources, such as the Numismatic Bibliomania Society (<http://www.coinbooks.org/>), Perseus Digital Library (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/>), the ANS library (<http://donum.numismatics.org/>) and many, many more that cannot be audited here due to space.

Applications of computing technology to Numismatics

There have been some innovative applications of computing towards advancing knowledge in the discipline. An excellent example can be taken from Southampton University's use of computer tomography to analyze the Selby Coin hoard (see MILES [18], COX and MILES [7]), a Roman coin hoard reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (COLLINS and GHEY [6] and GHEY [8]).

Development of advanced image recognition tools is now being attempted for the automatic recognition of various aspects of numismatic research; an interesting paper (ZAMBANINI et al. [27]) discusses the potential of Computer Vision, which as yet remains to be fulfilled.

Conclusion

Hopefully this survey of numismatics on the Internet has shown that the discipline is in a very good position for maintaining a profile on the information superhighway. Without doubt, resources, websites and truly excellent efforts have been omitted from this document.

The recent meetings of the European Coin Find Network (held in Carnuntum, Austria and Basel, Switzerland) have been extremely positive and shown a great appetite for the numismatic community to work together. The prolific output of Ethan Gruber at the ANS provides the basis for emulation worldwide and the development of the Nomisma ontological model will stimulate further growth in the 'digital' numismatics field. The discipline has access to high quality data in abundance, it now needs to turn these data into interesting, relevant, accessible and stimulating resources and update far more frequently!

One thing that is sadly missing is a project to emulate Cambridge University's 'Personal Histories Project' (See <http://www.sms.cam.ac.uk/collection/750864> for a collection of these videos. See CARPENETI [5]); numismatics could do with a digital record of the academics and amateurs who know so much. Maybe this will become a reality during the next survey period. The principles of "open science" (see <http://sciencecommons.org/resources/readingroom/principles-for-open-science/>) and reproducible research will also become very influential during the next survey period; open access, open data, and open source will become three central pillars that will provide the foundation for the digital numismatist.

All links in this paper will be curated on Delicious (for as long as that service is maintained) at: <https://delicious.com/dejp3/numismaticsSurvey>.

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